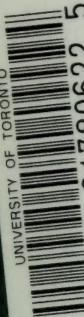


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THE
History and Antiquities
OF
LONDON
WESTMINSTER SOUTHWARK
AND PARTS ADJACENT

By THOMAS ALLEN.



VOL III.

LONDON.
COWIE & STRANGE,
PATERNOSTER ROW & FETTER LANE,
1828.

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THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF
LONDON,
WESTMINSTER, SOUTHWARK,
AND PARTS ADJACENT.

BY THOMAS ALLEN.

To be the herald of our country's fame,
Our first ambition and our dearest aim.—GOWER.

VOL. III.
WITH ENGRAVINGS.

London:
COWIE AND STRANGE,
PATERNOSTER ROW AND FETTER LANE.

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HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

BY

LONDON.



LONDON :

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TO

RICHARD CLARKE, ESQ

CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON,

THIS VOLUME

IS RESPECTFULLY

DEDICATED BY

HIS OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

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PLAN OF THE CITY OF LONDON DIVIDED INTO WARDS.

- 1 Aldersgate Ward
within and without
- 2 Aldgate
- 3 Bassishaw
- 4 Billingsgate
- 5 Bishopsgate within
- 6 Bishopsgate without

- 7 Broad Street Ward
- 8 Bridge within
- 9 Broad Street
- 10 Candlewick
- 11 Castle Baynard
- 12 Cheep
- 13 Coleman Street

- 14 Cordwainer Street Ward
- 15 Cornhill
- 16 Cripplegate within
- 17 Cripplegate without
- 18 Dowgate
- 19 Farringdon within
- 20 Farringdon without

- 21 Langbourn Ward
- 22 Lime Street
- 23 Portoken
- 24 Queenhithe
- 25 Tower
- 26 Vintry
- 27 Walbrook

THE HISTORY OF LONDON.

"Come, sacred Peace! come, long-expected days!
That Thames's glory to the Stars shall raise!
Let Volga's banks with iron squadrons shine,
And groves of lances glitter on the Rhine:
Let barbarous rancour arm a servile train;
Be his the blessings of a peaceful reign!
Behold! the ascending villas on his side
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide!
Behold AUGUSTA's glittering spires increase!
And temples rise, the beauteous works of Peace!"

POPE.

CHAPTER I.

*The site, extent, buildings, population, commerce, and a view
of the progressive increase of London.*

THE geographical situation of London, in respect to its position on the globe, is in latitude 51 degrees, 31 minutes, north; and in longitude, 18 degrees, 36 minutes; or 5 minutes, 37 seconds west, from Greenwich. Its distance from the principal cities of Europe is as follows: from Edinburgh 367 miles south; from Dublin 338 miles south-east; from Amsterdam, 190 miles west; from Paris, 225 miles north north-west; from Copenhagen, 610 miles south-west; from Vienna, 820 miles north-west; from Madrid, 860 miles north-east by east; from Rome, 950 miles north north-west; from Constantinople 1,660 miles north-west; and from Moscow, 1,660 miles east south-east.

The immediate site of London is about sixty miles from the sea, westward, in a pleasant and spacious valley, stretching along the banks of the Thames; which river, as it flows through the town, forms a bold curve or crescent. On the northern side, the ground rises with a quick ascent, and then more gradually, but unequally, heightens to the north-west and west, which are the most elevated parts. On the south side, the ground is nearly level, and was

anciently an entire morass of several miles extent, but was reclaimed through the artificial embankment of the river.* The present average breadth of the stream, in this part of its course, is from four to five hundred yards; its general depth, at low water, is about twelve feet, but at spring tides it rises from ten to twelve, and sometimes to fourteen or fifteen feet above that level. The tides commonly flow to the distance of fifteen miles above London bridge, and would probably extend yet further, but from the stoppage of the water by that ponderous fabric.†

The general soil of the valley in which the metropolis is situated, is gravel and clay, with loam and sand intermixed. The clay predominates in most parts of the town; and to this circumstance, combined with the facility with which the clay is converted into brick, the vast augmentation of buildings in London is partly to be attributed. From the neighbourhood of Tothill Fields, on the south, to that of the Tower on the east, the buildings, following the natural bend of the river, rise in a sort of amphitheatric form, and are defended from the bleak winds of the north, by the rising grounds about Islington and Highbury, and the hills of Highgate and Hampstead. Below the Tower, and extending to the extremity of the county along the river Lea, in the vicinity of Wapping, &c. the ground is in general flat, and the houses are exposed to the chilling blasts of the east. The western and higher parts of the metropolis, stand pleasantly open to the genial breezes of that quarter. The southern, or Surrey side, lies low and level, and is still marshy, particularly in the neighbourhood of Lambeth, and St. George's Fields; of late years, however, as the population of these districts has advanced, greater attention has been given to the drainage, and the whole is now in a state of great improvement.

The extent of what is commonly called the metropolis, from west to east, or from Knightsbridge to Poplar, is full seven miles and a half; its breadth, from north to south, is very irregular, but may be described as varying from two to four miles. The outward line, or circumference, of the contiguous buildings, allowing for the numerous inequalities of breadth, may be computed at about twenty-five miles; and the area of the whole comprehends between eight and nine square miles. The principal mercantile streets range from west to east, and in that direction the metropolis is intersected by two great thoroughfares; the one, which is most adjacent to the Thames, and may be called the southern line, commences on the Bath road, at Hyde-Park Corner, and under the successive names of Piccadilly, Haymarket, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Church-yard, Wat-

* See volume i, p. 4.

† About one-twelfth part of the water, at ordinary spring tides, is computed to be denied a passage by the

piers and starlings of the old bridge, and through this impediment, the tide rises nineteen inches higher on the east side than on the west.

ling-street, Cannon-street, Eastcheap, and Tower-street, connects with Tower-hill; and thence extends to Limehouse, about two miles further, through East Smithfield, Radcliff Highway, Upper and Lower Shadwell, &c. The northern line begins on the Uxbridge and Oxford road, and under the different appellations of Oxford-street, High-street, St. Giles's, Holborn, Skinner-street, Newgate-street, Cheapside, Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, Aldgate, and Whitechapel, leads by the Mile-End road into Essex: from this latter line, at Church-lane, Whitechapel, the Commercial Road branches off south-eastward, and goes on to the West-India Docks, a distance of about two miles. The principal thoroughfare which crosses London from north to south, enters from the Cambridge road at Kingsland, and continues along Shoreditch, Norton-Falgate, Bishopsgate-street, Gracechurch-street, Fish-street-hill, London-bridge, the Borough High-street, Blackman-street, and Newington Causeway, to the Brighton and other roads. Besides this, there are two other main avenues into Surrey and Kent, over the bridges of Blackfriars and Westminster, by spacious roads, which meet at the Obelisk in St. George's Fields, and again diverge near the well-known inn of the Elephant and Castle.

Independent of its various local and municipal divisions, London may be considered as divided into six grand portions, of which the city, commonly so called, is to be considered as the nucleus, and the remaining five as so many suburbs; forming altogether probably the largest assemblage of human habitations ever known; certainly the most extensive now existing in the world. 1. The city comprises the central and most ancient portion of the metropolis. This is the chief emporium of trade and commerce of every description, and is mostly occupied by shops, public offices, and dwellings of tradesmen and manufacturers. 2. The western suburb, including Westminster, consists of the buildings extending westward from Temple-bar and from the western limits of the city, and bounded on the north by Oxford-street, and on the south by the Thames. In this portion are contained the royal palaces, the residences of some of the nobility, the houses of parliament, courts of justice, many government offices, &c. 3. The north-west suburb includes the streets and squares to the north of Oxford-street and to the west of Tottenham-court-road. This may be considered as the most fashionable part of London, in which numerous habitations of the nobility and gentry are situated. These two divisions are termed 'the west end of the town.' 4. The northern suburb takes in all that portion of the capital which extends to the north of Holborn and the city, from Tottenham-court-road on the west, to Shoreditch and Kingsland-road on the east. It comprehends the once detached villages of Hoxton, Islington, and St. Pancras, as well as the more recently erected districts called Pentonville and Somers Town. 5. The eastern suburb, sometimes denominated 'the east end of the town,' includes that part of the metropolis which is situated to the

east of the city and of Shoreditch. The inhabitants of the southern portion of this suburb, bordering on the Thames, are devoted to commerce, ship-building, and all the necessary branches of trade and manufacture, connected with the importation and exportation of merchandize. Since the commencement of the present century, the construction of commercial docks and warehouses has given a novel character to this part of London. 6. The southern suburb is formed by the vast and heterogeneous mass of buildings, which, skirting the Thames from Vauxhall to Rotherhithe, also extends towards the centre more than two miles from the river side. This portion includes the ancient borough of Southwark, a distinguishing feature of which is the number of its manufactories of various kinds, as iron-foundries, glass-houses, dye-houses, shot and hat manufactories, breweries, distilleries, &c.

The metropolis is computed to contain about 70 squares, and 10,000 streets, lanes, courts, &c.; the whole formed by upwards of 200,000 buildings of various descriptions, as public structures, churches, dwelling-houses, warehouses, shops, &c. The churches and other principal edifices are mostly built of stone; the dwellings, with the exception of some of the mansions belonging to the nobility, also of stone, are almost wholly built with brick; but few wooden houses are now to be seen, and those are principally of a date anterior to the great fire of 1666. Many of the squares are extremely spacious, and the central area of most of them is inclosed by an iron pallisade, and laid out in graveled walks and shrubberies, for the recreation of the inhabitants of the surrounding houses. The principal streets are also spacious and airy; and in most of the new parts of the town, the buildings are respectable and uniform; yet the continuity of line which results from the regularity, renders them by far less picturesque than the old houses, which were constructed with projecting porticos, over-hanging windows, gable-ends, &c. and of which some specimens may yet be found.*

Through the numerous improvements that have been made in the course of the last 200 years, the inhabitants of London enjoy greater conveniences than those of any other city in Europe. All the streets are regularly paved, and divided into a carriage-way and a foot-path on each side. The carriage-way is either paved with small square blocks of Scotch granite, or pebbles, so disposed as to rise with a small convexity in the centre, and having a continued channel, or kennel, on each side, at a short distance from the foot-pavement, or laid with small irregular pieces of Scotch granite upon the plan of Mr. M^r Adam; the latter, though it answers well on country roads, is generally disliked in the metropolis from its accumulating mud and filth. The foot-paths are in general laid with large thick flags, or slabs, either of Yorkshire free-stone, moor-stone, or lime-stone, and are finished with a regular kirb, raised a

few inches above the carriage-way ; their breadth varies from about four to eight or twelve feet, in proportion to the width of the avenue. The mud and soil which accumulate in the streets, are taken away at stated intervals by scavengers employed by the different parishes ; and the waste water, &c. runs off through iron gratings, fixed in the kennels at proper intervals, into arched sewers or drains constructed beneath the streets (and communicating by smaller drains with the houses), and having various outlets through larger sewers into the Thames. Through these means, and from the ample supply of water which the inhabitants derive from different sources, the general cleanliness is very considerable, and greatly contributes to the present salubrity of the metropolis.

The charges of constructing and keeping in repair the sewers, drains, &c. and of paving the streets, are defrayed by levies of a small sum per pound on the rents of all inhabited houses ; and the expences of lighting and watching are likewise discharged in the same manner. The sewer tax is collected every two or three years under the direction of the commissioners of sewers ; the taxes for paving, lighting and watching are, in general, assessed by the authority of magistrates and other officers, acting in the different districts and parishes, under the express regulations of various acts of parliament, obtained for local purposes.*

Among the recent improvements of the metropolis, none, perhaps, merit greater celebration than the present brilliant mode of lighting the churches, theatres, public streets, shops, printing-offices, &c. with gas. This beautiful substitute for the former imperfect plan of securing a public light is rapidly extending its benefits, in consequence of the incorporation of the 'Gas Light and Coke Company,' on the 30th of April, 1812. One station of their operations is in Peter-street, Westminster, and another at the corner of Worship-street and the Curtain-road. Their charter was granted for twenty-one years ; but, having been retarded by many obstacles and difficulties, they applied to parliament for an extension of their powers ; which amended act received the royal assent in June, 1814. The capital of the company was originally 200,000*l.*, and divided into four thousand 50*l.* shares ; but permission was subsequently obtained to raise an additional 400,000*l.* Another company is established in Dorset Gardens, adjoining to the river Thames, near Blackfriars. The great advantage of this mode of lighting is now shown by its every where extending itself ; the whole of the metropolis, its bridges and roads being nightly illuminated by means of gas.

The guardianship of the metropolis at night is chiefly entrusted to aged men, who are mostly hired at small weekly salaries by the different parishes, and provided with a great-coat, a lanthorn, staff, rattle, and a watch-box. Each watchman has a regular beat, or walk, which it is his duty to go twice round every hour during the

* Brayley's London, ii, p. 7.

night, and to proclaim aloud the time and the state of the weather. The whole number of these watchmen, including the patrols (who are much fewer, but are armed with cutlasses, fire-arms, &c.) does not exceed 3,000.

The width of the streets, and the moderate height of the buildings, which are hardly ever run up into six, or seven, and even more stories, as in some other cities, highly contribute to the healthfulness of London. Few of the streets are so narrow as to prevent two carriages from passing, and many others, especially in the new parts of the town, are wide enough for four or five to pass without inconvenience. The general width of the principal trading streets may be stated at from thirty to fifty and sixty feet; others, particularly westward, measure from sixty to a hundred feet and upwards: the width of Parliament-street, at the Treasury, is about 120 feet; and that of Portland-place somewhat more than 350.

Of the relative extent of the principal streets and other avenues in London, some estimate may be formed from the following table:—

<i>Streets.</i>	<i>Yards in length.</i>	<i>Streets.</i>	<i>Yards in length.</i>
Shoreditch is.....	715	St. James's-street	385
Bishopsgate-street	1045	Piccadilly.....	1694
Whitechapel High-street	1281	Bond-street	990
Fenchurch-street	654	Oxford-street	2304
Lower Thames-street ..	460	Regent-street	1730
Upper Thames-street ..	1331	Baker-street	743
Gracechurch-street	357	Tottenham Court Road	1177
Lombard-street	374	New Road	5115
Cornhill	286	City Road.....	1690
Cheapside.....	368		
Aldersgate-street	456		
Fleet-street	610		
High Holborn	1045		
Strand	1369		
Haymarket	357		
Pall Mall	610		

—
SOUTHWARK.

Tooley-street	972
Bermondsey-street	879
High-street	781
Blackman-street	390
Great Surrey-street....	1193

Notwithstanding the sudden and strongly contrasted changes of the weather in London, compared with the state of the atmosphere in other climes, and although multitudes of its poorer classes live in squalid poverty and wretchedness, the general healthiness of this capital may be deemed fully equal to that of any other in the world. In this respect considerable improvements have taken place since the times of the great plague and fire, and contagious disorders are now but of rare occurrence, at least to any extent. The annual mortality at the present period may be averaged at about one in thirty-one; the number of deaths is greatest in infancy, and about one-fourth of the whole are of children under two years of age.

The temperature of the air in London and its vicinity is sensibly affected by the influence of the coal fires, which warm and dry the atmosphere; and it is a remarkable fact that vegetation is earlier by ten days or a fortnight on the west and south-west sides of the metropolis, than on the northern and eastern sides. This is to be attributed to the severity of the north and north-east winds being mitigated in their passage over London by the warmth of the air arising from the fires. The more prevalent winds blow from the north-east and south-west; and these, with little variation, occupy about ten or eleven months in the year. The westerly winds are generally pregnant with rain, the greatest falls coming from a few points west of the south; the easterly winds are sharp and piercing, but almost always dry. The heat of the atmosphere is very variable, it seldom remaining equal for many days; and every year differing from the preceding one, as well in respect to heat and cold, as to moisture and rains. 'Sometimes the winter is severely cold, with frosts from November till May, with little interruption: sometimes the water is not frozen for more than ten or twelve days. Most commonly there is a little frost in November and December; but otherwise these months (and particularly November) are very foggy [gloomy] and moist. The principal frost is generally in January; February is commonly a mild, open, moist month; March is generally cold [windy] and dry. The summer months vary as much; sometimes there are three months very warm; sometimes not more than a week [in continuance]; the latter half of July [and beginning of August] is commonly the hottest. In August, heavy rains often fall, especially in the last half of the month. The thermometer sometimes rises to above 80° of Fahrenheit's scale, very rarely to 84°; but the most common summer heat is from 65° to 75°; in winter it sometimes falls to 15°, but the most common winter heat, when it freezes, is between 20 and 30°; it has been known to fall below the point marked 0, but very rarely; the most frequent when it does not freeze is between 40° and 50°.* On the thirteenth of July, 1808, the thermometer, in the open air, in the shade, and with a northern aspect, near St. James's Park, rose to 91°; and in various parts of London, in the shade also, it varied from that degree, upwards, to 103°. On the same day, in particular local situations in the sun, the quicksilver rose to the extraordinary height of from 120 to 140 degrees! The contrast between this day and that of the 24th of January, 1795, is most striking; on the latter, the thermometer fell to six degrees below zero!

The situation of London is so favourable, that springs,† which might yield large quantities of water, are found on digging almost

* Fordyce, p. 8.

† "The waters of these springs contain a small portion of sea salt, and a larger quantity of magnesia vitriolata, so as to be sensible to the taste, and

so as, in some places, to act as a purgative. They also contain gas, sometimes in quantity sufficient to give them briskness, and render them agreeable to the taste. The Thames water is

every where, yet the main sources of that plentiful supply which the inhabitants receive, are the Thames and the New River ; this arises from the comparative cheapness with which those waters are conveyed into the very houses themselves, and which is effected by means of iron or wooden pipes laid beneath all the streets, from one to three feet below the surface, and having small bores connected with leaden pipes, that lead to the kitchens and cisterns. In these pipes also, at convenient distances in the streets, plugs are fived to be opened in case of fires ; and occasionally to give issue to the water in times of frost, when the smaller pipes become frozen. In various parts of the town, also, over the ancient wells that have been preserved, pumps are fixed, for the convenience of the populace.

The population of the metropolis has nearly doubled within the last hundred years. The number of its settled inhabitants, including those of the contiguous parishes are given in the annexed table.

Abstract of the returns made by order of Parliament in 1821.

	Inhabited Houses	Males.	Females.	Total.
City of London, within the walls . .	7,938	27,506	28,668	56,174
Ditto without the walls . .	9,232	34,441	34,819	69,260
City and liberties of Westminster .	18,502	85,082	97,003	182,085
Borough of Southwark, including Christ-church parish	12,477	41,690	44,215	85,905
Bermondsey parish	4,278	12,125	13,110	25,235
Artillery-Ground liberty	187	685	802	1,487
Charter-House liberty	11	102	42	144
Clerkenwell parish	4,995	18,533	20,572	39,105
Glass-house yard liberty	168	641	717	1,358
St. Luke's parish	5,517	19,987	20,889	40,876
St. Sepulchres's parish	555	2,381	2,359	4,740
St. Andrew's parish, above the bars .	3,740	16,770	18,724	35,494
Rolls' liberty	313	1,415	1,322	2,737
Duchy of Lancaster liberty	67	227	262	489
Savoy liberty	31	101	121	222
St. Giles-in-the-fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury, parishes	4,456	24,289	27,504	51,793
Ely Place liberty	45	97	171	268
St. Clement Danes parish	487	1,905	2,105	4,010
St. Botolph parish, without Aldgate.	941	3,032	3,397	6,429
St. Catherine parish, by the Tower .	427	1,300	1,324	2,624
Norton Falgate liberty	267	869	1,027	1,896
Tower of London parish	84	176	287	463
Old Tower liberty	31	99	106	235
Wapping, St. John's parish	483	1,432	1,646	3,008

very pure some miles above the town ; near the town it is mixed with sand,

and contains a sufficient quantity of mucilaginous matter to putrify. When

London is generally acknowledged to be the first commercial city in the world; and its manufacturing importance is but little, if at all, inferior to any. It is the centre, indeed, of European traffic, and every article, whether of necessity, convenience, comfort, or luxury, may be here obtained.

The 'Port of London,' as actually occupied by shipping, extends from London-bridge to Deptford, being a distance of nearly four miles, and is from four to five hundred yards in average breadth. It may be described as consisting of four divisions, called the Upper, Middle, and Lower Pools, and the space between Limehouse and Deptford; the upper pool extends from London bridge to Union hole, about 1,600 yards; the middle pool from thence to Wapping new-stairs, 700 yards; the lower pool from the latter place to Horse-ferry tier, near Limehouse, 1,800 yards; and the space below to Deptford about 2,700 yards. The number of vessels belonging to this port in September, 1800, was ascertained, by the official documents laid before parliament, to be 2,666, carrying 568,262 tons, and 41,402 men. Comparing this number with the number returned in January 1701-2, the increase will be seen to be astonishing. At that period, the vessels amounted only to 560, carrying 84,882 tons, and 10,065 men. On the quantity of tonnage, it is nearly in the proportion of six to one, and on the amount of men and ships, as upwards of four to one. The East India company's ships alone carry more burthen by 21,166 tons than all the vessels of London did a century ago. The average number of ships in the Thames and Docks is 1,100; together with 3,000 barges employed in lading and unlading them; 2,288 small craft engaged in the inland trade, and 3,000 wherries for the accommodation of passengers; 1,200 revenue officers are constantly on duty in different parts of the river; 4,000 labourers are employed in lading and unlading; and 8,000 watermen navigate the wherries and craft. The aggregate value of the goods shipped and unshipped in the course of a year, in the river Thames, has been computed at seventy millions sterling. The vast system of plunderage that was formerly carried on with impunity, in consequence of the crowded state of the river, led to the construction, in the early part of the present century, of those grand deposits of commercial wealth, the West India, East India, London, and Commercial docks. The present annual value of the exports and imports may be stated at upwards of sixty millions, and the annual amount of the custom and excise duties at more than six millions sterling.

preserved in casks, it purifies itself by putrefaction, and remains afterwards more pure, but it never purifies sensibly in the river, nor in the cisterns in which it is sometimes kept a few days for use. At the lower part of the town it contains a little sea salt when

the tide is at its height. Its specific gravity is nearly the same with that of distilled water; and the New River water is of similar quality. This is likewise pure, unless after heavy rains; and is bright and clear, and does not putrify on keeping."—*Fordyce*.

The vast consumption of provisions in this immense capital must excite surprise, when duly considered, as to the means by which it is so regularly supplied. There are, however, no particular laws to effect this purpose; but all is left to the simple mechanism put in force by the expectation of profit, and the assured certainty with which every dealer can dispose of his goods.

The consumption of animal food is very great; but, to form a proper idea of its extent, the average weight, as well as the number of the animals, must be ascertained. About the year 1700, the average weight of the oxen sold in the London market was 370 lbs.; of calves 50 lbs., of sheep 28 lbs., and of lambs 18 lbs.: the present average weight is, of oxen 800 lbs, of calves 140 lbs., of sheep 80 lbs., and of lambs 50 lbs. The number of oxen annually consumed in London has been estimated at 110,000, calves 50,000, sheep 770,000, lambs 250,000, hogs and pigs 200,000; besides animals of other kinds. Smithfield is the principal market for the above articles; and the total value of butchers' meat sold there annually is stated at 8,000,000*l*.

The quantity of fish consumed in the metropolis is comparatively small, on account of the high price which it generally bears; but this will probably be remedied, though some kinds of fish at particular seasons, are cheap, and of good quality. There are, on an average, annually brought to Billingsgate market 2,500 cargoes of fish, of forty tons each, and about 20,000 tons by land carriage: in the whole 120,000 tons. The supply of poultry being inadequate to a general consumption, and the price consequently high, that article is mostly confined to the tables of the wealthy. Game is not publicly sold, yet a considerable quantity, by presents, and even by clandestine sale, is consumed by the middling classes. Venison is sold, chiefly by pastry-cooks, at a moderate rate, but the chief consumption, which is considerable, is amongst the gentry, and proprietors of deer-parks.

The annual consumption of wheat, in London, may be averaged at 900,000 quarters, each containing eight Winchester bushels; of porter and ale 2,000,000 barrels, each containing thirty-six gallons: spirits and compounds 11,000,000 gallons, wines 65,000 pipes, butter 21,000,000 lbs., and cheese 26,000,000 lbs. The quantity of coals consumed is about 1,200,000 chaldrons of thirty-six bushels, or a ton and a half to each chaldron. About 9,600 cows are kept in the vicinity of London, for supplying the inhabitants with milk, and they are supposed to yield nearly 7,900,000 gallons every year; even this great quantity, however, is considerably increased by the dealers, who adulterate it, by at least one-fourth, with water, before they serve their customers.

It is a remarkable fact, that the Domesday-book, which is usually so minute in regard to our principal towns and cities, is wholly silent in respect to London. It only mentions a vineyard in Holborn, belonging 'to the crown,' and ten acres of land

nigh Bishopsgate, belonging 'to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.' The best way of accounting for this omission is, perhaps, to imagine that there was a distinct account taken of the city, which has been lost or destroyed. Holborn was then only a few houses, near Middle-row, on the banks of the Old-bourne, which flowed into Fleet-ditch. William of Malsbury, who concludes his '*De Gestis Regum Anglorum*' with the reign of king Stephen, calls London 'a noble city, renowned for the opulence of its citizens,' and 'filled with merchandise brought by the merchants of all countries, but chiefly by those of Germany:' he adds, that, 'in case of scarcity of corn in other parts of England, it is a granary, where it may be bought cheaper than any where else.'

William Fitz-Stephen, a monk of Canterbury, in a curious Tract written about 1514, intituled, '*Descriptio nobilitissimæ Civitatis Londoniæ*,' has given an interesting picture of the metropolis and its customs, as they existed in Henry the Second's reign. According to this author, the city was then bounded on the land-side by a high and spacious wall, furnished with turrets, and seven double gates; and had, in the east part, 'a tower palatine,' and, in the west, two castles well fortified. Further westward, about two miles, on the banks of the river, was the royal palace (at Westminster), 'an incomparable structure, guarded by a wall and bulwarks.' Between this and the city was a continued suburb, mingled with large and beautiful gardens and orchards belonging to the citizens, who were themselves every where known, and respected, above all others, for their 'civil demeanour, their goodly apparel, their table, and their discourse.' The number of conventual churches in the city, and its suburbs, was thirteen, besides one hundred and twenty-six 'lesser parochial ones.' On the north side were open meadow and pasture lands; and beyond, a great forest, in whose woody coverts lurked 'the stag, the hind, the wild boar, and the bull.' With the three principal churches were connected, 'by privilege and ancient dignity,' three 'famous schools;' and other schools had been established in different parts: upon holidays the scholars, 'flocking together about the church, where the master hath his abode,' were accustomed to argue on different subjects, and to exercise their abilities in oratorical discourses. The handicraftsmen, the venders of wares, and the labourers for hire, were every morning to be found at their distinct and appropriated places, as is still common in the bazaars of the East; and on the river's bank was a public cookery and eating-place belonging to the city, where, 'whatsoever multitude,' and however daintily inclined, might be supplied with proper fare. Without one of the gates also, in a certain plain field (Smithfield), on every Friday, unless it be a solemn festival, was 'a great market for horses, whither earls, barons, knights, and citizens, repair, to

see and to purchase.' To this city 'merchants bring their wares from every nation under Heaven. The Arabian sends his gold; the Sabeans, spice and frankincense; the Scythians, armour; Babylon, its oil; Egypt, precious stones; India, purple vestments; Norway and Russia, furs, sables, and ambergrease; and Gaul, its wine.' 'I think there is no city,' continues Fitz-Stephen, 'that hath more approved customs, either in frequenting the churches, honouring God's ordinances, observing holy-days, giving alms, entertaining strangers, fulfilling contracts, solemnizing marriages, setting out feasts, and welcoming the guests, celebrating funerals, or burying the dead. The only plagues are, the intemperate drinking of foolish people, and the frequent fires. Most of the bishops, abbots, and nobility of England have fair dwellings in London, and often resort hither.'

Henry the Third, whose great exactions have already been alluded to, has, in a few words, given a curious illustration of the affluence of the citizens in his days. The parliament, discontented at the lavish grants he had made to foreigners, refused him aid, and he was obliged to sell his jewels and plate. Being afterwards told that the Londoners had purchased them, he exclaimed passionately, 'If Octavian's treasure was to be sold, the city of London would store it up!' So angry indeed was the king with those 'rustical Londoners,' (as he termed them) 'who call themselves barons, on account of their wealth,' that he granted a fifteen days fair to the abbot of Westminster, to be held annually in Tothill-fields; and strictly commanded that, during that time, 'all trade should cease within the city.' This injustice, combined with the rebuilding of Westminster Abbey, by the same sovereign, led to the great extension of that quarter of the metropolis.

In the year 1463, on the petition of the 'male and female artificers of London,' &c. the Parliament 'prohibited, for a time to be limited by the king's pleasure, the importation or sale of woollen caps, woollen cloths, laces, corses, ribbands, fringes of silk or thread, laces of thread, silk twined, silk embroidered, laces of gold, tires of silk or gold, saddles, stirrups, harness belonging to saddles, spurs, bosses of bridles, andirons, gridirons, locks, hammers, pincers, fire-tongs, dripping-pans, dice, tennis-balls, points, purses, gloves, girdles, harness for girdles of iron, latten, steel, tin or alkmine, articles made of tanned leather, tanned furs, buscans (probably buskins), shoes, galoches or corks, knives, daggers, wood-knives, bodkins, shears for tailors, scissars, razors, sheaths, playing cards, pins, pattens, pack-needles, any painted ware, forcers, caskets, rings of copper, or latten gilt, chafing-dishes, hanging candlesticks, chafing bells, scaring bells, rings for curtains, ladles, scummers, counterfeit basins, ewers, hats, brushes, cards for wool, and blanch-iron wire, commonly called white wire.' The tenants of the precinct of the chapel of

St. Martin's-le-Grand, in London, were exempted from the operation of this act; as they were also from all acts containing restraints upon trade made about this period.* From this curious document we not only learn the general nature of the manufactures of England, in the fifteenth century, but likewise that various articles were then made here, the introduction of which into this country has been assigned to a date far subsequent.

The progressive increase of London was, in queen Elizabeth's time, somewhat checked by a proclamation, dated on the 7th of July, 1580, prohibiting all persons from building houses within three miles from any of the city gates: and various other regulations were ordained, to prevent any further resort of people to the capital, from distant parts of the country. The new lord mayor was strictly enjoined by lord Burleigh to enforce this proclamation, when he took the official oaths at Westminster, in the following autumn.

The dissolution of the monasteries which effected so great a change in the metropolis occurred between the years 1536 and 1540. Previously to this era, the various religious edifices and their respective appendages, within the walls of London, occupied nearly two-thirds of the entire area; and about one-fifth of the whole population is supposed to have been associated in the numerous communities and brotherhoods which then separated 'the drones from the working-bees.' It must be remembered also, in respect to the ground covered by monastic foundations, that the bishops of almost every see, and the superior of every principal religious house in England, had a residence either within the city, or in its vicinity.

Independently of the more extensive and splendid establishments of St. Paul's cathedral and Westminster abbey, the metropolis and its suburbs, at the time immediately prior to the Reformation, contained all the variety of ecclesiastical institutions and buildings enumerated in the following list.

Friaries and Abbays.—Black Friars, between Ludgate and the Thames; Grey Friars, near old Newgate, now Christ's-hospital; Augustine Friars, now Austin Friars, near Broad-street; White Friars, near Salisbury-square; Crouched, or Crossed Friars, St. Olave's, Hart-street, near Tower-hill; Carthusian Friars, now the Charter-house, Charter-house-square; Cistercian Friars, or New-abbey, East Smithfield; Brethren de Sacca, Old Jewry.

Priories.—St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell; Holy Trinity, or Christ-church, within Aldgate; St. Bartholomew the Great, near Smithfield; St. Mary Overies, Southwark, near London-bridge; St. Saviour's, Bermondsey.

Nunneries.—Benedictine nunnery, Clerkenwell; St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street; St. Clare's, Minories; Holywell, between Holywell-lane and Norton Falgate.

* Vestiges, Europ. Mag. vol. li, p. 172.

Colleges, &c.—St. Martin's-le-Grand; St. Thomas of Acre, Westcheap; Whittington's college and hospital, Vintry Ward; St. Michael's college and chapel, Crooked-lane; Jesus Commons, Dowgate.

Chapels, &c.—St. Stephen's, Westminster; Our Lady of the Pew, Strand; St. Anne's, Westminster; St. Esprit, or the Holy Ghost, Strand; Rolls chapel, or Domus Conversorum, Chancery-lane; St. James in the Wall, chapel and hermitage, Monkwell-street; Mount Calvary chapel, near Goswell-street-road; St. Mary's chapel, and Pardon chapel, in St. Paul's church-yard, and two other chapels also; Guildhall chapel; Chapel of our Lady, Barking parish; Corpus Christi, Poultry; St. Anthony's chapel, hospital and school, Threadneedle-street; chapel and almshouses in Petty France; Lady Margaret's almshouses, Almonry, Westminster; Henry the Seventh's almshouses, near the Gatehouse, Westminster; St. Catherine's chapel and hermitage, near Charing-cross; Pardon chapel, Wilderness-row, St. John's-street.

Hospitals, having resident brotherhoods or sisterhoods.—St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, near St. Giles's church; St. James's, now St. James's-palace; Our Lady of Rounceval, Charing-cross; Savoy, Strand; Elsing Spital, now Sion college; Corpus Christi, in St. Lawrence Pountney; St. Papey, near Bevis Marks; St. Mary Axe; Trinity, without Aldgate; St. Thomas, Mercer's chapel; St. Bartholomew the Less, near Smithfield; St. Giles and Corpus Christi, without Cripplegate; St. Mary of Bethlehem, near London Wall; St. Mary Spital, without Bishopsgate; St. Thomas, Southwark; the Lok Spital, or Lazar-house, Kent-street, Southwark; St. Katherine's below the Tower.

Fraternities, &c.—St. Nicholas, Bishopsgate-street; St. Fabian and St. Sebastian, or the Holy Trinity, Aldersgate-street; St. Giles, Whitecross-street; the Holy Trinity, Leadenhall; St. Ursula-le-Strand; Hermitage, Nightingale-lane, East Smithfield; Corpus Christi, St. Mary Spittle; Corpus Christi, St. Mary Bethlehem; Corpus Christi and St. Mary, Poultry.

Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Residences.—Lambeth palace; York-place, Whitehall; Durham-house, Strand. *Inns* of the Bishops of Bath, Chester, Llandaff, Worcester, Exeter, Lichfield, and Carlisle, all in and near the Strand; Bishop of Hereford's Inn, Old Fish-street; Ely-house, Holborn, now Ely-place; Bishop of Salisbury's Inn, Salisbury-square; Bishop of St. David's Inn, near Bridewell-palace; Bishop of Winchester's house, Southwark, near St. Mary Overies; Bishop of Rochester's Inn, adjacent to ditto.

Residences of Abbots and Priors, mostly called *Inns*.—Abbot of St. Alban's, near Lothbury; Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, in St. Olave's Southwark; Abbot of Battle, Southwark, near London bridge; Abbot of Bury, near Aldgate, toward Bevis Marks; Abbot of Evesham, near Billiter-lane; Abbot of Glaston-

bury, near St. Sepulchre's, Smithfield; Abbot of Hyde, within the Tabard inn, immortalized by Chaucer, in Southwark, and afterwards at St. Mary Hill; Prior of Hornchurch, Fenchurch street; Abbot of Leicester, near St. Sepulchre's, Smithfield; Prior of Lewes, in Southwark; Abbot of St. Mary's, York, St. Peter's-place, near Paul's Wharf; Prior of Necton Parke (suppressed by Henry V.), Chancery-lane; Prior of Okeburne, Castle-lane, Upper Thames-street; Abbot of Peterborough, at Peterborough-place, near St. Paul's; Abbot of Reading, near Baynard's-castle; Abbot of Ramsay, Beech-lane, Whitecross-street; Abbot of Salop, in Smithfield; Prior of Sempringham, Cow-lane, Smithfield; Prior of Tortington, in St. Swithin's-lane; Abbot of Vale Royal, Fleet street; Abbot of Waltham, at Billingsgate.

When a comparison is made between the extent of ground thus occupied by religious and ecclesiastical foundations, and that covered with merchants' warehouses, mansions, and cottages, or assigned to the purposes of trade and commerce, as wharfs, quays, shops, &c. the difference appears so striking, that a person unacquainted with its history, would at once infer that London had been a city of priests and monks rather than a commercial city: and that from the great number of holidays for legendary saints, fasts, vigils, processions, &c. enjoined by the Rubric, the inhabitants 'dedicated but one day in the week to labour, instead of six.*' 'There cannot be a question,' says Mr. Brayley, 'indeed, but that both the interests of commerce and the progress of population were greatly retarded by the numerous monastic institutions which thus 'encumbered' the capital; and however we may lament or execrate the 'worse than Gothic barbarity,' which demolished the immense and beautiful piles connected with these establishments (in many instances merely for the sake of the materials), and destroyed the rich specimens of art which they contained, we cannot but rejoice in the destruction of those bonds which separated man from his kind; and, in violating the strongest impulse of his nature, gave new strength to temptation, and led the way to the commission of every sensual enormity.†

The liberation of so many thousands from the seclusion of the cloister, quickly led to an increased bustle and traffic, which called for new improvements in the avenues to the city.

From the very curious plan and view of London, intituled '*Civitas Londinum*,' by Ralph, or Radulphus Aggas, made soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, which is yet extant, though extremely scarce, ‡ a variety of interesting particulars of the state of

* Vestiges, Eu. Mag. vol. 1, 427.

† Brayley's London, ii, p. 42.

‡ Aggas's original plan was first reduced and copied, with some additions, into Braun's *Civitates*, between the years 1752-3 and 1584. In 1748, it

was re-engraved, by Vertue, in six sheets, who annexed to it the date 1560. The original plan is printed on six sheets, and two half-sheets, and measures six feet three inches, by two feet four inches.

the capital at that period, may be derived. From this document it appears, that the most crowded part of the city, was then, as at present, on the south side, extending from Newgate-street, Cheapside, and Cornhill, to the banks of the Thames; and that besides the small bay at Billingsgate, there were two lesser ones above bridge, at Ebgate and Queenhithe. Beyond Lothbury, from Basinghall-lane to Bishopsgate, a great portion of the ground, with the exception of Coleman-street, and the houses adjacent to St. Augustine's church, was uncovered, and apparently occupied for gardens.

Similar void spaces, but separated by buildings, occurred between Bishopsgate-street and the Minories, at the extremity of which, next Tower-hill, stood a cross. Goodman's Fields was only an extensive inclosure, and East Smithfield, and St. Catherine's seem to have extended but very little beyond St. Catherine's Tower. From the gardens and inclosures immediately attached to the north side of Whitechapel and Houndsditch, the ground was only shaded with trees; the Spital Fields lying entirely open from the back of St. Mary Spital, which gave them name. Houndsditch was only a single line of buildings, extending from St. Botolph's, Aldgate, to Bishopsgate Without: from thence a pretty regular street, but interspersed with openings and detached edifices, extended to Shoreditch church, which terminated the avenue. Westward from Bishopsgate, a few buildings, the principal of which was a long range named the Dogg-house, with gardens and inclosures intermingled, reached to Moorfield and Finsbury Field, both of which, from the Dogg-house to Finsbury-court, were completely open; and on Finsbury Field, where the handsome square of that name, and the houses beyond, extending to Old-street, now stand, were several windmills. In Old-street itself, from the spot now occupied by St. Luke's church to Shoreditch, was not a single house, and only two or three detached buildings stood in the fields beyond. The mansion called Finsbury-court, was near the upper end of Chiswell-street, between which and Whitecross-street, the houses were very few. Goswell-street was merely indicated by a road described as 'leading to St. Alban's;' and Islington was hardly to be seen in the distance. Clerkenwell, with the exception of the houses in St. John-street and Cow-cross, was mostly occupied by the precincts of the monastery and the church; and only a few detached buildings stood on the Islington road beyond the latter edifice. From the back of Cow-cross towards the Fleet river, and beyond that towards Ely-house, and Gray's-inn-lane, the ground was either entirely vacant or occupied in gardens; and Gray's-inn-lane only extended to a short distance beyond the inn. From Holborn-bridge to the vicinity of the present Red Lion-street, the houses were continued on both sides, but further up to about Hart-street, the road was entirely open; a garden-wall there

commenced, and continued to near Broad St. Giles's, and the end of Drury-lane, where a small cluster of houses, chiefly on the right, formed the principal part of the village of St. Giles; only a few other buildings appearing in the neighbourhood of the church and hospital, the precincts of which were spacious, and surrounded with trees. Beyond this, both to the north and west, all was country, and the Oxford and other main roads were distinguished only by avenues of trees. From the Oxford-road, southward, to Piccadilly, called the 'way from Reading,' and thence along the highways, named the Haymarket and Hedge-lane, to the vicinity of the Mews, not a house was standing; and St. James's hospital, and three or four small buildings near the spot recently occupied by Carlton-house, were all that stood near the line of the present Pall Mall. The limits of the Mews were the same as now; but Leicester-square and all its neighbourhood were completely open fields. St. Martin's-lane had only a few houses beyond the church, abutting on the Convent-garden (now Covent-garden), which extended quite into Drury-lane, and had but three buildings within its ample bounds. Not a house was standing either in Long Acre, or in the now populous vicinage of Seven Dials; nor yet in Drury-lane, from near Broad St. Giles's, to Drewry-house, at the top of Wych-street. Nearly the whole of the Strand was a continued street, formed, however, in a considerable degree by spacious mansions, and their appropriate offices, the residences of noblemen and prelates; those on the south side had all large gardens attached to them, extending down to the Thames, and have mostly given names to the streets, &c. that have been built on their respective sites. The Spring Gardens were literally gardens, reaching as far as the present Admiralty; and further on, towards the Treasury, were the Tilt-yard and Cockpit; opposite to which was the extensive palace of Whitehall. Along King-street to St. Margaret's church and the abbey, the buildings were nearly connected; and from Whitehall to Palace-yard, they were also thickly clustered on the bank of the Thames. Adjacent to Abingdon-street, the site of which was then a part of the demesne attached to the palace at Westminster, were several buildings; and some others stood opposite to the archbishop of Canterbury's palace in Surrey.

On the Surrey side, the plan exhibits only a single house that stood anywise contiguous to Lambeth palace; but more northward, near a road that took the same direction from Westminster as the present bridge road, and almost opposite to which was a kind of stage landing-place, were six or seven buildings. All beyond these, to the banks of the Thames opposite to Whitefriars, was entirely vacant: there, a line of houses, with gardens and groves of trees behind them, commenced, and was continued with little intermission along Bankside to the vicinity of the Stews, and Winchester-house. One of the most noted places in

this line was the theatre and gardens, called Paris Gardens, the site of which is now occupied by Christ church, and its annexed parish. Further on, but behind the houses, and nearly opposite to Broken Wharf and Queenhithe, were the circular buildings and inclosures appropriated to bull and bear-baiting, amusements to which queen Elizabeth seems to have been very partial. Southwark, as far as appears in the plan, which only extends to a short distance down the Borough High-street, was tolerably clustered with houses, and London bridge was completely encumbered with them. Along Tooley-street to Battle-bridge, and down to the river, the buildings were closely contiguous; but along Horslydown they stood much thinner, and were intermingled with gardens to where the plan terminates, nearly opposite to St. Katherine's.

Such then, and so constructed was London about the period of Elizabeth's accession; yet the reign of that princess forms a splendid epoch in its advancing growth, and notwithstanding the 'dilapidating' proclamations of the years 1580, 1593, and 1602, both the population and the buildings continued to keep pace with the extension of commerce, and the increase of the working classes, whose numbers had been greatly augmented by the multitudes redeemed by the reformation from the idleness of the cloister.*

The great augmentation in the buildings of the metropolis, which had taken place during the reign of queen Elizabeth, may be seen from the following passages, selected, with a few verbal alterations for the better connection, from 'honest Stow.'

St. Katherine's, below the Tower, has 'of late years been inclosed about, or pestered with small tenements and homely cottages, having inhabitants, English and strangers, more in number than some citie in England.† ' From this precinct of St. Katherine to Wapping in the Wose, and Wapping itself, never a house was standing within these fortie years, but is now a continuall streete, or rather a filthy straight passage, with lanes and allyes, of small tenements, inhabited by saylors and victuallers, along by the river Thames, almost to Radcliffe, a good myle from the Tower.' On the site of New Abbey, East Smithfield, of 'late time is builded a large store-house,' and 'the grounds adjoining are employed in building of small tenements. Tower-hill also is greatly diminished by tenements.' In place of 'the Nunnes of St. Clare, called the Minories, is now builded divers faire and large store-houses for armour and habiliments of war, with divers work-houses, serving to the same purpose.‡ The Ditch, without the walles of the citie, on the other side of that streete, 'is now of latter time inclosed, and the bankes thereof let out for garden plottes, carpenters' yards, bowling-allies, and divers houses be thereon builded.§

* Brayley ii. p. 49. † Sur. of Lond. p. 89. ‡ Ibid p. 90. § Ibid p. 91.

Eastward from St. Botolph's church 'were certain fayre innes, for receipt of travellers, up towards Hogge lane end, which stretcheth north to St. Mary Spittle, without Bishopsgate, and within these fortie-four yeares past, had on both sides fayre hedge rowes of elm trees, with bridges and easy styles to passe over into the pleasant fields, very commodious for citizens therein to walke, shoote, and otherwise to recreate and refresh their dulled spirits in the sweet and wholesome ayre, which is now within few yeares made a continual building throughout, of garden houses and small cottages: and the fields on either side be turned into garden plottes, teynter yards, bowling alleyes, and such like, from Houndsditch in the west, so farre as Whitechapel, and farther in the east. The south side of the highway from Ealdegate had some few tenements thinly scattered here and there, with much voyde space betweene them, up to the barres, but now that streete is not onely pestered with divers allies, on either side to the barres, but also even to Whitechapel,' 'and almost half a mile beyond it, into the common field.'*

From Aldgate north-west to Bishopsgate, on the outer side of Houndsditch, 'was a fayre fielde, some time belonging to the priory of the Trinitie;—this field (as all other about the citie) was inclosed, reserving open passages thereinto, for such as were disposed; towards the street were some small cottages of two stories high, and little garden plottes backward, for poor bed-rid people. This street was first paved in the year 1503; three brethren, that were gun-founders, surnamed Owens, gat ground there to build upon, and to inclose for casting of brasse ordinance. These occupied a good part of y^e street on the field side, and in short time divers other also builded there, so that the poore bed-rid people were worne out, and in place of their homely cottages, such houses builded, as do rather want room than rent. The residue of the field was, for the most part, made into a garden, by a gardiner named Casway, one that served the markets with hearbes and rootes: and in the last year of king Edward the Sixth, the same was parcelled into gardens, wherein are now many fayre houses of pleasure builded.' The 'mud wall round the ditch side of this street, is also by little and little all taken downe; the bank of the ditch being raysed, made level ground, and turned into garden plottes, and carpenters' yards; and many large houses are there builded, by which meanes the ditch is filled up, and both the ditch and wall so hidden, that they cannot be seene of the passers by.'†

'Without the church-yard of St. Botolph, without Bishopsgate, is a causeway leading to a quadrant called Petie Fraunce,

* Sur. of Lond. p. 92. The streets leading to Whitechapel and its neighbourhood were ordered to be paved,

by act of parliament, in the thirteenth year of Elizabeth, viz. 1571.

† Sur. of Lond. p. 92, 93.

of Frenchmen dwelling there, and to other dwelling-houses, lately builded on the banke of the towne ditch by some citizens of London, that more regarded their owne private gaine than the common goode of the citie.* ‘Near these is the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, upon the streetes side northward from which many houses have been builded with alleyes backward, of late time, too much pestered with people (a great cause of infection) up to the barres.† In place of ‘the late dissolved priorie and hospital of Our Blessed Ladie, commonly called St. Mary Spittle, and near adjoining, are now many faire houses, builded for receipt and lodging of worshipfull and honorable persons.‡ About this time also ‘Golding-lane was replenished on both sides, with many tenements of poor people.§ Then ‘from the further end of Aldersgate-streete, straight north to the barre, is called Goswell street, also replenished with small tenements, cottages, and allies, gardens, banquetting-houses, and bowling places.|| On the high street of ‘Oldborne have ye many faire houses builded, and lodgings for gentlemen, innes for travellers, and such like, up almost, (for it lacketh but little) to St. Giles’s-in-the-fields.’—Gray’s-inn-lane ‘is furnished with faire buildings, and many tenements on both the sides, leading to the fields towards Highgate and Hamsted.¶ ‘South from Charing Crosse on the right hand, are divers fayre houses lately builded before the Parke. On the left hand from Charing Crosse be also divers fayre tenements lately builded.’**

In Southwark ‘on the banke of the river Thames, there is now a continuall building of tenements, about half a mile in length to the bridge. Then from the bridge, straight towards the south, a continuall street called Long Southwarke, builded on both sides with divers lanes and alleyes up to St. George’s church, and beyond it through Blackman-street towards new towne, or Newington. Then by the bridge, along by the Thames eastward, is St. Olave’s-street, having continuall building on both the sides, with lanes and alleyes up to Battle-bridge, to Horsedowne, and towards Rotherhithe; also some good halfe mile in length from London-bridge. So that I accompt the whole continual buildings on the banke of the said river, from the west towards the east, to be more than a large mile in length. Then have ye from the entring towards the said Horse-downe, one other continual street, called Bermondes-eye-street, which stretcheth south, likewise furnished with buildings on both sides, almost halfe a mile in length, up to the late dissolved monasterie of St. Saviour, called Bermondsey; and from thence is one Long-lane, so called of the length, turning west of St. George’s church, afore named; out of the which Long-lane breaketh one

* Sur. of Lond. p. 127.

† Ibid, p. 128.

‡ Ibid, p. 129.

§ Ibid, p. 354.

|| Sur. of Lond. p. 355.

¶ Ibid, p. 361.

** Ibid, p. 374.

other street towards the south, and by east, and this is called Kentish-street, for that it is the way leading into that countrey; and so you have the boundes of the borough.' From this descriptive outline of Southwark, it is evident that the buildings on this side the Thames, had not kept pace with the increase on the northern bank, although various additions had been made, as will be shown hereafter.

The augmented population of the metropolis requiring fresh supplies of water, several new conduits were erected during Elizabeth's reign; one of the principal of these was on Snow-hill, where a ruinous conduit was rebuilt, and had water conveyed to it through leaden pipes, from a reservoir of the waters of several springs made in the fields, near the extremity of the present Lamb's conduit-street (where also a conduit was formed), so named from the patriotic citizen, William Lamb, esq. (some time a gentleman of the chapel to Henry the Eighth), at whose sole charge the work was executed. Conduits for the conveyance of Thames water were built also at Dowgate, Leadenhall, and Old Fish-street; and at Broken-wharf a vast engine was constructed in the year 1594, for supplying the western parts of the city.

Howe, speaking of the foreign commerce of the city in the year 1614, has this passage:—'London, at this day, is one of the best-governed, most rich, and flourishing cities in Europe; plenteously abounding in free trade and commerce with all nations; richly stored with gold, silver, pearl, spice, pepper, and many other strange commodities from both Indies; oyles from Candy, Cyprus, and other places under the Turk's dominion; strong wines, sweet fruits, sugar, and spice, from Grecia, Venice, Spayne, Barbaria, the islands and other places lately discovered and known; drugs from Egypt, Arabia, India, and divers other places; silks from Persia, Spayne, China, Italy, &c.; fine linen from Germany, Flanders, Holland, Artois, and Hainault; wax, flax, pitch, tarre, mastes, cables, and honey from Denmark, Poland, Swethland, Russia, and other northern countries; and the superfluity in abundance of French and Rhenish wines, the immeasurable and incomparable increase of all which cometh into this city, and the increase of houses and inhabitants within the terme and compasse of fifty years, is such and so great, as were there not now two-thirds of the people yet living, having been eye-witnesses of the premises and bookes of the custom-house, which remain extant, the truth and difference of all things afore-mentioned were not to be justified and believed.' Among the strange commodities here alluded to, was doubtless that of tobacco, which had been first introduced in 1565, and was now become a considerable article of import, notwithstanding that James himself had written a pamphlet, entitled 'The Counter-blast' against its use.

During the early years of Charles I., the commerce of this metropolis still continued to make a rapid progress; and though the civil wars, for a time, had a very contrary operation, yet in the end

they certainly proved beneficial. The energies of the mind were more awakened; the habits of thinking, and modes of action, which then became general, taught man to feel his dignity as an individual; the different ranks of society were more closely drawn together; the exertions of industry were better directed, and the means of acquiring wealth greatly augmented. The injurious tendency of the numerous monopolies which had been granted by the crown, was eminently counteracted; for, though never abolished by any direct statute, yet many persons, regardless of the prerogative whence they were derived, gradually invaded the privileges they conferred, and commerce was increased by the increase of liberty. In the year 1635, the king commanded his 'postmaster of England for foreign parts' to open a regular communication by running posts between the metropolis and Edinburgh, Ireland, and various other places.

Many extensive improvements were effected in the rebuilding of the city; 'it was determined to widen the more public streets, and to clear away, as much as possible, those nuisances termed middle-rows, with which the old city abounded. Aldgate-street had a middle-row; Cornhill, Cheapside, Newgate-street, Ludgate-street, and many others had middle-rows.* Some of these were temporary, consisting only of moveable stands, erected, or rather put together, on market days; the others were permanent, but in either case, they were considerable obstructions and impediments to the free passage of the streets. At this time it was also determined that much of the ground-plot of the ancient city should be given to the public, and that many gateways that had formerly stood before those buildings which had courts, should be turned into the open streets. Yet, it is a curious circumstance that, while the surveyors of those times were widening the larger avenues, they were crowding the intervening buildings much closer than before; as it is well known that the houses of capital merchants, the city halls, and many other edifices, stood in the centre of large gardens and courts, which were afterwards covered with inferior buildings. Indeed, so much ground was covered after the conflagration, and so closely were the buildings within the walls of the new city connected, that it has been said to contain four thousand houses more than the old, and consequently a far greater number of inhabitants.†

* The middle-rows in Holborn and St. Giles's are now the only specimens remaining of this kind of avenue.

† Vestiges, &c. Eur. Mag. vol. lii. p. 341, 342. After the fire, 'the streets of the city may be said to have been raised out of their own ruins: the accumulation of rubbish was immense; this it was found much easier to spread over in order to level, in some degree, the ground-plot which devastation had

cleared, than to cart away the ashes it had left. Upon this made ground the houses that formed the new streets were erected; and, it is a curious circumstance, that the workmen, in digging through it, in order to form their foundations, found three different streets above each other; and that at more than twenty feet under the surface, they discovered Roman walls and tessellated pavements."—*Ibid.*

Nearly the whole of what is now called Spitalfields was completed after the fire, together with all the streets between Bricklane and Bishopsgate-street. A similar increase also took place towards Goodman's-fields, Rosemary-lane, and Wellclose-square, which, with nearly all the ground beyond to Limehouse, had previously been open fields. The western side of the Minories was built over the ditch, which had surrounded the ancient city wall, and had been filled up. Soho-square was also commenced, and the unfortunate duke of Monmouth began a splendid house on the south side, where Bateman's-buildings now stand, and Monmouth-street was so named from respect to his memory.

In the reigns of William the Third and queen Anne, the buildings and population considerably increased, particularly in the parishes of St. Andrew, St. James, Clerkenwell, and Shoreditch.

The increase in the first-mentioned parish was principally made on fourteen acres and one rood of meadow-land, which had been purchased in the reign of queen Elizabeth, for one hundred and eighty pounds, by sir William Harpur, knt., lord mayor of London in 1561, and invested by him in the corporation of Bedford, for the support of a school, &c. in that town, of which he was a native. The annual rental of the devised land, till the year 1668, was about forty pounds; but the corporation then let it on lease for the term of forty-one years, at the yearly rent of ninety-nine pounds; and six years afterwards a reversionary lease was granted, for the further term of fifty-one years, at the improved rent of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum. In consequence of these leases, a great number of houses were erected, and the following streets, &c. were all formed on the land above-mentioned:—Bedford-row, Bedford-street, Bedford-court, Prince's-street, Theobald's-road, North-street, Earl-street, Lamb's Conduit-street, Queen-street, Eagle-street, Harpur-street, Green-street, Boswell-court, Richbell-court, Hand-court, Gray's-inn-passage, Three-cups-yard, and some other contiguous places. The present rental of this estate amounts to upwards of seven thousand pounds annually. The neighbourhood of Soho was also much augmented.

About 1708, the globular glass lamps, with oil burners, were first introduced, under a patent granted to a person named Michael Cole, but these were in 1818 laid aside for gas-lights.

At the commencement of the last century the village of St. Mary-le-bone was nearly a mile distant from any part of London, the most contiguous street being Old Bond-street, which scarcely extended to the present Clifford-street. Soon after the accession of George the First, however, some extensive plans were formed for increasing the buildings of this vicinity, and New Bond-street, George-street, Conduit-street, &c., were erected on part of a large tract of land, called Conduit Mead, belonging to the city of London; and upon which, near the present Stratford-place, Oxford-street, the lord mayor's banqueting-house formerly stood.

Hanover-square and Cavendish-square were open fields in the year 1716, and almost the whole north side of Oxford, or Tyburn-road was in a similar state; yet both those squares, and various adjacent streets, are named in maps of the date of 1720, though they were not completely built till several years after that time. As an inducement to proceed, the erection of Oxford-chapel and Oxford-market was projected, and those buildings were completed about 1724; but the latter was not opened till 1732, in consequence of the opposition of Lord Craven, who feared that it would affect the profits of Carnaby-market, which had been built a few years previously, on the western part of the Pest-house-fields, so called, from having been a burial-place during the dreadful plague in 1665. The north side of Oxford-road, to the vicinity of St. Mary-le-bone-lane, was pretty generally built on about the years 1729 and 1730, and this avenue was then named Oxford-street. About the same period most of the streets connecting with Cavendish-square and Oxford-market were erected, and the ground was also laid out for several others; yet there still remained a considerable void between the new buildings and the village of St. Mary-le-bone, which stood contiguous to the church: this space was occupied as pasture-fields. The buildings in Berkeley-square, and of several streets in its vicinity, which had been commenced in the time of queen Anne, were carried on progressively throughout the whole reign of her successor. Several of the fifty new churches also, which had been voted by parliament, in 1710, to be built in London and its vicinity, were raised about the same period: among them were those of St. George, Bloomsbury; St. Anne, Limehouse; and St. Paul, Deptford; the population of which neighbourhoods was so much increased, as to occasion them to be erected into parishes. The reign of George the Second was equally productive of new buildings and improvements. Grosvenor-square, and various streets in its vicinity, were built; Westminster-bridge was erected, and its avenues enlarged; Bethnal-green was created a parish, and the houses on London-bridge were pulled down; a new road was made from Islington to Paddington; and numerous other alterations effected to increase the conveniency of the inhabitants.

The erection of Blackfriars-bridge, between the years 1760 and 1767, led to the building of that noble avenue, Bridge-street, and Chatham-place, and to numerous streets on the Surrey-side of the Thames. In 1763, the new paving of the metropolis, according to the present mode, was commenced in Westminster; and the enormous signs, which, hanging across the streets and foot-paths, prevented the free circulation of the air, were removed under the authority of Parliament. In 1764, another important act was passed, for regulating the construction of new buildings, and party-walls, so as to prevent 'mischiefs' by fire,

&c. The removal of projecting water-spouts, pent-houses, and other obstructions, and the lessening of protruding cellar-windows, were also enacted, as well as many other regulations for the general comfort. About 1765, the buildings of St. Mary-le-bone were much increased; Portman-square was commenced, and Berners-street, Charlotte-street, and Percy-street, were in progress, as well as other streets in those neighbourhoods.

About 1770, that noble pile of building, the Adelphi, was begun by the brothers, John, Robert, James, and William Adams; and, within a year or two afterwards, the same ingenious architects commenced the building of that grand avenue called Portland-place. The streets adjoining, together with Bentinck-chapel, were raised about the same time; and, between 1774 and 1780, Stratford-place, Titchfield-chapel, Portland-chapel, Fitzroy-chapel, Portman-chapel, and parts of Manchester-square, and Cumberland-place, were built. St. Mary-le-bone-gardens were shut up about 1778, and the site was soon occupied by Beaumont-street, and parts of Devonshire-place and Mews; the stables of the latter stand on the site of the ancient manor-house of St. Mary-le-bone parish.

From the year 1780, till the breaking out of the revolutionary war, and, generally speaking, with the exception of a few years at intervening periods, till the present time, the outskirts and suburbs of London have continued to increase with astonishing rapidity; the extension, indeed, has far exceeded all prior example. Contiguous villages have been connected, and, as it were, incorporated with the metropolis; masses of buildings, sufficiently large to bear the name of towns, have sprung up in its vicinity, and are now all but united with it; elegant squares and stately streets have added to its splendor; and new institutions, combining science with utility, and commercial advantage with architectural adornment, have, at the same time, augmented its extent, and increased its riches and magnificence.

The extensive chapelry of Pentonville was begun about the year 1780, and is now united with Islington, which has also been greatly extended in many parts. Somers-town was commenced about 1786, and Camden-town about 1791. Since that period, almost the entire mass of buildings which constitutes the upper part of Tottenham-court-road, has been built, together with its wide-spreading neighbourhood on the west. Even the distant village of Paddington, by the increase of buildings in this direction, has been completely united with the metropolis, and is itself in a state of very rapid enlargement. The new buildings along Hampstead-road, and on the east and west sides of the Regent's-park, are also rapidly augmenting; but the grandest features in the northern quarter of the town are to be found on the estates of the duke of Bedford and the Foundling Hospital. Here several magnificent squares have been built, or are now in progress; together with many respectable leading streets.

Nearly the whole space, indeed, between the Paddington-road and the back of Ormond-street, Queen-square, and the British Museum, on the north and south, and Gray's-inn-lane and Tottenham-court roads, on the east and west, has been covered with buildings within the last twenty years. Bedford House, which formed the northern side of Bloomsbury-square, was pulled down in the year 1800, and Bedford-place, Montague-street, &c. were erected on its site and gardens within three years afterwards. About the same time the erection of Finsbury-square was completed, and various new streets and avenues were built in its vicinity; many others also have been since raised along the line of the City-road, and eastward from thence, to the Curtain-road and Hoxton. The large plot of ground, that formed the only remaining vestige of Moorfields (which, long within memory, was a place for mountebanks, and assemblies of idle and disorderly vagrants), called the Quarters, is now formed into an elegant square, of which the London Institution forms the north side. There, also, two spacious Scotch chapels have been recently built, on a part of the site of Bethlehem Hospital; and a large and splendid chapel for Roman Catholics. The upper parts of the St. John-street and Goswell-street roads have likewise been much increased; and the whole of the Spa-fields are now covered with buildings, which were first began in 1818. A vast accession to the suburbs has also been made, and is now in progress, in the vicinity of Hackney, Bethnal-green, White-chapel, Mile-end, Stepney, and St. George's in the East. At Shadwell, the New London Docks have greatly added to the security of commerce, since they were opened for public use in January, 1805. Great improvements have also taken place in the very heart of the metropolis; a new and wide avenue has been made from Snow-hill to Holborn-bridge; the Strand, near Temple-bar, has been much widened; the Southwark and Waterloo bridges have been erected; the neighbourhood of Westminster-abbey has been cleared of several of its narrow streets and lanes, and a new and spacious thoroughfare, skirted with handsome buildings, is now formed from Pall-mall to the Regent's-park.

On the Surrey side of the Thames the improvements and increase of buildings have been equally rapid, though not on so important a scale. A new road has been opened from the Southwark bridge to connect with the Newington Causeway; and St. George's-fields are mostly covered with buildings. A new road from Waterloo-bridge across Lambeth-marsh to the Obelisk, is also completed; and various collateral streets and avenues have been planned, and are now in progress, to fill up the extensive intermediate space between the Thames and the two roads from Blackfriars and Westminster bridges, which also meet at the Obelisk.

CHAPTER II.

List of the parishes and churches in London, with their incumbents, &c.

It has been desirable to prefix to the topographical description of the several wards of this city, the three lists which are subjoined, giving at one view, and in a condensed form, the aggregate of information which the author has at different times spent many hours to acquire, having been hitherto only found, after considerable research, scattered over various parts of the works wherein it has been necessarily sought.

Concerning the first two, no remarks seem requisite; their respective titles sufficiently indicate their nature, and their utility will be obvious; it will suffice to say, that they have been formed with a strict attention to accuracy.

Respecting the third, it will be observed, wherever a living is stated to be in private hands, it has been deemed prudent merely to say 'Lay Patron,' a mode considered preferable to stating the last presentee; for as this is a species of property frequently transferred, it has been judged better to give no direct information than such as would probably be incorrect before it was put to press.

The name of the present incumbent, in cases where united parishes are held, has been invariably placed against the parish by the patron whereof he was presented; so that it will thence appear who possesses the next presentation, a circumstance which may prove important to some inquirers.

LIST No. 1.

The Wards into which the city of London is divided, alphabetically arranged; and also the names of the several churches now situate therein, as also of such as were destroyed by the great fire 1666, and not rebuilt, but subsequently joined to adjacent parishes, accurately stated; as well as the names of the parishes to which they have been respectively united, and the wards wherein they are situate.

ALDERSGATE.

<i>Churches remaining, or rebuilt.</i>	<i>Churches burnt, and not rebuilt.</i>	<i>United to</i>
Anne, St. within Aldersgate.	John Zachary, St.	Anne St.
Botolph, St. without Aldersgate.	Leonard, St., Foster-lane	Christ-church, (Farringdon within)
	Mary, St. Staining	Michael, St. Woodst. (Crip. within.)
	Olave, St., Silver-street.	Alban, St. (Cripple-gate within.)

ALDGATE.

<i>Churches remaining, or rebuilt.</i>	<i>Churches burnt, and not rebuilt.</i>	<i>United to</i>
*Andrew, St. Under-shaft.	—	—
*James, St. Duke's place.	—	—
*Katherine, St. Coleman	—	—
*Katherine, St. Cree	—	—

BASSISHAW.

Michael, St. Bassishaw	—	—
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BILLINGSGATE.

George, St., Botolph-lane	Andrew, St. Hubbard	Mary, St. at Hill
Margaret, St., Pattens	Botolph, St. Billingsg.	George, St. Botolph-l.
Mary, St., at Hill	—	—

BISHOPSGATE.

*Botolph, St., without Bishopsgate	—	—
*Ethelburga, St.	—	—
*Helen, St.	—	—

BREAD STREET.

Allhallows, Bread-st.	John, St. Evangelist	Allhallows, Bread-st.
Mildred, St. Bread-street	Margaret, St. Moses	Mildred, St. Bread-st.

BRIDGE.

Benet, St. Gracechurch	Leonard, St. Eastcp.	Benet, St. Gracech.
Magnus, St. the Martyr	Margaret, St. Fish-street-hill	Magnus, St.

BROAD STREET.

*Allhallows, London-wall	—	—
Bartholomew, St., by the Exchange	—	—

<i>Churches remaining, or rebuilt.</i>	<i>Churches burnt, and not rebuilt.</i>	<i>United to</i>
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Benet, St. Fink		
†Christopher, St., le Stock	—	—
*Martin, St., Out- wich	—	—
*Peter, St., le Poor	—	—

CANDLEWICK.

Clement, St., East- cheap	Lawrence, St. Pount- ney.	Mary, St. Abchurch
Mary, St., Abchurch	Martin, St. Orgers	Clement, St. East- cheap
Michael, St., Crooked- lane		

CASTLE BAYNARD.

Andrew, St., by the Wardrobe	Faith, St.	Augustin, St. Far- ringdon within
Benet, St., Paul's Wharf	Gregory, St.	Mary Magdalene, St. Old Fish-street
Mary Magdalene, St. Old Fish-street	—	—

CHEAP.

Lawrence, St., Jewry	Allhallows, Honey-	Mary, St. le Bow, Cordwainer'
Mildred, St., the Vir- gin	lane	Stephen, St. Wallbk.
	Benet, St. Shorehog	Olave, St. Old Jewry, Coleman-street
	Martin, St. Pomery	Mildred, St. Poultry
	Mary, St. Colechurch	Mary, St. le Bow, Cordwainer
	Pancras, St. Sopars	

COLEMAN STREET.

Margaret, St., Loth- bury	—	—
Olave, St. Old Jewry		
Stephen, St. Coleman street	—	—

CORDWAINER.

Antholin, St.		
Mary, St., Aldermay	—	—
Mary, St. le Bow		

† The church of St. Christopher-le-Stock was pulled down in 1782, for the enlargement of the Bank of England. The site of the church is now the office wherein dividend warrants

are paid, in the south-west corner of the Bank-yard, within the principal entrance—the church-yard, a garden—and the parish united to St. Margaret, Lothbury.

<i>Churches remaining, or rebuilt.</i>	<i>Churches burnt, and not rebuilt.</i>	<i>United to</i>
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CORNHILL.

Michael, St. Cornhili	_____	_____
Peter, St. Cornhill		

CRIPPLEGATE WITHIN.

Alban, St. Wood-st.	Mary Magdalen, St.	Lawrence, St. Jewry,
*Alphage, St. London wall	Milk-street	Cheap
	_____	_____
Mary, St. Alderman-bury	_____	_____
Michael, St. Wood-st.		

CRIPPLEGATE WITHOUT.

*Giles, St. without Cripplegate	_____	_____
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DOWGATE.

Allhallows the Great	Allhallows the Less	Allhallows the Great
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FARRINGDON WITHIN.

Augustin, St.	Anne, St. Blackfriars	Andrew, St. by the
Christ church	_____	Wardrobe, Castle-
Martin, St. Ludgate		baynard
Matthew, St. Friday-street	Michael, St. le Querne	Vedast, St. Foster-l.
Vedast, St. Foster-lane	Peter, St. Cheap	Matthew, St. Friday-street

FARRINGDON WITHOUT.

*Andrew, St. Holborn		
*Bartholomew, St. the Great	_____	_____
*Bartholomew, St. the Less	_____	_____
Bride, alias Bridget, St	_____	_____
*Dunstan, St. in the West	_____	_____
*Sepulchre, St.		

LANGBOURNE.

Allhallows, Lombard-street	Gabriel, St. Fenchurch street	Margaret, St. Pattens, Billingsgate
*Allhallows, Steyning Dionis, St Back church	Nicholas, St. Acons	Edward, St. the King
Edmund, St. the King	_____	_____
Mary, St. Woolnoth		

<i>Churches remaining, or rebuilt.</i>	<i>Churches burnt, and not rebuilt.</i>	<i>United to</i>
LIME-STREET.		
PORTSOKEN.		
*Botolph, St. without Aldgate		
QUEENHITHE.		
Mary, St. Somerset	Mary, St. Mounthaw	Mary, St. Somerset
Michael, St. Queenhithe	Nicholas, St. Olave	Nicholas, St. Cole-abbey
Nicholas, St. Cole-abbey	Peter, St. Paul's-wharf	Benet, St. Paul's-wharf, Castlebaynard
	Trinity, Holy	Michael, St. Queenhithe
TOWER.		
*Allhallows, Barking		
† Dunstan, St. in the East		
*Olave, St. Hart-st.		
VINTRY.		
James, St. Garlick-hill	Martin, St. Vintry	Michael, St. Royal
Michael, St. Royal	Thomas, St. Apostle	Mary, St. Aldermary, Cordwainer
WALLBROOK.		
Stephen, St. Wallbrook	John, St. upon Wallbrook	Antholin, St. Cordwainer
Swithin, St. Londonstone	Mary, St. Bothaw	Swithin, St. Londonstone
	Mary, St. Woolchurch-haw	Mary, St. Woolnoth, Langbourne

The churches in the above list, distinguished by an asterisk, are such as were *not* destroyed in 1666, amounting in number to *twenty-two*; of which *nine* have been since re-built, as under:—

St. Andrew, Holborn.....	A. D. 1687
St. Botolph, Bishopsgate	1727
St. Katherine, Coleman	1734
St. Botolph, Aldgate	1744
Allhallows, London Wall	1767
St. Alphage.....	1777
St. Botolph, Aldersgate.....	1791
St. Peter-le-Poor	1792
St. Martin Outwich.....	1798

† The church of St. Dunstan in the East has been recently re-built, with the exception of the tower and spire, erected by sir Christopher Wren; it was opened for divine worship Jan. 1821.

From the above list it will appear, that the number of churches remaining and re-built amount to,

Within the Walls	61
Without the Walls.....	10
	—71

The number of churches burnt, and <i>not</i> rebuilt,	
all within the Walls.....	35
St. Christopher's, since destroyed	1
	—

Making a total of 107

The number of churches in the city and its suburbs at the period of the great fire in 1666.

LIST, No. 2.

Describing the site of those churches burnt in 1666, and *not* rebuilt.

- ALLHALLOWS, the Less Churchyard south side of Thames-street, nearly opposite Little-bush-lane.
- ALLHALLOWS, Honey-lane .. Now part of Honey-lane market, towards the south-east of the *alley* communicating with Cheapside, formerly called Honey-lane.
- ANDREW, ST. Holbard Corner of Love-lane, Eastcheap, now occupied by a meeting-house.
- ANNE, ST. Blackfriars Churchyard, east side Church-entry, Shoemaker-row, Broadway, Blackfriars.
- BENET, ST. Sherehog Churchyard north side of Bucklers-bury.
- BOTOLPH, ST. Billingsgate .. Now partly laid into Botolph wharf, in Lower Thames-street, and the remainder covered by warehouses nearly opposite Botolph-lane.
- FAITH, ST. Under south-east corner of St. Paul's cathedral.
- GABRIEL, ST. Fenchurch .. In the highway, Fenchurch-street, nearly opposite Cullum-street.
- GREGORY, ST. by St. Paul's.. South of west end of St. Paul's cathedral.
- JOHN, ST. Zachary Churchyard opposite St. Anne's-lane, east side of Noble-street.
- JOHN, ST. Evangelist Churchyard, east side Friday-street, corner of Watling-street.

- JOHN, ST. Baptist, upon Wal- Churchyard Dowgate-hill, north-
brook. east corner of Cloak-lane.
- LAURENCE, ST. Pountney .. Churchyard, east side Laurence
Pountney-hill.
- LEONARD, ST. Eastcheap.... Churchyard, east side Fish-street-
hill.
- LEONARD, ST. Foster-lane .. Formerly church-yard west side of
Foster-lane, now covered by new
General Post-office.
- MARGARET, ST. MOSES Churchyard, south-west corner of
Passing alley, now called Little
Friday-street.
- MARGARET, ST. Fish-st. hill Now part of Monument-yard.
- MARTIN, ST. ORGERS Churchyard east side St. Martin's-
lane, Cannon-street.
- MARTIN, ST. Pomery Churchyard Ironmonger-lane, west
end of Church of St. Olave, Old
Jewry.
- MARTIN, ST. Vintry Church-yard north side Upper-
Thames-street, between College-
hill and Queen-street
- MARY, ST. Bothaw Churchyard, east side of Turn-
wheel-lane.
- MARY, ST. Coldechurch Between Poultry and Frederick-
place, west side of Old Jewry,
covered by houses.
- MARY MAGDALEN, ST. Milk- West side, towards north corner of
street. Honey-lane-market.
- MARY, ST. Mounthaw..... Churchyard east side Labour-in-
vain hill, now Old Fish-street-
hill.
- MARY, ST. Staining Churchyard between Wood-street
and Noble-street, behind Coach-
makers'-hall.
- MARY, ST. Wool-church Covered by the Mansion-house.
Haw.
- MICHAEL LE QUERNE, ST. .. In the highway, east end of Pater-
noster-row.
- NICHOLAS ACON, ST. Churchyard, west side of Nicholas-
lane, Lombard-street.
- NICHOLAS, ST. OLAVE Churchyard, west side of Bread-
street hill.
- OLAVE, ST. Silver-street Churchyard south-west corner of
Silver-street, joining Noble-st.
- PANCRAS, ST. Sopars Churchyard north side Pancras-
lane, Queen-street.
- PETER, ST. Cheap Churchyard, south-west corner of
Wood-street, near Cheapside.

- PETER, ST. Paul's Wharf .. Churchyard, north-east corner of St. Peter's-hill, Upper Thames-street.
- THOMAS ST. APOSTLE Churchyard north-west corner of Cloak-lane, in Queen-street.
- TRINITY, HOLY Churchyard adjoining Lutheran church, Great St. Thomas Apostle, and said Lutheran church erected on the site of the ancient edifice.

LIST NO. 3

The Ecclesiastical Livings in the City of London, and its suburbs, the Patrons, and present Incumbents.

* * V. stands for *Vicar*, R. for *Rector*, C. for *Curate*, and P. C. for *Perpetual Curate*. The figures immediately following, signify the time of Presentation.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>
Alban, St. Wood-st.	Dean & Ch. of St Paul's	E. I. Beckwith, M.A. R. 1800
Allhallows, Barking	Archb. of Canterbury	S. I. Knight, D.D. V. 1783
Bread-street	Archb. of Canterbury	Incumbent of St. John, Evangelist, R.
The Great	Archb. of Canterbury	W. St. A. Vincent, M.A. R. 1801
Honey-lane	Grocers Company	Incumbent St. Mary le Bow
The Less	Lay Patron	Incumbent Allhallows the Great
Lombard-st.	Dn. & Ch. Canterbury	Waller Brown, R. 1816
Steyning	Grocers Company	Lancelot Sharpe, M.A. P.C. 1810
London-wall	The King	Robert Nares, M.A. R. 1817
Alphage, St. London Wall	Bishop of London	Robert Watts, M.A. R. 1799
Andrew St. Hubbard	Lay Patron	Incumb. St. Mary at Hill, R.
Undershaft	Bishop of London	William Antrobus, M.A. R. 1794
by the Wardrobe	The King	Incumbent St. Anne, Blackfriars, R.
Anne, St. within Aldersgate	Bishop of London	Incumbent St. John, Zachary, R.
Blackfriars	Parish	Isaac Saunders, M.A. R. 1816]
Antholin, St.	Dean & Ch. of St Paul's	John Gordon, M.A. R. 1827
Augustine, St.	Ditto	J. W. Vivian, D.D. R. 1821
Barthol. St. Exchange	The King	G. Shepherd, D.D. R. 1807
Benet, St. Fink	Dean & Ch of Windsor	C. R. Ashfield, M.A. P.C. 1818
Gracechurch-st	Dn. & Ch. Canterbury	George Gaskin, * D.D. R. 1791
Paul's Wharf	Dean & Ch of St Paul's	Henry Ducane, M.A. R. 1824
Sherehog	The King	Incumb. St. Stephen Walbrook
Botolph St Billingsgate	Dean & Ch of St Paul's	Incumb. St. George Botolph-la.
Christ Church	Governors of St. Barthol. Hospital	Sam. Crowther, M.A. V. 1800
Christop. St. Le Stock	Bishop of London	Incumbent St. Margaret, Lothbury, R.
Clement, St. Eastcheap	Ditto	W. Johnson, M.A. R. 1820
Dionis, St. Back Ch.	Dean & Ch. of Windsor	H. L. Hobart, D.D. R. 1815

* Presented by the then bishop of London, by lapse.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>
Dunstan, St. in the East	Archb. of Canterbury	Robt. Heskett, M.A. R. 1817
Edmund, St. the King	Ditto	Incumbent St. Nicholas, Acons, R.
Ethelburga, St.	Bishop of London	Wm. Parker, M.A. R. 1807
Faith, St.	Dean & Ch. of St. Paul's	Incumbent St. Augustine, R.
Gabriel, St. Fench. st.	The King	Chas. Pheleps, M.A. R. 1792
George, St Botolph-la.	Ditto	Chas. Champnes, M.A. R. 1825
Gregory, St.	Dean & Ch. of St. Paul's	R. H. Barham, M.A. R. 1824
Helen, St.	Lay Patron	Jas. Blenkarne, M.A. V. 1799
James, St. Dukes-pl.	Lord Mayor & Aldermen of London	Rich. Povah, D.D. P.C. 1823
Garlick-hill	Bishop of London	Archdn. Goddard, R. 1821
John, St. Baptist-upon-Wallbrook	The King	Incumbent of St. Antholin, R.
John, St. Evangelist, Bread-st.	Dean & Ch. of Cantb.	G. T. Andrews, M.A. R. 1819
John, St. Zachary	Dean & Ch. of St. Paul's	John Hutchins, M.A.
Katherine, St Coleman Cree	Bishop of London	Thos. Horne, B.D. R. 1812
Lawrence, St. Jewry Pountney	Mag. College, Camb. Bialol College, Oxford.	George Hodson, M.A. P.C. 1814
Leonard, St Eastcheap	Corpus Christi College, Oxford	Allatson Burgh, M.D. V. 1815
	Dean & Ch. of Cantb.	Incumbent St. Mary, Abchurch P. C.
Foster-lane	Dean & Ch. of Westmr.	Incumbent St. Benet, Grace-church R. 1815
Magnus, St. Lond-br.	Bishop of London	Incumbent of Christ Church, R.
Marg. St. Lothbury	The King	Thomas Leigh, M.A. R. 1808
Moses	Ditto	J. B. Hollingworth, D.D. R. 1814
Pattens	Bishop of London	G. T. Ackland, M.A. R. 1818
	Court of Common Council of London	Incumbent of St. Magnus, R.
Martin, St Ironmg-la. within Ludgate Orgars	The King	Incumbent of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch street, R.
	Bishop of London	R. Hamilton, D.D. R. 1796
	Dean & Ch. of St. Paul's	J. B. Bingham, M.A. R. 1819
Outwich	Merchant Taylors' Company	Incumbent of St. Clement, Eastcheap, R.
		J. I. Ellis, M.A. I. 1821
Martin, St. Vintry	Bp. of Worcester	G. F. L. Nicolay, M. A. R. 1790
Mary, St. Abchurch	Corpus Christi college, Oxford	J. W. Bellamy, D. D. R. 1816
Aldermanbury	Parish	J. T. Salusbury, M. A. R. 1803
Aldermary	Archbp. of Canterb.	Incumbent of St. Thomas Apostle, R.
le-Bow	Ditto	Anthony Hamilton, M.A. R. 1820
Bothaw	Ditto	Incumbent of St. Swithin, R.
Cole church	Mercers' company	Incumbent of St. Mildred, Poultry, R.
at-Hill	Parish	W. J. Rodber, M. A. R. 1825
Magd. Milk-st.	Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls	Incumbent St. Laurence, Jewry, R. 1825
Old Fish-st.	Ditto	Incumbent of St. Gregory, R.
Mounthaw	Bishop of Hereford	Incumbent of St. Mary, Somerset, R
Somerset	Lay Patron	J. S. Sergrove, M. A. R. 1823
Staining	The King	Incumbent of St. Michael, Wood street, R.
Woolchu-Haw	Lay Patron	Incumb. of St. Mary Woolnoth, R.
Woolnoth	The King	Samuel Birch, M. A. R. 1808

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>
Matthew, St. Friday-st	Bishop of London	Incumbent of St. Peter, Cheap, R.
Michael, St. Bassishaw	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's	Christopher Packe, M. A. R. 1821
Cornhill	Drapers' Company	T. R. Wrench, M. A. R. 1793
Crooked-lane	Archbp. of Canterb.	W. W. Dakins, D. D. R. 1816
Queenhithe	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's	Thomas L. Strong, M. A. R. 1824
le-Querne	Ditto	T. T. Walmsley, D. D. R. 1815
Royal	Archbp. of Canterb.	Incumbent of St. Martin, Vintry, R.
Wood-street	Parish	J. A. Busfield, D. D. R. 1821
Mildred, St. Bread-st	Lay Patron	Incumbent of St. Margaret Moses, R.
Poultry	The King	Richard Crawley, M. A. R. 1807
Nicholas, St. Acons	Ditto	Richard London, M. A. R. 1811
Cole Abbey	Ditto	J. Mitchell, M. A. R. 1817
St. Olave	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's	Incumbent of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, R.
Olave, St. Hart-street	Trustee for Parish	Henry B. Owen, D. D. R. 1794
Old Jewry	The King	Incumbent of St. Martin Pomery, V.
Silver-street	Eton College	Incumbent of St. Alban, Wood street, R.
Pancras, St. Sopar	Archbp. of Canterb.	Incumbent of St. Mary-le-Bow, R.
Peter, St. Cheap	Lay Patron	G. A. Hatch, M. A. R. 1791
Cornhill	Court of C. C. of Lon.	J. P. Wood, M. A. R. 1824
Paul's-wharf	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's	Incumbent of St. Benet, Paul's Wharf, R.
le-Poor	Ditto	J. S. Simpinson, M. A. R. 1792
Stephen, St. Colem.-st	Parish	Josiah Pratt, B. D. V. 1826
Walbrook	Grocers' Company	G. S. Townley, M. A. R. 1784
Swithin, St. Lond.-sto.	Lay Patron	H. G. Watkins, M. A. R. 1806
Thomas, St. Apostle	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's	H. B. Wilson, D. D. R. 1816.
Trinity, Holy	Dean and Chapter of Canterbury	Incumbent of St. Michael, Queenhithe, R.
Vedast, St. alias Foster	Archbp. of Canterb.	Incumbent of St. Michael-le-Querne, R.
Andrew, St. Holborn	Lay Patron	Gilbert Beresford, D. D. R. 1819
Bartholomew, St. the Great	Ditto	John Abbiss, M. A. R. 1819
the-Less	Governors of St. Bartholomew's hospital	Samuel Wix, M. A. V. 1808
Botolph' without Aldersgate	Dean and Chapter of Westminster	Thomas H. Causton, Donative, 1824
Botolph, St. without Aldgate	Lay Patron	J. B. Hollingworth, D. D. P. C. 1813
without Bishopsgate	Bishop of London	C. J. Blomfield, * D. D. R. 1820
Bridget, alias St. Bride	Dean and Chapter of Westminster	Thomas Clare, M. A. V. 1802
Dunstan, St. in-the-West	Lay Patron	Richard Lloyd, M. A. V. 1805
Giles, St. without Cripplegate	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's	W. Holmes, M. A. V. 1802
Sepulchre, St.	St. John's College, Oxford	R. D. Shackelford, D. D. V. 1784

* Now bishop of Chester.

CHAPTER III.

History and Topography of Aldersgate Ward.

THIS ward derives its appellation from one of the ancient gates of the city ; it is divided into two districts, called Aldersgate Within and Aldersgate Without, from their respective situations : the former contains the four precincts of St. Leonard, Foster-lane, St. John Zachary, St. Mary Staining, and St. Anne. The latter is also divided into four precincts, all within the parish of St. Botolph. This ward is bounded on the east and north by Cripple-gate ward, on the west by the wards of Farringdon Within and Without, and on the south by that of Farringdon Within. It contains eight precincts, four in each division, and is governed by an alderman and eight common councilmen. Before the great fire in 1666 there were six churches in this ward, viz. :—St. John Zachary, situate at the corner of Maiden-lane, in Foster-lane ; St. Mary Staining, at the north end of Staining-lane ; St. Olave, Silver-street, at the north-east corner of Noble-street ; St. Anne, Aldersgate, in St. Anne's-lane ; St. Botolph, at the south-east corner of Little Britain, in Aldersgate-street ; and St. Leonard, Foster-lane, situated on the west side of Foster-lane ; which six, at present, are reduced to two churches, viz. St. Anne's and St. Botolph's.

St. Anne, otherwise St. Agnes.

On the north side of St. Anne's-lane, within Aldersgate, is the church, which is so called from its dedication to St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary, and its situation.

The church was anciently denominated St. Anne's in the Wil-lows, from the number of trees of that species growing in its neighbourhood. Its foundation cannot be traced, but it appears to be of some antiquity, by John de Chimerby being collated thereto, on the 5th of July, 1322. It is a rectory, the patronage of which was in the dean and canons of St. Martin's-le-Grand, until that church, with its appurtenances, was annexed to the abbey of Westminster ; by virtue of which, the abbot and convent, and, after them, the bishop of Westminster, became the patrons ; but on the suppression of the bishopric of Westminster, queen Mary, in the year 1553, granted the advowson to the bishop of London, and his successors, in whom it still remains.

The old church shared the common fate in the great fire of 1666 ; soon after which, the present one was erected in its stead, and the parish of St. John, Zachary, united to it.

This church stands in a burying ground, on the north side of St. Anne's-lane. The exterior is very plain. The plan of it is square, with a tower of the same form, attached to the western front, to the sides of which are appended vestries, erected in a dwelling-house style. The upper story of the tower, which is the only portion visible, has a square window, bounded by an architrave, in each face, and is finished by a cornice and parapet, above which is a small mean turret, ending in a vane, which supports the letter A. The south front of the church has three windows with arched heads, enclosed in rustic frontispieces: the centre is higher and larger than the others. Below the western window is a rusticated arched doorway, flanked with pilasters. The angles of the church are guarded by rustic work, and the elevation finishes with a cornice, a pediment being added to that portion of the wall which is above the central window, and which is, in consequence, higher than the remainder. The east front is similar, excepting that the pediment is omitted, and the lateral windows bricked up. The north front is similar to the south, the two smaller windows being walled up. The walls are constructed of red brick, with stone dressings, and the roofs covered with tiles, which, not being concealed by the parapet, has an unsightly appearance. The walls have recently been covered with stucco, and painted to imitate stone. The interior is very pleasing; four corinthian columns, on lofty pedestals, form a square in the centre of the church; they support rich entablatures, issuing from the side walls of the church, where they rest upon corbels of a composed character, very tasteful in their ornaments; they meet in a right angle above the columns; in consequence, a cruciform shape results, very appropriate to the nature of the building, and one of the best forms for distributing light into the church. The columns are painted in imitation of yellow marble, and some eminently tasteful improver has painted a long strip beneath the corbels, to create the appearance of pilasters. The four compartments forming the arms of the cross are each covered with an arched ceiling, enriched with three square panels, in handsome borders, and bounded by four arches, whose soffits are charged with coffers and roses, forming a large square centre, which is simply groined, and adorned with an expanded flower upon the point of junction of the groins. The flat ceilings occupying the spaces at the angles of the church not comprehended on the cruciform plan, are enriched with circles, enclosing wreaths of foliage and fruit, with cherubim in the angles. The pulpit and reading desk are affixed to the pedestals of the two easternmost pillars. The altar screen is in three compartments; the central is flanked by corinthian pilasters, and covered with scrolls, disposed pedimentally at the sides of an urn; the lateral divisions have carved festoons of fruit in the upper panels; the east window has an irradiation surrounding

the Hebrew name of the Deity in its arch in stained glass. A western gallery extends across the church; in it is an organ in a handsome case. The font is situated in the vestibule under the gallery; it is a neat circular basin, on an octagonal pillar, and covered with a canopy of carved wood-work.

The church was erected by Sir C. Wren, in the year 1680, at the expence of no more than 2,448*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; the dimensions are fifty-three feet every way, the plan being, as before remarked, square, and the tower and turret eighty-four feet high.

The organ, erected in 1782, by subscription, occupies the only gallery in the church. Before it are the royal arms emblazoned. Among the monuments in this church, before the repairs made about sixty years ago, was the following:—

Peter Heiwood, younger son of Peter Heiwood, one of the counsellors of Jamaica, by Grace, daughter of Sir John Muddeford, *knt.* and *bart.*, great grandson to Peter Heiwood, of Heiwood, in the county palatine of Lancaster, who apprehended Guy Faux, with his dark lanthorn; and for his zealous prosecution of Papists, as justice of peace, was stabbed in Westminster-hall by John James, a Dominican friar, A. D. 1640: obit November 2, 1701.

Reader, if not a papist bred,
Upon such ashes gently tread.

At present there are no monuments or epitaphs worthy notice in the church.

St. Botolph without Aldersgate.

This church is situated on the west side of Aldersgate street, at the south corner of Little Britain. It received its name from being dedicated to St. Botolph, a Saxon monk, and its vicinity to the gate. It was anciently a rectory, the patronage of which was in the dean and canons of St. Martin's-le-Grand; but it continued unappropriated, until the year 1399, when Richard II. by his letters patent, dated May the 21st, at Pembroke, gave license to Thomas Stanley, dean of St. Martin's-le-Grand, to appropriate the income, at that time not exceeding five marks per annum, to his collegiate church, for the celebration of a perpetual anniversary for his deceased consort Anne, upon the day of her death, during his life; but, after his demise, the anniversary to be solemnized upon his obit for ever. In consequence of this licence, the church of St. Botolph was appropriated to that of St. Martin's-le-Grand, by a commission from the bishop of London, to his official, the dean and canons being bound to provide a sufficient maintenance for a chaplain to serve the cure; since which time it has continued a donative or curacy.

When Henry VII., in the year 1503, annexed the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand to the convent of St. Peter, Westminster, this church also became subject to that abbey; but at the

suppression of monasteries, was granted, by Henry VIII. to his new bishop of Westminster. That bishopric, however, being dissolved on the accession of queen Mary, and the abbot and monks restored to their convent, this church reverted to its old masters; and when the monks were finally expelled, and the convent converted into a collegiate church, by authority of parliament, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, she granted the curacy to the dean and chapter, who still retain it; it is, however, subject to the bishop and archdeacon of London, to whom it pays procuration.

The antiquity of this church may be collected from the parish records; from which it appears, that a house, anciently given to the parishioners, was, in the year 1319, demised by them, upon lease, to Richard Rothing.

It escaped the fire of London, in 1666, but became so ruinous, that it has been since rebuilt.

The old church stood on the same site as the present, which is on the west side of Aldersgate-street, at the eastern corner of Little Britain. It was a plain erection of the pointed style, much defaced by alteration. The east and north walls had been rebuilt in brick, nearly as they now appear. In the south wall were four mullioned windows, of three lights, with arched heads of a simple and common form. The church was made into a nave and side aisles, by pointed arches resting upon clustered columns composed of an union of four small cylinders to a square pier, in the same style as those which may be seen in the few ancient parish churches still remaining in the metropolis. The nave was lighted by a clerestory of dormer windows, the structure was low, and the wood-work old. When the church was rebuilt in 1790-91, the east walls were retained, being merely heightened to accommodate the superior elevation of the new building.*

The present building abuts to the east and north on the street, to the south on a burying ground, and to the west on houses; and it has nothing in its external appearance to attract attention. The eastern end has a palladian window in the centre (which, however, gives no light to the body of the church), and two lateral entrances crowned with pediments. The north side has no windows, the wall being merely broken by recesses; the south side has two ranges of windows of no architectural character, and the clerestory, which is scarcely seen, is covered with lead. A square tower of small dimensions and mean appearance, rises above the west end. It is doomed over with a leaden roof, on which is raised a square bell turret of wood. The interior is very elegant, and displays a profusion of tasteful architectural ornament. The plan of the church is nearly square, and it is made into a body with side aisles by

* For this notice of the old church, the author is indebted to a gentleman, from whom he has received considera-

ble information relating to this and other ancient buildings in the metropolis, which no longer exist.

three square piers, with moulded caps, and two half piers attached to the extreme walls, which sustain an enriched fascia, on which the fronts of the galleries are constructed. From the capitals of the piers rise three Corinthian columns, and two half columns, sustaining an entablature, the enrichments of which are in the grandest style of Roman architecture: the ceiling of the body is arched, and rests upon the cornices of the entablature; it is crossed by ribs, the intermediate spaces being highly ornamented with circles, foliage, and other enrichments: between each of the ribs the ceiling is pierced laterally with semicircular windows, which range over the intercolumniations, and form a clerestory. The ceilings of the aisles are horizontal, and panelled by fascia, uniting with the main architrave above the capitals, and sustained upon trusses at the side walls. At each end of the body of the church is a semicircular niche, equal in height and breadth to the building; that at the west end is divided about the middle by a gallery sustained on four columns, the capitals of a composed order; in this gallery are the organ and seats for the charity children; the ceiling, which consists of half a spherical dome, is highly enriched with panels of a square and octangular form; the eastern niche contains the altar, and three windows over it filled with stained glass, by Pearson. The ceiling is similar to the western one, excepting that the centre is occupied by a dove and glory. The window immediately above the altar is arched, and has the representation of a painted curtain attached to it, which appears to be drawn up to display the subject of the painting, which is "The Agony in the Garden." The persons represented are our Saviour and two angels. The side windows contain whole lengths of St. John and St. Peter, in niches. In the execution of these windows there is no great display of merit. The profusion of yellow and light-brown tints give the whole a bilious and unnatural appearance. The pulpit, on the north side of the church, appears to hang on a single pillar, which ends in a palm-tree supporting the sounding-board. The reading-desk is a circular pedestal ornamented with Ionic pilasters. The expence of rebuilding the church was about 10,000*l*.

The monuments from the old church, which in that building chiefly occupied the walls of the chancel, have been carefully set up in the present. They are not in the same situations as before, but occupy the piers between the windows and other portions of the building.

There are several handsome monuments in this church. In the north aisle is a plain, but neat monument, to the memory of D. Wray, esq. F. R. S. and S. A., son of sir D. Wray, knt., who died Dec. 29, 1783, aged 82.

A handsome monument of veined marble, with a relieve bust by Roubiliac, to the memory of Elizabeth Smith, who died July 16, 1750.

A small monument to the memory of John Caston, registrar of the archiepiscopal court of Canterbury, who died July 3, 1614.

A handsome monument in the form of a sarcophagus, on the top of which are two cupids, and a relieve bust of the deceased, to the memory of Z. Foxall, esq. born December 7, 1664, died May 5, 1758.

Beneath the inscription are the following lines :—

Spite of the partial rules of vulgar fate,
The man who could be honest, might be great;
Such is true genius, such was this man's claim,
Each friend could praise him, and no foe could blame;
Who sought no vice his reason bade him fly,
Who lost no virtue reason taught to try;
Who blest each gift, improved each talent given,
Believed and wrought—the rest belongs to Heaven.

At the east end of the same aisle is a monument to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of sir T. Richardson, of Honington, Norfolk, who died Jan. 24, 1639, aged 32. Within an oval is a half-length effigy of this lady, dressed in the costume of the age.

In the south aisle is a similar monument to the memory of Elizabeth, widow of Ralph Ashton, of Midleton, in Lancashire, esq., who died 22nd of March, 1662, aged 54.

Also a neat monument to the memory of R. A. Cox, esq. late alderman of the ward.

Collegiate Church of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

It is a matter of no small difficulty to produce any conclusive evidence of the period when the church of St. Martin was first founded; it must, however, have existed before the time of Ingelric and his brother Girard, who are designated by the conqueror's charter as its founders.

Tanner in his *Notitia*, mentions, that in the margin of the register of the College deposited in the library of the abbey of Westminster, and which was written as late as the reign of Henry VI., Wythred, king of Kent, is named as its founder; but every other authority consulted being silent on this head, and Wythred having founded the priory of St. Martin at Dover, which from its pre-eminence in that place was also styled *Le Grand*, Mr. Kempe conceives the truth of this assertion to be at least very doubtful.

That there was a building erected on the site of St. Martin's-le-Grand, and devoted to worship by the early Christians, is rendered extremely probable by the bull of pope Clement, reciting the church to be among those exempted from episcopal jurisdiction, because they were founded before bishops were ordained in the kingdom, and episcopal jurisdiction had been usurped over them, during times of civil commotion, *insurgente procellâurbationis in regno*.

The royal and free chapel, which, from an early period, there is

no doubt had existed, dedicated to St. Martin (who appears to have been a favourite with the early British Christians, many churches considered of the highest antiquity being dedicated to him), found, in the reign of the Confessor, two noble and munificent benefactors in Ingelric, earl of Essex, and his brother Girard, who, in all probability, erected a more extensive and important structure on the spot, as a church, endowing it with lands for the maintenance of secular canons. This took place in 1056, the 15th of the reign of Edward the Confessor.*

On the defeat of Harold at Hastings, and the extinguishment of the Saxon dynasty, Ingelric appears to have lost his possessions in Essex, which were conferred by the Conqueror on Eustace, earl of Boulogne. The historian before quoted, who has so ably explored the early history of this ancient precinct, says, he is 'induced to suspect, from circumstances which will appear in the sequel, that Ingelric, and perhaps his brother Girard, devoted themselves to a religious life within the walls of the foundation, and that Ingelric himself was the first dean or custos of St. Martin's.'†

After the conquest, the bishop of London exerted himself to obtain for the canons of St. Martin's the protection of William, in which he was successful, as appears by the ample confirmation of their privileges granted to them in the second year of his reign.

This charter, which confirmed to the canons of St. Martin's their lands in Essex, including the church of Mealdon, with two hides of land, and 'all the land and moor without the postern, which is called Criplesgate.' They were also exempted, by the same instrument, from every royal imposition of service. This charter was written both in Latin and Saxon.

Eustace, earl of Boulogne, before mentioned, did not confirm Ingelric's endowment, but retained the lands in Essex to his own use, citing the conqueror's gift as his authority, and claiming, by the same right, a jurisdiction over the church; the Norman earl, however, providing for the health of his soul, resolved to restore certain lands to the 'church and canons of the blessed Martin, to be held altogether free and undisturbed; to wit, the land of Maldon, with the church of St. Mary, and all its appurtenances, and Estre, and Tolleshunt, and Bemflete, and Hoddesden.' All these grants were confirmed by his successor. During the period that Matilda, the haughty queen of Stephen, held the rein of power, she issued the following:—

'The empress, the daughter of Henry, the king, mistress of England, to Osbert;—the barons, the sheriffs and the citizens of London, health:—I command that you seize Henry, bishop of Winchester, and legate of the apostolic see, of those houses and lands in London where Peter formerly dwelt, and which belonged to the deanery of St. Martin, London, of which he and his church have been dis-seized, as Roger, bishop of Salisbury, dean of the

* Tanner's Not. Monast.

† Kempe's St. Martin's, p. 10.

same church, and Fulcher, afterwards were seized of them, the day that they were living and dead, and their houses, and all things which were taken away after the death of Roger, cause ye to be restored to him, and the lands and all the appurtenances of the church of St. Martin, cause ye him to hold in peace. Witness, &c.'

Subsequently Stephen granted to the canons of St. Martin all the liberties conceded by the conqueror, and immunity from complaints of 'damage and murder ;'* also a charter of free warren, or property over game in their lands in Essex. †

After the capture of Stephen, at the battle of Lincoln, Matilda, to avenge herself on the citizens of London, for the attachment which they had shown to his cause, made Geoffrey de Mandeville sole justiciary of the city of London, and the county of Middlesex. The tower of London and sheriffwicks of London and Middlesex were let to him at a stipulated rent : while he occupied the fortress just mentioned, he issued a charter, in reparation of injuries which the church of St. Martin's had sustained from him, as earl of Essex. ‡

In 1158, Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester and dean of St. Martin's, formed, with the sanction of the earl of Boulogne, a constitution of their prebends.§

On the death of this eminent churchman and politician, Godfrey de Lucy succeeded to the deanery. To him was probably addressed a papal bull, in which the bishop of Rome confirmed, in the most ample manner, all their present and future possessions.||

In 1235 we find the dean and chapter complained to the king that the mayor and sheriffs of London obstructed their privileges, denied the jurisdiction of their courts over their tenants, impleaded and compelled them to answer vexatious pleas in the city courts. Henry addressed his brief to the civic officers, commanding that the collegiate church should be suffered freely to exercise all such privileges as she had heretofore enjoyed.

Little occurred for a considerable period worthy the notice of the historian, if we except the bickerings between the dean and chapter, and the corporation of London, respecting the disgraceful right of sanctuary, and the great immunities possessed without either paying scot or lot. On the 5th of May, 1360, the celebrated William of Wykeham was appointed dean, which he held only three years. During the rebellion of Wat Tyler, numbers that sought sanctuary within the precinct, were forced even from the high altar, and decapitated in Cheapside. On the accession of Henry IV, in 1405, the citizens, who had long regarded the privileges of St. Martin's-le-Grand with jealousy, more especially the

* Implying an amercement for murder committed on their lands.

† Printed in Kempe's History of St. Martin's, p. 54.

‡ De Mandeville soon after received a mortal wound in the head from a

dart, as he was besieging the castle of Burwell, in Cambridgeshire.

§ Printed at length in Kempe's St. Martin's-le-Grand, p. 65.

|| Idem, p. 71.

sanctuary, petitioned against it as a receptacle of murderers, thieves, and fraudulent debtors, praying that its privileges might be annulled. The answer given was, that the king would grant a remedy, if possible. But the veneration so long paid to the privileges of the church, and the numerous royal grants and papal bulls made in its favour, formed too strong a barrier, and the sanctuary continued in the plenitude of its power.

In 1428 we find Thomas Bouchier, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, dean of this church. About this period the citizens began to dispute the privileges of sanctuary claimed by the canons of St. Martin's, for their precinct.* Soon after a grand attack was made on this place, and various other privileged places, by the sheriffs Philip Malpas and Robert Marchall, which is noticed in another part of this work.† During the agitation of this question, the sheriffs brought forward some atrocious cases. Among them are the two following :—

In the 2nd of the reign of Edward II., Robert Stody murdered a woman, took sanctuary in St. Martin's, and afterwards made his escape.

In the 6th of Edward III. John Frowe, of Lincoln, on account of an old grudge, dogged Robert Dodmerton, a mason, with a drawn dagger in his hand, and when near the gate of St. Martin's, stabbed him mortally in the neck, and immediately took sanctuary in the precinct. Still the power of the royal grants and custom was an overmatch for justice, and the sheriffs were fined, and their prisoners remanded back to the sanctuary. On the suppression of the insurrection headed by Jack Cade in 1450, some of the factious ringleaders repaired hither, and took sanctuary; among them was William Cayme, one of the principal traitors; the advisers of the king persuaded him to demand the delivery of Cayme to the royal officers; but the wary dean had already secured him in the prison of the sanctuary, and producing his old answer, the royal grants, bulls, &c., declined complying with the royal mandate. The matter was discussed in the council chamber, and it was ultimately agreed that the king should not break the immunities conferred by the royal prerogative, but recommended that the traitor should be kept close from committing further mischief.‡

Some time after, an occurrence took place, in which the dean again protected his rights and privileges, and afterwards took care to have the whole of this matter circumstantially recorded.

‘In perpetual memory of the matter, and greater corroboration of our privileges, we, Richard Caudray, the dean, have caused to be published and digested, in the form of the present instrument, by a notary public, and to pass under our seal.’§

* Kempe's St. Martin's-le-Grand, p. 113.

‡ Kempe's St. Martin's, p. 137.

§ Printed at length in the above work, pp. 40, 41.

† Vol. i. p. 156.

During the war between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, the inhabitants of this precinct were more daring and obnoxious than ever to the city; at last, the conduct of the sanctuary-men had arisen to such a height of audacity, that the lord mayor and aldermen, putting themselves at the head of the citizens, forced the gates, and bore off several of the ringleaders. The dean preferred his complaint for breach of privilege, as on former occasions, to the king, but this time the citizens were directed to keep their prisoners until the matter could be more strictly investigated.* Soon after, these enormities produced the following articles, enacted by the king's council, for the better government of the sanctuary of St. Martin's.

Henricus, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliæ & Franciæ, Dominus Hybernæ: Omnibus ad quos præsentis Literæ perveniunt, salutem. Inspeximus Tenorem quendam Ordinationis, Concessionis, & stabilimenti certorum Articulorum infra Sanctua Liberæ Capellæ nostræ, St. Martini, infra civitatem nostram London, observandum & custodiendum, coram nobis, & concilio nostro, 5 die Februarii ultimo præterito, apud Westmon. in Camera Stellata, ordinatorum & stabilitorum, nobis in Cancellar, nostram de mandato nostro missum factum, in hæc verba.

The fifth of Fevever, the yeere of the reigne of our Sovereigne lord king Henry VI. thirty-fifth: at Westminster, in the sterre-chamber, our said sovereigne lord, calling to high remembrance the good and blessed entent that his full noble progenitors have at all times had to the honour, worship, conservation, and wele of the free chapel of St. Martin's within the city of London, of the which the king our sovereign lord is founder and patron: desiring to do all that may serve to the ease and restful roule of the same; and conservation of the sanctuary, immunity, privileges, and liberties, as appertain to the said chapel and place; willing, that hereafter none occasion be geven to the breach or hurting them: remembring also the great complaints, grudging, and displeasure, that his subjects have taken, and especially the citizens and commonalty of the said city of London, of the demeaning of the misruled persons coming and abiding in the said place, under umbre and colour of the sanctuary there; the which have, at divers times, issued out of the sanctuary and committed many ryots, robberies, manslaughters, and other mischiefes; were through the said sanctuary hath been greatly dislaundered, and (over that) great inconvenience like to ensue.

After great deliberation and communication had, as well with doctors of divinity as of law, civil and canonicall; called also

* Kempe's St. Martin's, p. 146.

thereto the judges of this our land, and their advices had in that behalfe; other men also of great wisdome and experience, for the weale and conservation of the said sanctuary, and to eschew the said misgovernance and mischief, called also before our said sovereigne lord and his counsell, the maior and the aldermen of said city, and Master Richard Cawdre, dean of the said place of St. Martin's; our sovereigne lord (by the advice of his counsell aforesaid) ordained, granted, and established certain articles under-written, to bee kept and observed within the said sanctuary from this time forth, without any interruption of them. Willing and ordaining, that the said deane that now is, promis by his oath the observance of the same, for the time that hee shall bee deane there. And that every deane after him, in his admission to the said deanary, be sworne to keepe the said articles in semblable wise, and make them to bee kept within the said sanctuary; the which articles beene such as follow:

1. First, that every person fugitive comeing into the said sanctuary for tuition, and challenge to enjoy the immunities and privileges thereof; at his entrie, as soone as hee commodiously and reasonably may, shall now present himselfe unto the said deane, his commissarie, or depute in that behalfe; and before him declare the cause of the feare moving him to come to the said sanctuarie; be it for treason, felony surmised upon him, or for other causes. And that the said declaration and cause bee registered in the common register, ordained therefore in the said sanctuary, and the name of the said fugitive.

2. Item, that hee, at his first entree, present and deliver unto the said deane, commissarie, or depute, all manner of weapon and armour, that hee bringeth with him, as well invasive as defensive; and that he be not suffered to weare or use any such weapon or armour, or it to have in his keeping within the sanctuary in any wise, except a reasonable knife, to kerve withall his meate, and that the said knife be pointlesse.

3. Item, that every erraunt and open theefe, robber, murderer, and felon, notoriously noised by the common fame of the people; or if the said deane, commissary, or depute be credibly informed, or due prooffe be geven or made, that he is such one, repairing to the said sanctuary, to the intent that he shall not (under colour of the said sanctuary) intend to doe further mischief, find sufficient seurte to bee made unto the king, as well by his own obligation, as by the obligation of other, of his good bearing for the time of his abode within the said sanctuary, and for a quarter of a yeere after his departing out of the same: and that hee bee kept in ward into the time he have found and made the said seurte. And if it so be, that it be complained or shewed unto the king's highnesse, that the said suerte bee not sufficient; that then, at the commandment of the said counsell (if it bee thought necessary), the said deane, commissary, or depute, shall take

other and better securete, or else commit them to ward unto the time better securete bee found. Foreseene alway, that if the said fugitive will depart out of the said sanctuary, that hee may do so when hee will.

4. Item, That all the out-gates, as well posternes, doores, as all other issues outward, whatsoever they be, of the said sanctuary, bee surely closed and shut nightly at nine of the clocke; and so remaine shut from the same houre unto sixe of the clocke in the morning, from the feast of Allhallows unto the feast of Candlemasse; and the remanent of the yeere, nightly, from the said houre of nine unto foure of the clocke in the morning, or unto the time the first masse beginneth within the said place: and that all those that been fled to the said sanctuary for treason or felony, be within the closure on night's time.

5. Item, If any such theefe, murderer or felon, resort to the said sanctuary for tuition of the same, with any manner robbery, or stollen goods, if the party robbed make fresh sute therefore, and prove by open evidence, that the same felon hath brought into the said sanctuary the said goods so stolen thence, the said deane, commissary, or depute, shall put in true devoir, withouten any dissimulation, fraud, or malengyne, to make full restitution unto the party so grieved of the said stolen goods, if they can bee had. And semblably, if any fugitive come to the said sanctuary with other mens' goods, merchandize, or things, intending there to live with the same, and the owner of the said goods, merchandize, or things, make prooffe that they be his, and verifie that they be brought into the said sanctuary, the said deane, commissarie, or depute, shall put him in full devoire, to make restitution to the party so proving that the same goods, merchandizes, or things were his. And no fugative, nor none dwelling within the said sanctuary, shall receive, conceale, nor buy any such goods; but that they bee brought to the said deane, commissary, or depute, to the intent that the owners may have the sooner knowledge of them. And if the said goods so stolen and brought to the said sanctuary be concealed from the said deane, commissary, or depute, and brought by any dwelling in the said sanctuary, that then the buyer (abiding there) make restitution or satisfaction to the party grieved, proving the said goods so stolen to bee his, and so sold in the same sanctuary.

6. Item, If any person, having tuition of the said sanctuary, from thence issue out by day or by night, and commit or do any robbery, murder, treason, or felony, or battery, so done (withouten forth) commit the same misdoer to ward, there to remaine as long as he will abide in the sanctuary. And if so bee hee will depart from thence, he shall depart at an hour to be assigned unto him by day, betwixt sunne and sunne.

7. Item, That subtle pickers of locks, counterfeitours of keys, contrivers of seals, forgers of false evidences, workers of counter-

feit chaines, beades, brouches, ouches, rings, cups, spoons silvered, and plates of copper gilt, uttered for gold, unto the common hurt of the people, be not suffered in the said sanctuary. And if any, being within the said sanctuary, be holden suspect of the things abovesaid, let him be committed to ward till he find sufficient surety, as in the third article abovesaid.

8. Item, That common putuers, strumpets, and bawdes, be not suspected in the sanctuary : and if they claime the tuition of the said sanctuary, that they be set in open ward on day times, till shame cause them to depart, or to amend their vicious living.

9. Item, That deceitful games, as playes at hazard, the dice, the guek, the kayelles, the cloysh, and other such unleefull and reproveable games, bee not used, supported, nor cherished within the said sanctuary.

10. Item, That all artificers dwelling within the said sanctuary (as well barbours as other) keepe holy the Sundayes, and other great festival dayes, without breach, or exercising of their craft, in such wise as done the inhabitants of the said city of London. And if they doe the contrary, to bee committed to ward till they finde sufficient surety, as in the third article above said, to use their crafts in manner and forme as doe the inhabitants of the said city, and according to the ordinances of the same city.

11. Item, That every person coming to the said sanctuary for immunity and tuition of the same, that hee, at his admission to the said sanctuary, be sworne on a booke to obey, keepe, and observe the articles above-said, and every each of them, with their pains and rules appertaining to the same. And the king, by the advice aforesaid, would, granted, and ordained, that this act be exemplified under his great seale, and be enrolled in his chancellary ; to tho intent, that the ordinance above said remaine of record, and that his subjects may have knowledge thereof.

Nos autem tenore præcedentium ad requisitionem dilecti et fidelis nostri, Galfridi Boleyne, majoris civitatis nostræ London et aldermanorum ejusdem civitatis, duximus exemplificandum per præsentem : In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes, teste meipso apud Westmon. 24 die Novembris, anno regni nostri 36.

Examinatur per Johannem } Clericos.
Franckes, et Thomam Ive. }

Maitland says, ‘ from these regulations and articles above-mentioned, the St. Martin’s appears to have been a sanctuary for great disorders, and a shelter for the loosest sort of people, rogues and ruffians, thieves, felons, and murderers. From hence used to rush violent persons, committers of riots, robberies, and manslaughters: hither they brought in their preys and stolen goods, and concealed them here, and shared or sold them to those that dwelt here. Here were also harboured picklocks, counterfeiters of keys and seals, so rges

of false evidences, such as made counterfeit chains, beads, ouches, plate, copper gilt for gold, nay, common strumpets and bawds, gamesters, and players at hazard and dice, and other unlawful games; and, lastly, prophaners of sundays, and other festival days, exercising their crafts thereon.*

During the reign of Richard the Third many great though unfortunate persons took sanctuary within the precincts of St. Martin's; among them were the countess of Oxford, and Morton, bishop of Ely.

In 1502, the 17th of Henry VII. a bull of Julius II. directed that persons suspected of treason, and taking refuge in sanctuary, might be seized and delivered to justice upon the mere suspicion.†

Henry VII. intended to erect a chapel behind the high altar of the abbey church Westminster, and to endow it as a chantry, wherein daily orisons should be sung for the souls of himself, his queen, and all christian people.

In execution of the above purpose, the chapel that bears his name was erected and dedicated to the holy Virgin. Estates of more than a thousand marks in yearly value, were granted to the abbot in support of the new institution. The advowson and possessions of the deanery of St. Martin's-le-Grand, with other royal free chapels, and their appurtenances were given to him and his successors for the same purpose for ever.

The abbots of Westminster now assumed the office of deans of St. Martin's, and the duties of the prebends were performed by vicars of their appointment. A new official seal was prepared, which bore [for its legend, SIGILLUM DECANI ET CAPELLE COLLEGII SANCTI MARTINI WESTMONASTERII.‡

The jurisdiction of St. Martin's being merged in that of Westminster, little worthy notice occurs, if we except the restrictions passed, regulating the privilege of sanctuary. By a statute 22 Henry VIII. it was enacted 'that none of the said places should give immunity or defence to any person who should commit wilful murder, rape, burglary, robbery on the highway, or in any house, church, or chapel, or should burn willfully any house or barn with corn.'§

Henry VIII. also passed an act debarring persons accused of high treason from the benefit of the sanctuary, and that sanctuary men should wear badges, and not go abroad before sun-rising, or after sun-setting.

The privilege of taking sanctuary was repealed in the 21st of James I. and the superstitious statute against witchcraft re-enacted!||

In 1542, the 2nd. of the reign of Edward VI. all charities, free

* Maitland, ii p. 771.

† Rymer, vol. xiii.

‡ Engraved in Kempe's Historical Notices of St. Martin's-le-Grand, from

the original, in the possession of J^r Caley, Esq. *F.R.S.* and *S.A.*

§ Stat. 22 Henry viii.

|| lb. 21 Jac. i. c. 12.

chapels, and brotherhoods were granted to the king; and by this act the venerable fabric of St. Martin's church being at the disposal of the crown was levelled with the ground, and a number of new buildings erected on its side, which let at high rents to foreigners who claimed the privileges attached to the precinct, and exercised their callings without molestation from the city. In the reign of Elizabeth, the inhabitants of St. Martin's liberty were chiefly French, Germans, Dutch, and Scots; the trades carried on, those of shoemakers, tailors, makers of buttons and button moulds, goldsmiths, manufacturers of pouches or purses, stationers, merchants, and two throwsters or weavers of silk thread, who are recorded as being the first who practised that art in this country.*

In 1593, a census being taken, those established in St. Martin's le-Grand appear to have been as follow :

Aldersgate—St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Strangers	57	{ Denysors	45
		{ Non Denysors	12
Their children	112		
Men and women servants ..	115	English borne servauntes kept by strangers	98
		English borne servauntes set on work by strangerst†	0

The limits of the sanctuary of St. Martin's, as set forth in the court of chancery, by William Boston, abbot of Westminster, is printed in the Historical Notices before quoted also in Maitland's History of London.§

The following is an account of the Spiritualities and Temporalities of this Church in 1291.

Spiritualia Decani et Capi'li Sancti Martini, London.¶

Pens' eor'd'm i' eccl'ia de Colmanchurch,	vis. viij <i>d</i> .
Pens' eor'd'm in eccl'ia s'ti Nich'i Colde abbaye,	xs.
Pens' eor'd'm in eccl'ia s'ti Alphegi,	xxxiijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
Pens' eor'd'e' in ecc'ia s'ti Bothi ex'a Aldrysshgate,	x marc'
S'm' in sp'tualia'	ix <i>li</i> . iijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
Ind' decima, 1	xviiij <i>li</i> . os. iiij <i>d</i> .
Medietas,	ix <i>li</i> . os. i <i>id</i> .

* Bib. Lansd. No. 74, Brit. Mus.

† Strype's Stow, i. 614.

‡ Taxatio Spiritualium et Temporalium cleri infra Diœcesim London,

circa A. D. 1291. Bibl. Harl. No 60, fol. 10.

§ Vol. i, p. 772

Temp'al' Decani et Capit'li Sancti Martini' i' p'ochiis.

Omniu' Sanctor' de Colmanchurche.....	xxs.
Sancti Bothi' ex'a Aldrissigate.....	xxxviijs.
Sancte Agnetis	cxvis.
Sancti Mic'is ad bladum.....	xiiid.
Sancti Vedasti	lixs. iiijd.
Sancti Andree Huberd	xiiijjs. iiijd.
Sancti Pet' de Cornehull	vis. viijd.
Sancti Olivii de Muswell	iiijjs. iiijd.
Sancti Leonardi, juxta S't'm Martinum	viiijl. xvs.
Sancte Brigide	iiijjs.
Sancti Nich'i ad macellas	lxixs. iiijd.
S'm' p'cellar'	xxvli.
Ind' decima	ls.
Medietas	xxvs.

*Monasteriu' Sancti Petri Westm. fundacio Regis Henrici Septimi, Midd.**

Et in div' ten't' scit. et jacent' in div's paroch' infra civitat.
 London pertin' lib'e capelle sive colleg' Sancti Martini, Lon-
 don, vocat' Saint Martin's le Graunte clxixl. xs. jd.

Dignitates infra Collegium S'c'i M'tini Magni Civitatis London.

Prebenda infra collegium S'c'i Martini Magni London quam Ric'us Pate el'cus nuper habuit per annum, clare valet in om'ibus com'oditatib' et profic' eidem p'tin'.....	xxvli. os. vd.
X'a inde	is. ob.
Alia Prebenda ib'm quam Thomas Payne nuper h'uit per ann. clare valet.....	xxxiiijl. vijs. jd.
X'a inde	xlvijs. viijd. ob.
Cantaria in dicto collegio ex fundac'one Johannis Wytham, per annu' clare.....	xl. xvjs. viijd.
X'a inde	xxis. viijd.
Alia Cantaria ib'm ex fundac'one Johannis Hempnall per annu' clare valet	xiiij. ix. s. vijd.
X'a inde	xxiijs. xjd. ob.
Alia Cantaria ibidem ex fundac'one Stephani Northe, per annu'.....	xli. iiis. iiijd.
X'a inde	xxijs. iiijd.
Alia Cantaria ib'm ex fundac'one Thome Mauger per annu' clare valet.....	xl. xvjs. viijd.
X'a inde	xxis. iiijd.

* Valor Ecclesiast. temp. Hen. viii. vo i. p. 411.



NEW POST OFFICE,
St. Martin's le Grand.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



J. A. del.

CRYPT



J. A. del.

VAULT

Discovered in St. Martin's le Grand

To J. Crowther, Esq^r Alderman, this Plate is respectfully dedicated by
the Author.

Alia Cantaria ib'm ex fundac'one pred'ca per annum clare valet.....	xl. xvjs. viiid.
X'a inde	xxis. viijd.
Alia Cantaria ib'm ex fundac'one Johannis Bounde, per annu' clare.....	xil. ixs. vijd.
X'a inde	xxijs. xia. ob.
Alia Cantaria ibidem ex fundac'one Richardi Candey, per annu' clare.....	xil. ixs. vijd.
X'a inde	xxiijs. xid. ob.
Alia Cantaria ib'm ex fundac'one Johannis Wycombroke, per annu'	xl. xvjs. viijd.
X'a inde	xxis. viijd.

The ARMS of this church were per pale *ar.* and *sa.* a cross moline counter-changed, in the dexter chief quarter a martlet *gu.*

The situation of the post-office, in Lombard-street, having been found inconvenient from want of sufficient space, for the business of that important branch of the public service, the precinct of St. Martin's-le-Grand was selected, as well calculated for the erection of a new post office on an enlarged plan.

An act of parliament was passed in 1815, making all necessary provisions for clearing the area, formerly occupied by the church and sanctuary of St. Martin.

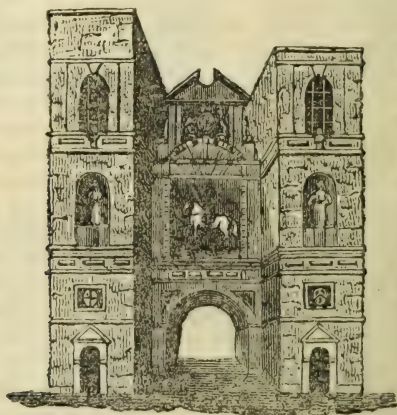
In making the necessary excavations, in the summer of 1818, the workmen laid open two ranges of vaults, which had served as cellars to the houses above. The westernmost consisted of a building of a very solid description; its form and extent, from the nature of the excavation, could not be precisely defined; but it had the appearance of a square vaulted chamber. The piers were at least six feet square, and the masonry peculiarly strong. A correct view of this vault is given in the annexed plate. In this vault was found a coin of Constantine, and a stone coffin (fig. 2.) in which was a skeleton. Whether the vestiges described were those of a structure erected by the Romanized Britons, or by their successors the Anglo-Saxons, it is difficult to determine. Mr. Kempe is inclined to consider them as contemporaneous with the dominations of the Roman people in England. Adjoining the last was the Gothic crypt represented in the annexed plate.

Some fragments of ornaments, ancient vessels, tokens, &c. were discovered. One of the vessels, represented in the annexed plate (fig. 1.) is of an elegant form and workmanship, and may be considered as an old English drinking jug of the 16th century. Another (fig. 3.) has a curious inscription in a mixed Roman and black letter character—'REMEMBER *thy* EAND.'*

* Kempe's St. Martin's-le-Grand, p. 212.

The New Post Office.

The architect of this edifice is R. Smirke, esq. It occupies the whole of the space between St. Martin's-le-Grand and Foster-lane in breadth, and extending from the backs of the houses in Cheapside to those in St. Anne's-lane in length. The character of the architecture is an excessive plainness. The principal front in St. Martin's-le-Grand has a portico of eight fluted Ionic columns in the centre, six in front, and two in flank, surmounted by a pediment; and at the extremities of the front, two other porticoes, each of which is composed of four columns of the same order, standing on a stylobate, and sustaining the entablature of the order, which is continued as a finish round the whole building. The intercolumniations are pierced with windows, and the spaces between these and the centre portico have each fourteen windows in two series; these portions of the building are flanked with sunk areas. The other fronts of the building are exceedingly plain; they are almost destitute of ornament, and are all pierced with numerous windows. The interior is not in a sufficient state of forwardness to allow of a description; but the entrances, within the central portico, will lead into a large hall, flanked on each side by lofty Ionic colonnades, the columns corresponding with those of the exterior.

*Aldersgate.*

This ancient gate, which was situated one thousand two hundred and sixty-five feet south-west of Cripplegate, was, according to the opinion of Stow, one of the original gates of the city; but Maitland could find no mention of it before the conquest; whence he concludes that it was not erected before that period.

This gate being in so ruinous a condition as to be in danger of

falling, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, ordered it to be taken down, which was accordingly done in the year 1616, when it was rebuilt in a substantial manner; Mr. William Parker, merchant taylor, having bequeathed a thousand pounds towards the expense of a new edifice.

In a large square over the arch of the gate was the figure of king James I. on horseback. Above his head were quartered the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

In a niche, on the east side, was the prophet Jeremiah, with the words of the 25th verse of the 17th chapter of his book. In a niche, on the west side, stood the prophet Samuel, with the 1st verse of the 12th chapter of the 1st book of that prophet. On the south side was the effigy of king James I. in his royal robes, sitting in a chair of state, done in relief.

This gate was very much damaged by the great fire in 1666; but was repaired and beautified, at the expence of the city, in the year 1670, during the mayoralty of sir Samuel Stirling, knt.

The apartments over the gate were appropriated to the use of the common crier of the city; and by the sides of the gate were two posterns for the convenience of foot passengers.

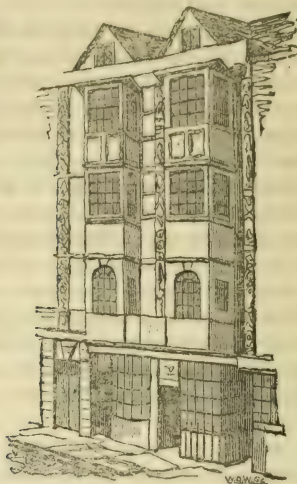
John Day, one of our early topographers, resided in the apartments over the gate; and, according to Stow, 'buildd much upon the wall of the city, towards the parish church of St. Anne.'

Aldersgate-street, which is long and very spacious, runs northerly, from the gate to Barbican on the east side, and to Long-lane on the west.

About the middle of Aldersgate-street, on the west side, stood a noble edifice, that was the residence of the marquis of Dorchester, and afterwards that of lord Petre, of whom it was purchased, after the restoration, for the city mansion of the bishop of London; from which time it was known by the name of London-house. It was a large commodious brick building, and had a neat chapel annexed to it; but being at length deserted by the prelates, it was let out into several tenements and warehouses. This ancient edifice was destroyed by fire, since which new buildings have been erected in its stead; the principal of which is that occupied by Mr. Seddon, upholsterer, and still called London-house.

Nearly adjoining London-house, is the city of London Literary and Scientific Institution, which was formed in 1825. The objects of this institution are the formation of a library of reference and circulation. Reading and conversation rooms, the delivery of lectures on literature, history and the sciences, and the mutual acquisition of the ancient and modern languages. A handsome theatre, capable of containing from 500 to 600 persons, is in course of erection, and will be opened in March, 1828, the form of which is semi-elliptical, 64 feet long by 27 feet wide. The annual subscription to this institution is 27.

A little to the south of London-house, formerly stood the fine mansion of the earls of Westmoreland; but this being also deserted by its noble possessors, was let out in tenements, and to mechanic uses, and, at length, became so decayed, that, about sixty years ago, it was entirely taken down: the site is now occupied by Westmoreland-buildings, and the adjacent houses.



The Half-Moon Tavern.

To the north of London-house is an old building, formerly the Half-moon tavern, noted as the place of resort of the most celebrated wits of the sixteenth century. It has been let for the last forty years in separate tenements; but the old front, ornamented with small grotesque figures, has suffered very little alteration.

The front in Aldersgate-street is narrow, and contains two windows on each floor, projecting from the front in the style so common in the sixteenth century. The top is divided into two gables, and the whole is painted of a stone colour.

On the east side of the street, nearly opposite to London-house, is Shaftesbury, or, as it is sometimes called, Thanet-house. This edifice, which is by the masterly hand of Inigo Jones, is built with brick, and ornamented with stone, in a very elegant taste. The front is adorned with Ionic pilasters, from the volutes of which hang garlands of foliage. These pilasters are doubled on each side of the centre window, over which is an arched pediment, opened for the reception of a shield. The door was arched, and from each side of it branched an elegant scroll, for the support of a balcony. This portion has been modernized. This structure had been let out

for mechanical uses, and was going fast to decay, when, in the year 1750, the London Lying-in-hospital was instituted. The promoters of that charity, having hired this house, repaired it thoroughly, and preserved it, for a time, from the fate of its opposite neighbours.* The increase of that institution having rendered a larger building necessary, they quitted Shaftesbury-house, in 1771, and were succeeded by the General Dispensary, which still occupies a modern building at the back part of it. The front is divided into tenements, and let to respectable shopkeepers. On the same side, more northward, was another nobleman's house, (Nos. 58, 59, 60), the duke of Lauderdale's, situate between Cherry Tree-court and Hare-court, and at the time Maitland wrote, tenanted by an eminent distiller. About fifteen years ago the distillery was given up, and the building was divided into separate tenements. It is now occupied as a rush and cotton warehouse, and a new medical theatre.

Little Britain was formerly called Britain, or Bretagne-street, from the mansion of the duke of Bretagne, which stood near St. Botolph's church, but has been many years destroyed. This street was also the residence of several of our own nobility; the earl of Peterborough's house stood at the corner, where the south part of Bartholomew's hospital now stands; and the whole east side of the street was occupied by a stately mansion, belonging to lord Montague; the name of which is still preserved in Little Montague-court. This place was formerly celebrated for the number of dealers in old books who resided here.

The parish of St. John Zachary, is a rectory, the church of which stood at the north-west corner of Maiden-lane. The patronage of this church appears to have continued in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, from its foundation; for it was rated to pay an annual sum to the canons of St. Paul's, as early as the year 1181, at which time it was denominated St. John Baptist's. The site of it is now a cemetery for the use of the parishioners. A portion of the eastern wall of this church remains in the burying ground at the north-west corner of Maiden-lane, with the monument of sir James Drax, consisting of two busts upon a sarcophagus; it is protected from the weather by a penthouse, and is curious as one of the remains of ancient London. This monument is to the memory of sir James Drax, and his lady, named Meliora, daughter to J. Horton, of Wolverston, in the county of Somerset, esq., who brought him six sons and four daughters; viz. sir James, Henry, John, Samuel,, and Joseph; Meliora, Mary, Elizabeth, Pelathia. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Edward Campfield, of Hardington, in the same county, esq.; by whom he had four sons. He died March 8th, 1661.

Here likewise was buried Henry Drax, esq., his second son, who had two wives. The first, the lady Frances Tufton, daughter of

* Maitland, vol. ii, p. 764.

the earl of Thanet, who died without issue. His second, lady Dorothy Lovelace, daughter to the lord Lovelace, of Hurley, in the county of Berks, by whom he had four children. He died anno 1682.

At the north-east corner of Foster-lane stands

Goldsmiths' Hall.

This spacious building supplies the place of a more ancient hall, which had been founded for the use of the company in 1407, by sir Drew Barentine, lord mayor in 1398. That edifice which Stow calls 'a proper house, but not large,' was destroyed in the great fire, and the present fabric arose in its place within a few years afterwards. The buildings are of brick, and surround a square court, paved; the front being ornamented with stone corners wrought in rustic, and a large arched entrance, which exhibits a high pediment, supported on Doric columns, and open at the top, to give room for a shield of the company's arms. The hall itself, which is on the east side of the court, is a spacious and lofty apartment, paved with black and white marble, and most elegantly fitted up. The wainscoting is very handsome, and the ceiling and its appendages are richly stuccoed; an enormous flower adorning the centre, and the city and goldsmiths' arms, with various decorations, appearing in its other compartments. A richly carved screen, with composite pillars, pilasters, &c. and a balustrade with vases, terminating in branches for lights (between which are displayed the banners and flags used on public occasions), form part of the embellishments of this splendid room. On the east side of the hall is an elegant recess ornamented with crimson curtains, looped up in a tasteful manner, within which the valuable plate of the company was formerly exhibited on state occasions, but at present it is occupied by a beautiful bust of his present majesty, in marble, on a pedestal of the same material, executed by that eminent sculptor, Mr. Chantrey.

The balustrade of the stair-case is elegantly carved, and the walls exhibit numerous reliefs of scrolls, flowers, and instruments of music. The court room is another richly wainscotted apartment, and the ceiling is loaded with embellishments, which give it a grand, though somewhat heavy effect. The chimney-piece is of statuary marble, and very sumptuous; the sides being adorned with male caryatides, and the whole enriched by scrolls, grapes, &c.* Above it is a painting of St. Dunstan, the patron saint of the company, in conversation with the Holy Virgin, having in the back ground a representation of the saint burning the devil's nose, as described in the ancient legend, when assailed by the fiend with temptation. Here, also, are the following portraits: sir Martin Bowes, gold-

* Supposed to be the work of Roubiliac; they were brought from Canons, the seat of the duke of Chandos, near Edgware.

smith, lord mayor, in 1545, said to be by Holbein; this gentleman presented the company with an elegant cup, which he received by right of his office, at the coronation of queen Elizabeth; it is still carefully preserved among their plate. Sir Hugh Myddleton, bart. the illustrious character, who expended his entire fortune in forwarding the noble design of supplying the metropolis with water, by means of the New River. This is a fine picture, in the style of Vandyke. Sir Hugh is pourtrayed in a black habit, with his hand resting upon a shell: near him the words '*Fontes Fodinæ*' are inscribed. He bequeathed a share in the New River to this company, for the benefit of its decayed members. Sir Thomas Viner, goldsmith, lord mayor in 1653; and Charles Hosier, esq. In the drawing-room, which is a large apartment, very handsomely decorated, is a full length portrait of his late majesty, George the Third; and a porrtait of the late T. Lane, esq. clerk of the company for upwards of 36 years. This portrait is also a full length, by sir W. Beechy, R.A. In another apartment is a large picture by Hudson, containing likenesses of six lord mayors, all goldsmiths, namely, sir Henry Marshall, lord mayor in 1745; William Benn, esq. 1747; John Blachford, esq. 1750; Robert Alsop, esq. 1752; Edmund Ironside, esq. and sir Thomas Rawlinson, both in 1754, the former having died during his mayoralty; these gentlemen are represented seated at a table, at which Blachford presides. The assay office, belonging to the Goldsmiths' company, adjoins to the hall on the south side, the front entrance being in Cary-lane.

On the west side of Foster-lane stood the parish church of St. Leonard, which was founded about the year 1236, by William Kirkham, dean of St. Martin's-le-Grand, in the court-yard of the collegiate church, for the use of the inhabitants of the sanctuary. It derived its name from its dedication to a French saint, and its situation was added to distinguish it from another church, dedicated to the same saint in Eastcheap.

It is a rectory, the patronage of which was anciently in the dean and canons of St. Martin's-le-Grand; in whom it continued till that deanery was annexed to the abbey of Westminster; the dean and chapter of which still possess it. The church not being rebuilt after the great fire in 1666, the parish was annexed to that of Christ church, Newgate-street. A portion of the east wall of this church remains on the west-side of Foster-lane; it will be destroyed when the new post-office is completed. On a building in the church-yard, before the ground was cleared, was a stone with the following inscription:—

BEFORE THE DREADFULL
FIRE ANNO DOM 1666
HERE STOOD THE PARISH
CHVRCH OF ST. LENARD
FOSTER LANE

Opposite the north end of Goldsmiths' hall, in Maiden-lane, was a spacious house, with a large court-yard, handsomely paved with free-stone, formerly belonging to sir Thomas Bludworth, knt., lord mayor in 1666, and since to Richard Levett, esq. son of sir Richard Levett, knt., lord mayor in the year 1700; in which house he kept his mayoralty. It was afterwards rebuilt, and converted into an office for the Union Insurance against losses by fire. It is now in the occupation of Messrs. Neville, warehousemen.

The church of St. Mary Staining, or Stone church, before the fire in 1666, stood on the north side of Oat-lane. The reason why it received the additional epithet of Staining is very uncertain; some imagining it to be derived from the painter-stainers, who might probably live near it, while others suppose that it was originally called Stany, or Stony, from its being built with stone, to distinguish it from those in the city, built with wood, &c. This church not being rebuilt after the fire, the parish was united to that of St. Michael, Wood-street; but, in consideration of the small endowment of this parish, it was provided by the act which united them, that the patrons of St. Michael's should present twice in three times.

The advowson of this rectory was anciently in the prioress and convent of Clerkenwell, in whom it continued till their suppression by Henry VIII. when it came to the crown, in whom it still remains.

On the piers of the burying ground, in Oat-lane, opposite the north end of Staining-lane, are the following inscriptions cut on separate stones:—

WEST
Before the Dreadfull Fire
Anno Dom. 1666,
Here stood the Parish Church
of St. Mary Stayning.

EAST.
This Church Yard Wall was
Repair'd and new Iron Gates
Erected Anno Dom. 1766.
ALEX. SUTTON } Church-
ALEX. STRONG } wardens.

In Staining-lane, incorporated with the eastern wall of the buildings belonging to Leathersellers' hall are the remains of a strong wall built of flint and rough stones; and near to which is seen, above a low wooden porch, the gable of an old meeting-house, called Haberdashers'-hall chapel; the wall is built with red bricks; it has a large circular-headed window, and the parapet is broken in the style which preceded the improvements of sir Christopher Wren, and would almost lead to the belief that it was erected in the time of the commonwealth; the architect, however, in all probability, was a stedfast nonconformist, and probably rejected the architectural improvements brought about by the fire, as mere vanities.

Near the north end of Noble-street, on the east side, stands an extensive building, originally erected by the company of Scriveners,

for their hall; but, being reduced to low circumstances, they sold it to the company of Coachmakers, to whom it still belongs. They have let it for various purposes. It was once a debating society; and here lord George Gordon figured previous to the riots in the year 1780; afterwards it was opened by the Cecilian society, and Mrs. Billington, and many other eminent singers, occasionally performed here; and lastly, it was converted into warehouses and manufactories. The present occupiers of these extensive premises are Messrs. Holmes and Aubert, painter-stainers. In one of the rooms on the ground floor, probably that called the court-room, but now used as a counting-house, are the arms of the company of coach-makers within a gilt frame, and over the entrance a list of the benefactors to the company.

At the upper end of Fitch's court, near the last building, was, according to Maitland, 'an old timber house, where formerly Titchborn, some time alderman and lord mayor, dwelt. This house strangely escaped burning in the dreadful fire of London, when all the houses round it were quite consumed.' This house has been pulled down for a considerable time.

In this street, on the east side, was formerly the residence of sergeant Fleetwood.

The parish of Olave is a rectory, the small church of which stood at the south-west corner of Silver-street. Respecting its antiquity, Mr. Maitland says he could find no traces of it higher than 1593. The patronage of this church has been all along in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, but subject to the archdeacon.

This church (which was situated on the south side of Silver-street, at the eastern corner of Noble-street) being consumed in the great fire of 1666, was not rebuilt.

At the entrance to the burying ground is a stone, bearing the following inscription, beneath a skull and cross bones :

THIS WAS THE PARISH CHVRCH
OF ST. OLAVE, SILVER STREET,
DESTROY'D BY THE DREADFULL
FIRE IN THE YEARE 1666.

Bull and Mouth-street, a small part of which is in this ward, takes its name from an inn standing in it, and formerly known by the sign of Boulogne Mouth, or Harbour, of which the present appellation is a corruption.* At the corner of this street, in Aldersgate-street, was the city mansion of the earls of Northumberland. In the seventh year of his reign, king Henry VI. gave this house, with the tenements thereunto belonging, to his queen Jane, and it then acquired the appellation of her wardrobe.

Anciently the kings of England lodged here. A writ of king Edward I. was dated hence: *Thomas de Clirowe de Blechveth captus et detent in prisona north. pro transgr. forrest, habet literas Rogero de Clifford Justic. Forrest. citra Trentam, quod*

* So called from the harbour of that name to which Henry VIII. laid siege.

ponatur per ballium. Dat. apud S. Martinum Magnum, London, 20 die Octobris.

The Brethren of the Holy Trinity of St. Botolph without Aldersgate.

In St. Botolph's church in 1373, the 48th of Edward III. a brotherhood of St. Fabian and St. Sebastian was founded, which was subsequently confirmed by Henry IV. in the 6th of his reign. The brothers and sisters of the fraternity were to find seven tapers of 21lb. of wax, to be lighted all seven on feast days, at all hours of the day, in the worship of God, his mother and Sts. Fabian and Sebastian, and of Allhallows, and on Sundays; on other common feasts, two to be lighted at high mass.

It appears, from the chartulary of this religious guild, in the possession of Mr. Hone,* that their landed property was considerable, and consisted of houses in Aldersgate-street, the Barbican, Lamb-alley, Fanchurch-street, and Long-lane; one of these was held on the annual payment of a rose, others in fee. They were proprietors of the Saracen's Head-inn, and the Falcon-on-the-Hoop brewery. In the 14th year of king Richard II. sir Rauff Kesteven, parson of St. Botolph, and the two churchwardens, granted a lease for twenty years to John Hertysborn, of the Saracen's Head, with the appurtenances, at the yearly rent of ten marks; the appurtenances were two houses adjoining on the north side, and were included in that rental as worth eight shillings each by the year, and one on the south side, was valued at ten shillings. 'In the xxj yer of kyng Harry the vjte.,' the brethren received, 'For the rent of ij yere of Wyllm Wylkyns, for the Sarresyn head vli. vjs. viijd. paynge by the yer liijs. iiijd.'—and 'of the Faucon-on-the-hope, for the same ij yer vili. that is to say, payng by the yer iijli. ;' but the same year they demised the Falcon brewhouse to Robert Halle and John Walpole, brewers, for four years, at eighty-four shillings per annum. Six years before, there is, in the churchwardens' account, an item for 'kerving and peinting of the seigne of the Faucon, vis.'

The account of their pageantry is very curious. In the accounts of the wardens for 'the x yer of king Harry the vtje.,' there is the charge of an 'item to the wexchaundeler, for making of the sepulcr', lyght iij tymes, and of other dyuers lyghts, that longyn to the Trinite, in dyu's places in the chirche, lvijs. xd.' a large sum in those times, and must have produced a prodigious illumination. They also possessed 'a blake palle of blake damaske, with a white crosse, a staynede bordere with the fyve wondys of owre lorde, and a border of blak, with the kyng's armys and estryge flethers con-teyning' in len'th iij ells, iij q'rt's.

* An account of this chartulary is printed by Mr. Hone in his 'Ancient Mysteries Described, &c.' 8vo. 1823.

‘It. Rolle of velom’, cou’ed with a goldeskyn, contenyng diu’sse pagents paynted and lemenyd with gold, that is to say of the holy Trinite, Seynt Fabyan, and Seynt Sebastyan, and Seynt Botulff; and the last pagent of the terement, and gen’all obyte, of the brether’n & suster’n, that be passed to God; with clayne obseruances & prayers, to stere the peple to the more devocion toward’ the seyde bretherhode.’

‘A myssall, new bounde, with derys leder, garnysshed wyth sylk; whereof the seconde lefe begynneth *Asp’ git aqua bened’ta*, with claspys & burdons, weying *iiij vnc.* iij c’r’t and a half.

‘A chaleys of sylver and gilt, with a crucifyx’ in the fote, & a pateyn’ to the same, with the Trinite enamelyd, weying *xxv vnc.*’

‘A keybande of derys leder, wyth a keveryng of cheverell, wyth purses thereuppon’, garnysshed, conteyning *iiij* keyes, made and ordeyned alwey to be in the keypyng of the maist’ for tyme beyng, accordyng to the statut’s and ordenaunces thereof made, as it aperith in this blake boke, the *xxxj* lefe.

‘A Blake Registre boke,* with a kalender, in the which is writen the dedes, testaments’, wylles, evidences, and other writyng’s, conc’nyng’ the lyvelode of the breth’hode; & there registred for the well and more surete of the same.’

There does not appear in their registers any thing like a portion of the Scriptures; except we consider their ‘myssall,’ which was most likely overlaid by prayers to saints, notices of indulgences, &c.

In the list of this fraternity appear the following names: ‘Thos’ de Berkyng, Abbas de Seynt Osys. Joh’es Roos, Armiger. Galfra Paynell, Armiger. D’us Joh’es Watford, P’or s’ti’ Barthi. Ric’s Lancastre, Rex de Armis. Will’s Yrby, Armiger. P’or s’ti Barthi. Rogerus Audelby, Rector de White Chapell. D’us Joh’es Newport, Rector de Grascherche.’

In the 2nd Henry V. ‘Ric’us Deerh’m, Ep’us laudau’ was the master of the brotherhood.

This fraternity was of some celebrity; for John Heywood, in his ‘Four P’s, a very merry enterlude of a Palmer, a Pardoner, a Poticary, and a Pedler,’ brings in the Palmer relating that in his pilgrimages he has been at different parts of the world, and in enumerating them, he says,

‘At Saint Botulphe and Saint Anne of Buckstone,

* * * *

Praying to them to pray for me
Unto the blessed Trinitie.’*

* This is the book from which Mr Hone makes his extracts.

† Dodsley’ Old Plays, edit. 1744, vol. i, p. 88.

The hospital wherein the fraternity resided stood where Trinity court is at present situate; it belonged to the priory of Cluny in France, and was suppressed by Henry V. Henry VI. in the 24th of his reign, 1445, gave a licence to Dame Joan Astley, sometime his nurse, Robert Cawood, clerk of the pipe, and Thomas Smith, to refound the same, to the honour of the Holy Trinity, therein to be a master and two custos, with brethren and sisters, &c. This brotherhood was endowed with lands more than 30*l.* per annum, and was finally suppressed by Edward VI.

Trinity Hall

Was a very ancient building, and was used as a chapel on Sundays. The courts of wardmote and inquest were usually held there. In the window at the east end of the hall were various paintings, viz. a whole length figure of St. Basil in his episcopalibus, with an inscription underneath:—

Sanctus Basilius Magnus.

Two figures, a man in a fur gown, with his wife praying, underneath.

Orate pro bono statu Rogeri Hillet et Anne uxoris sue.

and an emblematical representation of the Trinity.

The figure of a man in the habit of a citizen kneeling at an altar. And a curious representation of a monkey in the habit of a monk shaving a dog which is seated in a chair,*



* All are engraved in Carter's specimens of ancient Sculpture and Painting, fol. 1780, p. 24.

CHAPTER IV.

History and Topography of Aldgate Ward.

This ward, like the preceding, derives its name from being situated contiguous to the ancient eastern gate of the city. It is bounded on the north and east by Portsoken ward; on the south by Tower-street ward, and on the west by Langbourn, Lime-street, and Bishopsgate wards. It is divided into seven precincts, lying chiefly in the parishes of St. Andrew Undershaft; St. James, Duke's-place; St. Catherine Coleman, and St. Catherine Cree, and is governed by an alderman and six common councilmen.

In this ward are four parish churches, viz.—St. Andrew Undershaft; St. James, Duke's-place; St. Catherine Coleman; St. Catherine Cree, or Christ church; and also the parish of St. Mary Axe, united and annexed to the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft.

St. Andrew Undershaft Church.

This church is situated on the eastern side of St. Mary Axe, and the building occupies a piece of ground at the back of the houses on the north of Leadenhall-street, in consequence of which the west end and north side of the church, with the tower, are the only parts visible. The earliest account of this church is in 1362, when William de Chichester was rector. In ancient records it is denominated *Ecclesia Sancti Andreae super Cornhill*, from the street wherein it stands; which, before the erection of Leadenhall, went by that name as far as this place.

It obtained the additional appellation of Undershaft, from a high Maypole or shaft, which was set up annually on Monday, in the middle of the highway, opposite the south door of the church, and was higher than the church steeple. After the riot, in 1517, the shaft was hung upon a range of hooks under the pent houses of a long row of neighbouring buildings, where it remained until the third of Edward VI. when a fanatic preacher, called sir Stephen, curate of St. Catherine Cree church, preaching at St. Paul's-cross, declaimed against it, as being made an idol, by naming the church 'under that shaft;' which so inflamed his equally fanatic auditory, that, in the afternoon of the same day, it was, with great labour, lowered from the hooks, and sawed in pieces; each man taking for his share, the portion which had lain over his door.

Stow, who was present at the sermon, and saw the effect that followed, says 'he oftentimes saw this man forsake the pulpit of his said parish church, and preach out of an high elm tree in the midst of the church-yard, and then he would sing high mass in English, upon a tomb of the dead towards the north.'

The church was originally founded in 1362; but it had become so ruinous, that the present one was begun to be built about the year 1502, and, for the most part, finished, at the charge of William Fitz-Williams, who was sheriff in 1507; the north side, however, was erected by Stephen Jenyns, lord mayor, in 1508; whose arms are carved above all the pillars on that side. It was not completed until 1532. This church escaped the flames, in 1666.

It is interesting as being one of the few remaining ancient churches, which once decorated the metropolis. It is a late, but at the same time, an elegant specimen of the pointed style.

The plan consists of a nave and aisles, with a tower at the west end of the south aisle. The elevation of the latter is in four stories: in the southern front is a door-way formed by a low pointed arch, enriched with mouldings and enclosed in a square architrave bounded by a weather cornice; the spandrils contain quarterfoils, the mouldings of the arch rest upon two small columns attached to each jamb, the bases of which were destroyed a few years ago by some plasterers, who had been employed to repair the doorway. The remaining stories have square mullioned windows of two lights of modern construction; the upper story, with the embattled parapet and pinnacles, are also modern, and in a style known by the appellation of 'Modern Gothic.' On the platform of the tower is a bell turret. The remainder of the south side is totally concealed from observation. The west front is in three divisions; the southern occupied by the tower, and an attached staircase lighted by loopholes; the central division has a spacious window divided by mullions into ten principal lights in two stories. The headway is a low pointed arch, which is filled with smaller mullions and subarches. In the remaining division, which is the end of the north aisle, is a window, the head of which is a low pointed arch; it is made into three lights by mullions, with arched heads inclosing five sweeps. The north side of the church has five windows of the same design in the aisle, and also an attached staircase turret, which occupies the place of another window. Beneath the first window, from the west, is an entrance with a low pointed arch, bounded by a square architrave, the spandrils enriched with foliage; the clerestory may be seen on this side of the church; it contains six windows, having low pointed arches, all of which have been deprived of their mullions.

The interior is made into a nave and aisles by five clustered columns, similar to those described under the head of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, and two semi-clusters attached to the extreme walls on each side, and which support six low pointed arches, enriched with numerous mouldings. The roofs of the nave and aisles are sustained on beams, resting upon corbels attached to the walls; the beams are formed into a low arch almost horizontal, the spaces between are made into numerous square pannels by ribs crossing each other with bosses at the intersections. On one of the corbels

is the date 1532. The east window is similar to the western one, a small alteration of the tracery in modern times excepted: the lower series of mullions were, until a recent repair, concealed by the upper part of an incongruous altar screen; this having been removed, the whole of the fine window is visible; the lights thus exposed have been filled with ornamental stained glass. The upper series of lights contain whole lengths of the following sovereigns, viz. Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I. and Charles II. in stained glass in very good preservation, the gift of sir Christopher Clitherow. The tracery in the head of the arch, which had formerly been removed to let in a modern painting on glass of St. Andrew, has been restored and filled with ornamental stained glass. It is to be regretted that when the work of restoration was going on, the clerestory windows were forgotten. In the east end of the aisles are windows similar to those which have been before described; all the windows that are not walled up, have coats of arms on stained glass, which occupy the arched heads of the mullions: a situation, in which such subjects were usually placed, as may be seen in some other churches described in the course of this work. This church is richly decorated with paintings upon the walls in a style which it has in general been most absurdly, and in violation of every principle of good taste, proscribed from churches as not being consistent with the fastidious views of over-zealous Protestants. The spandrils of the great arches have a series of subjects from the New Testament history, in imitation of relief. The piers, between the windows of the clerestory, have whole lengths of the apostles; these subjects are not executed in colours, but are painted in imitation of sculpture. The portion of the church at the altar, contains cherubs and other enrichments in colours. For the whole of these splendid decorations the parish is indebted to a parishioner of the name of Tombes.* The only thing to be regretted is, that the paintings are not in the style of the building. In addition to these subjects, the first window, from the west, in the south aisle is very well painted, with a country view with trees and shrubs in natural colours. There is but one gallery, which is situated at the western end of the church, containing a fine organ by Harris, and seats for the charity children of the ward schools. The pulpit, and other wood work, are executed in carved oak, and the altar-screen is enriched with four Corinthian columns, sustaining an entablature in a rich but incongruous style. The font, which is situated beneath the gallery, is a

* Extract from the list of benefactions:
 'Mr. Henry Tombes, 1725, a worthy inhabitant, did, at his sole cost and charge, guild the organ, 1725; gave the ceiling piece of painting over the altar, 1726; painted the pillars and

arches in oyle, with the figures of the apostles, and Scripture pieces under them; besides having given formerly the Book of Martyrs, and been a liberal subscriber to the building the organ and the altar-piece.'

polygonal basin of marble, not remarkable for ornament; it has an arched cover.

The monuments are very numerous and handsome, but none very ancient. We cannot particularise the whole of them; but it would be unjust to pass over that which commemorates our honest and ill-treated historian, John Stow:* it is situated on the north side of the church, near the vestry-door: it consists of an ornamented niche, adorned with masks and cross-bones, in which is the statue of the antiquary, seated at his studies, having a desk before him, with an open book upon it, in which he appears to be writing: the pen in his hand is annually renewed. He is attired in his livery gown, and has a ruff round his neck: the whole is coloured, and in excellent preservation.

On the monument is the following inscription:

STVT SCRIBENDA
AGERE

STVT LEGENDA
SCRIBERE

MEMORIÆ SACRVM

RESVRRECTIONEM IN CHRISTO HIC EXPECTAT
JOHANNES STOWE CIVIS LONDINENSIS QVI IN
ANTIQVIS MONVMENTIS ERVENDIS ACCVRA-
TISSAMA DILIGENTIA VSVS, ANGLIÆ ANNALES
ET CIVITATIS LONDINI SYNOPSIS BENE DE
SVA BENE DE POSTERA ÆTATE MERITVS LV-
CULENTER SCRIPSIT VITÆQ STADIO PIE ET
PROBE DECVRSO, OBIT ÆTATIS ANNO 80
DIE 5 APRILIS 1605.

ELIZABETH CONIVNX VT PERPETVR
SVI AMORIS TESTIMONIV DOLENS.

Near the above monument is a brass plate, to the memory of Nicholas Leveson, representing a man, his wife, and eighteen children, kneeling. There has been on the top of this tomb a figure, engraved on brass, of the Almighty, seated. The following has been added: 'This monument was repaired at the cost of the parish, 1764.'

In the same aisle is a large and handsome monument to the memory of sir Hugh Hammersley, knt. lord mayor, 1627, died Oct. 19, 1636, aged 71; and another small one, to the memory of Alyce Bynge, who died May 21, 1616; both contain effigies in fine preservation.

In the north-west corner of the church by the stairs leading to

* This valuable historian and antiquary, was born in 1525, in the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill; was brought up to his father's business, who was a tailor; but disliking it, he bent his mind towards antiquarian pursuits, and was patronized by archbishop Parker, the earl of Leicester, and many other eminent characters. His principal

works are, The Summarie of the Englyshe Chronicles, The Survaie of London, and Flore's Historiarum. This excellent man, in his latter years, was in such distress, as to be obliged to get a brief to repair to the churches and collect alms. He died in 1605, at the age of eighty.

the gallery is a monument to the memory of Mr. Mathias Datchelor, merchant, and Mary his wife, who had three daughters, Mary, Beatrix, and Sarah. On it are the following particulars: Thomas Cook, husband of Beatrix, 1726. Mary Datchelor, 1725. Sarah Cook, 1727. And lastly, Mrs. Beatrix, 1731. Mrs. Datchelor gave the premises, called the Antigallican coffee-house (in trust) to the rector of St. Andrew, and six other persons of credit, for the ground on which their vault is built, to keep it and the monument in repair. She has also founded a sermon on every new-year's day, when the purposes of the gift are mentioned. The trustees then deliver the following sums: to the rector 10*l.*; to the clerk 4*l.*; to the sexton 3*l.*; to apprentice two children 20*l.*; for expences 2*l.*; and the remainder to poor inhabitants, not exceeding 20.

The clerk and sexton are compelled, under pain of forfeiture, to make oath, that, to their knowledge, the vault has not been disturbed the preceding year.

In the old church was buried Philip Malpas, one of the sheriffs in 1539,* and Sir Robert Dennie, knt.

The dimensions of this church are as follow:—length 96 feet; breadth 55; height 44; the tower 73 feet in height, and including the turret, 91.

*St. James' Church, Duke's Place.**

The inhabitants of this parish, previous to the dissolution of the adjacent priory, resorted to a chapel, which stood in the cemetery of that establishment. In the year 1622 the parish obtained a licence to erect a church for themselves. The archbishop of Canterbury, with the lord mayor and sheriffs, assisted them in this new erection, which, in all probability was nothing more than a reparation of the ancient chapel, and the conversion of it into a parish church, which, in honour of the reigning monarch, was dedicated to St. James. The body was rebuilt, or nearly so, in the year 1727.

The building is nearly square, being 42 feet in breadth and 65 in length, the height 27 feet. The tower is situated on the north side of the church, adjacent to the west front; but only connected by its south wall with the present building. The whole is at present built or faced with brick; the church is very plain; the west front has two arched doorways, and above them

* This independent citizen, gave by his will to poor prisoners, 125*l.*, to other poor every year, for five years, 400 shirts and shifts, 150 gowns, and 40 pairs of sheets. To poor maid's marriages, 100 marks. To the repair of the highways 100

marks, to 500 poor people in London, every one 6*s.* 8*d.*, besides 20*s.* the year, for twenty years, to the preachers of the spital the three Easter holidays; besides 20 marks a year to a graduate, to preach abroad, in the countries.

three windows, with semicircular heads; a similar window is in the south wall, and three windows of the same form in the east end. The north side has an entrance, but no window; the present appearance was given to the building in 1727. The tower is evidently older than the first restoration of the church. It is in four stories, and square in its plan; its height is 70 feet. The basement contains, in the west front, a doorway, with an obtusely pointed arch, and a stone window-case of the same form, as well as a small semicircular headed window, the arch turned in brick-work. The remaining stories have semicircular arched windows; those of the upper story are repeated on every side of the structure; it is finished with a plain parapet, and on the platform is a small turret, containing a bell; the whole of the turret is faced with a coating of red brick, of the date of 1622, which has been repaired with the modern brick of the period of its reparation in 1727; the tower itself is evidently older than the first period, as pointed windows of two lights with mullions, having trefoil heads worked in stone, may still be seen within the modern brick openings in the casing. The original structure was, no doubt, the tower of the cemetery chapel beforementioned; and the church itself, after the first repair, probably presented the appearance of a stone building, repaired and faced with brick; this supposition alone accounts for its decay in the course of a century, as the exterior of the present building is certainly not older than the last repair. The interior has much the appearance of a dissenting meeting; it is divided in breadth into three aisles by four doric columns, raised on plinths, and sustaining an entablature, all of wood. The shafts are now coloured in imitation of yellow, and the rest of the order of veined marble. The ceiling, which rests on these columns, is flat and unornamented. The pulpit, and much of the wood-work, are of the date of 1622; the altar-screen, which has the commandments, &c. on arched pannels, and is ornamented with pilasters and painted cherubs in the spandrils, is an addition at the last repair; above it are paintings of Moses and Aaron. The font is a circular basin of free-stone, on a single pillar of the same material. In the central eastern window are six coats of arms in stained glass, with other detached remains, evidently taken from a mullioned window. Among the arms are those of sir Edward Barkham, the lord mayor at the time of their first rebuilding; the city arms, and those of the company of Clothworkers; the two former have been removed from another window. The remaining pieces of glass shew the Hebrew name of the Deity, a sun, and also fragments of canopies. The organ was set up in 1815. There are no ancient monuments, but some modern ones, which are merely mural slabs. The church is almost surrounded by a burying-ground, the ancient cemetery of the priory; it contains, however, no monument of interest.

St. Catherine Coleman Church.

On the south side of Fenchurch-street, in Church-row, formerly called Magpye-alley, stands the parish church of St. Catherine Coleman, which is so denominated from its dedication to St. Catherine, an Egyptian virgin. It received the addition of Coleman, from a great yard or garden, called, at that time, Coleman-haw, in the parish of the Trinity, afterwards Christ church. It is a rectory of ancient foundation, as appears by John de Hertford being rector in the year 1346. The old church was substantially repaired, and a south aisle added, in 1489, by sir William White, lord mayor of London. It escaped the fire of London, in 1666; but, being much buried by the raising of the street, in 1734, it was pulled down, and the present church was erected at the expense of the parish, under the sanction of an act of parliament, 12 Geo. II. whereby, and by another act passed for the same purpose, the parishioners were enabled to raise money, by annuities, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and to rate the inhabitants, to pay the said annuities.

This church was originally in the patronage of the dean of St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, and so continued till that religious house, with its appurtenances, was annexed to the abbey of Westminster; after which it fell to the crown, and the advowson was given, by queen Mary, on the 3rd of March, in the first year of her reign, to the bishop of London, and his successors in that see, for ever.

This church is the plainest edifice of this description, perhaps in London; the exterior is entirely concealed from the high street, and has a very humble and unassuming character. At the west end, which is seen from Church row, is a low tower of brick, in three stories, and behind this the church finishes pedimentally. The west front of the tower has an entrance, with a rusticated frontispiece of stone in the basement, and also a circular window; in the next story is another window, with an arched head, enclosed in a rusticated architrave of stone. Two similar windows: occupy the north and south sides of the same story; the whole is finished with a parapet. To the basement story of the tower are attached two rooms, with rusticated entrances. The north side of the church has five windows with arched heads, resembling the windows of the tower, and an entrance near the west end. The elevation finishes with a parapet, which, in the centre, rises to a small pediment; the east end and north side are concealed from view: the whole, except the particulars before mentioned, is built of brick. The interior is equally plain; it is built without pillars, and roofed in one span. The ceiling being coved at the sides, the central portion is enriched with bands, forming a large circle, inscribed in a square. The

South side is lighted by five circular widows. The eastern wall has a large arch in the centre, surmounting a recess, in which is the altar-piece, formed in three compartments, by two Ionic columns supporting their entablature, and a pediment above the centre division; the head of the arch is occupied by a choir of cherubim. The whole of the architectural members are painted in imitation of marble. The pulpit is a heavy piece of workmanship, and with the reading and clerk's desks, is situated on the south side of the centre aisle; a gallery, at the west end of the church, contains an organ. There are several monuments in the church, and the vestibule; but they are not remarkable either for their age or workmanship.

St. Catherine Cree Church.

At the south-east corner of Cree-church-lane, in Leadenhall-street, stands the church of St. Catherine Cree. This church received its name from being dedicated to St. Catherine, the virgin before mentioned, and is distinguished from other churches of the same name, by the addition of Cree, or Christ, from its situation in the cemetery of the conventual church of the Holy Trinity, which was originally called Christ-church.

King Henry VIII. in his grant of the priory of the Holy Trinity to sir Thomas (afterwards lord) Audley, which will be noticed more particularly hereafter, gave this church also; the prior and canons of Christ-church having been originally, and always, patrons thereof. When lord Audley died, he, by his will, bequeathed it to the master and fellows of Magdalen college, in Cambridge, and their successors, whom he enjoined to serve the cure for ever; they leased out the impropriation to the parishioners for ninety-nine years; but a dispute arising between the college and the parish, at the expiration of the said lease in 1725, about a renewal, a lease was granted to Jerome Knapp, haberdasher of London; and, in order to settle the difference, it was agreed that one hundred and fifty pounds per annum should be raised by the parishioners in lieu of tithes, &c. out of which the officiating curate should be paid fifty pounds per annum, for the first ten years, besides surplice fees, &c. and, after the expiration of that term, seventy pounds per annum, besides surplice fees; and this agreement was confirmed by act of parliament in the month of May, 1727.

On the back side of the north wall of the old church was a cloister, the breadth of it seven foot and above, which cloister, by the taking down of that wall, being taken into the church, gave it all its breadth to enlarge it.

In digging under this wall, there was found the figure of half the face of a man, cast in lead, the mould setting likewise upon it this word, *Comes*.

‘Digging under the south row of pillars, they found the skull of a man, the thickness of which was three quarters of an inch.’*

The architecture is interesting, as it exhibits an almost perfect specimen of the style which prevailed in the time of the first Stuarts. It consists of the most singular mixture of Italian and pointed architecture that can be conceived. The exterior is principally in the latter style. In plan, the church shews the ancient mode of distribution into nave and aisles. The west front has, in the nave or centre division, an arched entrance beneath a large window now blocked up, but showing mullions similar in design to the eastern, to be described hereafter. The north aisle has a narrow window made into two lights by a single mullion, and the south aisle is occupied by the tower, the principal part of which is more ancient than the church: in this front is a window with a pointed arch, made into two lights by a mullion. The south front of the tower has an entrance, fronted by a pediment, sustained on two Ionic columns; above which are two narrow loop-hole windows, and the upper story has in each face a circular arched window; the elevation is finished with a parapet; a turret, formed of a peristyle of columns, in a mean Tuscan order, sustaining a cupola, is erected upon the platform. The south front of the church has in the aisle four windows, nearly square in form; they are made by mullions in three lights, with arched cinquefoil heads, the central higher than the others. Below the windows are large pannels of the fantastic form always met with in works of this age; and between two of the windows is a sun-dial.† Above this aisle is a clerestory; the six windows correspond in design with those in the aisle. The elevations are finished with parapets; they were formerly, however, set off with a fan-shaped ornament, on the points of reversed arches, which were destroyed by one of those tasteless improvers, who are the bane of ancient buildings. To the east wall is attached a gateway, consisting of an arch, planked with pilasters of the Ionic order, sustaining an entablature and pediment. In the tympanum of the latter is a well executed recumbent skeleton, partly covered with drapery; on a pannel beneath is the following inscription:—

THIS GATE WAS BVILTE AT THE COST
AND CHARGES OF WILLIAM AVENON
CITEZEN AND GOVLDSMITH OF LONDON
WHO DIED IN DECEMBER ANNO DNI 1631.

It was built for an entrance to the cemetery; the space, however, immediately behind it has been wainscotted, and answers as a porch to the church during divine service, and a watch-house at other times. The east wall of the church has, in the nave, a large window in the form of an upright parallelogram, made into two

* Strype's Stow, ed. 1720, i, 65.

† Erected in 1662.

principal divisions, the lower of which has five lights, with arched heads, divided by upright mullions. The upper division is occupied by a large Catherine-wheel window, in allusion to the patron saint, consisting of a large circle inscribed in a square; in the centre is a smaller circle, from which diverge mullions, which are united to the outer circle by arched heads. The angles outside the large circle contain smaller ones, ornamented with quatrefoils. The window, upon the whole, is creditable to the time, and it shows that the art of construction, so beautifully and tastefully exerted in old English buildings, had not then quite fled the land. The aisles have windows similar to the southern front. At the north-east angle is an entrance; and the north side of the church, in its general features, resembles the southern one. The basement story of the tower serves as a porch. At the interior angle, which is clear of the walls, is an immense pier, to which is attached several upright cylinders, which, with corresponding piers attached to the walls of the church, support two pointed arches, sustaining the north and eastern walls of the superstructure; they are partly concealed by the belfry. The style of these remains is that of the fourteenth century. The bases of the columns are hid beneath the pavement; but the height of the part which is above, shows that the level of the street has not been raised so considerably as has been generally supposed. The nave and aisles are divided by six arches resting upon five Corinthian columns, and two semi-columns attached to the extreme walls at each end of the church. The shafts of the columns are unfluted, and the soffits of the arches enriched with coffers and roses. Above the crowns of the arches is a string-course, upon which rises, by way of attic, the clerestory. To the piers, between the windows, are attached composite pilasters resting on the string-course; below which, and corresponding with the bases of the pilasters, are those brackets, so commonly seen in works of this period. The pilasters sustain a flat arched ceiling, groined in the pointed style, the ribs diverging from the capitals of the pilasters, and uniting at a principal horizontal one in the centre; the intersections loaded with huge bosses, ornamented with the arms of benefactors. The aisles are similarly vaulted, the ceilings resting on the principal columns on one side, and brackets attached to the walls on the other. These specimens of groining are, however, in a very poor style. At the western end is a gallery, containing a fine-toned organ in a richly-carved case. The altar is adorned with a screen, composed of four Corinthian pilasters, sustaining an entablature. The pulpit and desks stand in the centre of the church: they once stood against a pillar on the north side, and the pulpit is only remarkable for being, with the communion table, formed of cedar. These particulars, and all the wood-work of the church, are of a more recent period than the main building. The half columns at the east end of the church are painted in imitation of Sienna marble, with gilt capitals. The east win-

dow is entirely filled with stained glass;* the lower compartment has the arms of George I. between those of the city of London, above which is the prince of Wales' crest, three feathers, and the motto *Ich Dien*, and the arms of sir James Cambell, lord mayor in 1629; above which is a rose, surmounted by a crown. In the middle compartment of the window, below the royal arms, is the following inscription in an oval :—

THE GIFT OF THE RT. HON. SIR SAM. STAINER, KNT., ALDERMAN AND
NATIVE OF THIS WARD, LORD MAYOR OF THIS CITY IN THE FIRST YEAR OF
THE REIGN OF KING GEORGE

The only monument worthy of particular notice, is one to the memory of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, knt. It is affixed to the pier between two of the windows in the south aisle, and represents the knight in complete armour, with his head bare, and a ruff round his neck; the figure is recumbent on a mat, which is rolled up; under the head of the figure is a helmet, and at the feet is an eagle. The whole is covered with a canopy, formed of an entablature sustained on two black marble columns, in a bad doric order. The metopes are charged alternately with skulls, cross-bones, and hour-glasses; on the cornice are three shields of arms. A pannel at the back has the following inscription:—

Heere lyeth the Bodie of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Knt. the fourth Sonne of Sir George Throckmorton, Knight, which Sir Nicholas was chief Bvtler of Englande, one of the Chamberlaynes of the Exchequier, Ambassador lygar to the Qvenes Majestie Elizabeth, in Fravnce in the begynning of her Raigne, & after his Retvrne was sent ambassador into Fravnce the ons & into Scotlande twice. He married Anne Carewe, Daighter of Sir Nicholas Carewe, Knt. and begat by her tenne Sonnes, and three Daighters. He Died the XII. daye of Febrvary, in the year of ouer Lord God, a Thowsand Fyve Hondred three score and Tenne. Being of thage of Fyftie and Seaven years.

This monument was preserved from the old church; the ornamental canopy, however, was no doubt added at the rebuilding of the church.

At the west end of the north aisle is an elegant marble monument by J. Bacon, R. A. to the memory of S. Thorp, who died at Madras, July 15, 1791, aged 19.

The dimensions of the building are as follows: internal length 90 feet, breadth 51 feet, height of tower 80 feet. The first stone of this church was laid June 23, 1628, and it was consecrated Jan. 16, 1630-1.

This church, it will be recollected, was erected before the civil war, the second æra of destruction which has fallen upon the church. It was rendered obnoxious to the fanatics of those

* It is to be regretted that a house is built within a few yards of this window, the consequence of which is.

that the beautiful effect of the stained glass is almost totally lost.

evil times, in consequence of the ceremonies which the ill-fated and pious Laud had used at the consecration, and was, in common with many other churches in the metropolis profaned by the puritans at that period, the restoration of the altar being one of the crimes alleged against the martyred bishop, the fury of the sacrilegious revolutionists no doubt destroyed the original altar, and with it the remainder of the wood-work and the stained glass in the windows. This will account for the altar-screen and pulpit being more modern than the building, having been restored after the royal government was reinstated.

Priory of the Holy Trinity.

To the north of Aldgate formerly stood the magnificent priory of the Holy Trinity, called Christ-church. It was founded by queen Maud,* daughter to Malcolm, king of Scotland, wife to Henry I., by the persuasions of Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, and Richard Beaumeis, bishop of London, A. D. 1108, in the same place where Siredus had begun to erect a church in honour of the Holy Cross and St. Mary Magdalene, out of which the dean and chapter of Waltham were entitled to receive thirty shillings; but the queen gave them a mill in exchange, and had this agreement confirmed by king Henry, her husband, giving the care of the church to Norman, the first canon regular in all England, for canons of his own rule.

The same queen also endowed this church, and those that served God therein, with the port of Aldgate, and the soke thereunto belonging, with all customs, as mentioned in the following deed:—

‘ Maud, by the grace of God, queen of England, to R. bishop of London, and all the faithful of the holy church, greeting. Be it known to you, that I, by the advice of archbishop Anselm, and with the consent and confirmation of my lord king Henry, have given and confirmed the church of Christ, seated near the walls of London, free and discharged from all subjection, as well to the church of Waltham as all other churches, except the church of St. Paul, London, and the bishops, with all things appertaining to the same, for the honour of God, to the canons regularly serving God in the same, with Norman, the prior, for ever, for the redemption of our souls, and of those of our parents. I have in like manner given them the gate of Algate, with the soc† belonging to the same, which was my lordship, and two parts of the revenue of the city of Exeter. And it is my will, and I command, that the said canons hold their lands, and all things belonging to their church, well and peaceably, and honourably and freely, with all the liberties and customs which my lord king Henry, by

* Cotton makes prior Norman to be the founder, A. D. 1107.

† From the Saxon *roene*, signifying

a cause, was the liberty of holding a court, and exercising jurisdiction over tenants within the demesne or franchise.

his charter, confirmed to them; so that neither wrong nor injury be done to them. Witness William, bishop of Winchester, Roger, bishop of Salisbury, Robert, bishop of Lincoln.'

Henry I. subsequently strengthened this charter by considerable privileges; he confirmed the grant of Maud, and granted them further 'to hold their possessions with sac* and soc, and toll† and them‡, and infangentheof,§ and all their customs, as well within the city as without.'

The same king also confirmed to them the 'soc of the English knightengild,' which was also confirmed to them by the bull of pope Innocent III.

There was another charter, whereby this priory was privileged to inclose the way along London-wall, and stop the passage, and enlarge their priory to the very wall.

The rights and privileges of this noble foundation were repeatedly confirmed by charters of Henry II. and III. and Edward I.

Norman became Prior of Christchurch in the year 1108, in the parishes of St. Mary Magdalene, St. Michael, St. Catherine, and the Blessed Trinity, which now were made but one Parish of the Holy Trinity.

This priory occupied a piece of ground upwards of three hundred feet long, in the parish of St. Catherine, towards Aldgate, near the parochial chapel of St. Michael. In process of time it became a very large church, rich in lands and ornaments, and surpassed all the priories in the city of London or shire of Middlesex, the prior whereof was alderman of Portsoken ward.

In 1132, this priory, with its church, was consumed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt.

After this, priory had swallowed up those four parishes above-named, and was appointed the parish church, the inhabitants of the parish of St. Catherine's prevailed with the prior to let them build a chapel in the church-yard of the priory, for their more convenient and quiet resort to perform their divine service in, and to appoint them one of his canons to say mass to them, on condition that they continued to christen their children in the conventual church, and to come thither at all solemn times; their devotions at the altar of St. Mary Magdalene, where they had before resorted, being greatly disturbed by the noise of several celebrating mass together. But in time, the parishioners neglecting to come to the conventual church, the prior insisted upon their

* This was the right of imposing fines in cases of trespass, arising between the tenants, determined in the court of the franchise.

† An exemption from payment of toll of things bought and sold in all markets.

‡ Jurisdiction over the villeins or bondmen of the franchise, with their

suits and chattels wherever they might be found in the realm, except any villein should have resided in any corporate town for the space of a year and a day; by which residence he was emancipated from his villeinage.

§ The right of apprehending robbers taken within the franchise, and of convicting and judging them in its court.

agreement to resort to the great church for the christening of their children, and upon all the holidays, especially the greater, as in the night and day of our Lord's nativity, Good Friday, the day of the benediction of the Easter wax-candle, the morning of Easter-day, the vespers and vigils of the feasts of the Holy Trinity, and the dedication of the conventual church of the Holy Trinity; on which days he would allow no service to be performed in the parochial chapel. This occasioned great contentions between the prior, Robert Exeter, the convent, and the aforesaid parishioners; which continued to the time of William Haradou, and Richard Clifford, bishop of London, who, in the year 1414, accommodated their differences by a composition between them on the following terms, viz.—That the said parishioners of St. Catherine's, Christ's, or Cree-church, should have a baptismal font anew set up in their church, or chapel, for baptising of children, and to have other solemnities to be there performed (about which such contentions had before arisen among them), for all times hereafter. That they should resort to the conventual church on the festivals and dedication of the said conventual church in the eve of St. Bartholomew yearly; and there, in token of their submission and acknowledgment, each should, in those festivals, offer their pence, halfpence, and farthings; and that they might, if they pleased, keep the dedication of St. Catherine in their own said chapel or church; which he, the bishop, out of his paternal affection towards them, yielded unto. Further, that they might not ring the bells on Easter-day, till the mass was finished at the conventual church. That one of the canons, to be placed or removed at the pleasure of the prior, should serve in the said chapel, as was usual before this present ordinance, to administer to the said parishioners the sacraments, as anciently was done. That the prior and convent henceforth be not obliged to find the ornaments, nor be at other charges for the chapel. All which ordination and composition the prior and convent, and the said parishioners received and promised inviolably to observe perpetually.*

This priory was once taken into the king's hands (40 Hen. III.) for receiving a thief within its precincts that had escaped from Newgate.

Eustacius, the eighth prior, about the year 1264, because he would not deal with temporal matters, instituted Theobald Fitz-Juonis, or Ivo, as deputy alderman of Portsoken ward under him; and William Rising, prior of Christ-church, was sworn alderman of the said Portsoken ward in the first of Richard II. These priors sat and rode among the aldermen of London, in the same livery, only the prior's habit was in shape of a spiritual person, as Stow saith he himself saw in his childhood; at which time the prior

* Maitland's History of London, ii. 781.

kept a most bountiful house, both for rich and poor, as well within the house as at the gates, to all comers, according to their conditions.

The following is an account of the spiritualities and temporalities of this priory, *circa* 1291*

Spiritualia Prioris Sancte Trinitatis, London.

Ecclesia Sancti Bothr ext' Algate.....	x marc.
Capella Sancte Kat'ine, et Sancti Mich'is in atrio ste	
Trinitatis	xiijs. iiijd.
Sm spirituali'.....	vijli. vjs. viijd.
Jud decima	xiijs. viijd.
Medietas	vjs. iiijd.

Temp'alia ejusd'm prioris in Pochijs.

Sancte Marie de Wolchurchehawe	lxxs. iiijd.
Sancte Marie del Ax	xxiijs. ijd.
Sancti Laurencij in Judaismo	iijs.
Sancti X'pofori	xvjs.
Omniu Sanctor de Berkyngchurch	xjs.
Sancti Andree de Cornhull	xvijs.
Sancte Ffidis Virgis	xvijs.
Sancti Olau' ad Trini	cjs. xd. ob.
Sancti Pet' de Cornehull	xxs. iiijd.
Sancte Marie de Aldermanbury	xxxiijs. ijd.
Sancti Petri de Woodestrete	iijs.
Sancti Alphegi	vs. vd.
Sancti Bothr ext' Bisshoppgate	xxiijs. viijd.
Sancti Mich'is de Cornehull	xxvs. iiijd.
Sancti Mich'is ad Rpm	xxs.
Sancti Marie Wolnoth	ijs.
Omniu Sanctor ad ferm	xlvijs. iiijd.
Sancti Clement de Candelwykstrete	xijd.
Omniu Sanctor de Stanyngchurch	viijs. iiijd.
Sancti Egidij ex' Crepulgate	xxvijs.
Sancti Benedicti Fynk	iijs.
Omniu Sanctor de Fanchurche	vjs. viijd.
Sancti Martini de Ludgate	vjs.

Adhuc temp'alia Priores Sancte Trinitatis.

Sancte Margarete Patyns	iijs. vjd.
Sancte Margarete ad ponte	xxxiijs. iiijd.
Sancti Georgij	xvijs.
Sancti Swithini	xiijs. iiijd.

* Taxatio Spiritualium et Temporalium cleri intra Diœcesim London.—*Bib Hart. No. 60.*

Omniu Sanctor de Colmanchirch	lvs. iiij <i>d.</i> ob.
Sancti B'ndicti Shorhogge	xxij <i>s.</i>
Sancti Marie Magdal' in Prs'tar	ij <i>s.</i> vj <i>d.</i>
Sancte Marie de Arcubr	xxvs. viij <i>d.</i>
Sancti Pancrasij in London	lxv <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i>
De Aldermanchirch	vj <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i>
Sancti Vedasti	vs.
Sancti Mich'is de Pat'nost'chirch	xvs.
Omniu Sanctor de Grassechirch	liij <i>s.</i> xd.
Sancti Edmu'di de Grassechirch	xxvs. viij <i>d.</i>
Sancti Marie de Som'sete	ij <i>s.</i>
Sancti Johis de Walbrook	xxiiij <i>s.</i>
Sancti Trinitatis Pue	iiij <i>d.</i>
Sancti Marie de la Hull	iiij <i>s.</i>
Sancte Ethelburge	vij <i>s.</i>
Sancti M'rtini i' Candelwykstrete	xxviiij <i>s.</i>
Sancti B'n'dicti de Grassechirch	xlij <i>s.</i> ij <i>d.</i>
Sancti Bothr de Billyngesgate	xxxvs. iiij <i>d.</i>
Omniu Sanctor ad muros	ij <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i> ob.
Sancti Albani in Woodstrete	xs.
Sancti Martini de Oteswych	xxj <i>s.</i>
Sancti Nichi Olof	vs.
Sancti Thome Ap'li	xxx <i>s.</i>
Sancti Sepulchri	xxvs.
Sancti Augustini ad porta'	ij <i>s.</i>
Sancti Jacobi de Garlykhithe	xvs.
Sancti Martini in Vintria	xvs. vij <i>d.</i>
Sancte Marie de Abchurch	lxviij <i>s.</i> ij <i>d.</i>
Sancti Martini in Poun'o	vj <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i>
Omniu Sanctor de Honylane	xlviij <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i>
Sancti Michi's & Kat'ine infra' Algate	xvj <i>li.</i> xij <i>d.</i>
Sancti Johi's Zacharye	lj <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i>
Sancti Stephani in Judaismo	xs. vj <i>d.</i>
Sancti Beneda' Woodewharf	xij <i>s.</i>
Sancti Nichi' Coldabbay	xxj <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i>
Sancti Steph'i in Walbrook	xxij <i>d.</i>
Sancti Bot'hi ex' Algate	xiiij <i>li.</i> xs. id.
Sancti Andree Hubert	xvj <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i>
Sancte Mildrede in Bred-strete	xvj <i>s.</i>
Sancte Marie de Bothawe	xxiiij <i>s.</i> ij <i>d.</i>
Sancti Leonardi	lxxiiij <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i>
Sancti Sconisij	iiij <i>s.</i>
Sancti Dunstani Est	lxij <i>s.</i>
Sancti Marie de Colchyrche	xiiij <i>li.</i> vj <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i>
Sancti Mich'is de Bassyngshawe	xxxij <i>s.</i> vj <i>d.</i>
Sm' p'ticular	cxxili. xvj <i>s.</i> vj <i>d.</i> ob.
Jud' Decima	xij <i>li.</i> iiij <i>s.</i> vij <i>d.</i> ob. q.
Medietas	vj <i>li.</i> xxj <i>d.</i>

Sp'ore Ste. Trinitatis London in Kentyssheton de l'ns'	
Reddi' & bost' q' tax' ad.....	lxxixs. iiij <i>d</i> .
Jud Decima	vij <i>s</i> . x <i>d</i> .
Medietas.....	ii <i>s</i> . x <i>d</i> .

Their common seal represented the blessed Saviour seated on a rainbow, and having in his left hand a book resting on his knee; his right hand elevated. The legend was SIGILLV. ECL'IE. SCE. TRINITATIS LONDONIE.

The ARMS of this priory were *az.* the representation of the Trinity *ar.*, being expressed by four plates, two in chief, one in the middle point, and one in base, conjoined to each other by an orle and a pall *ar.* On the centre plate is the word DEUS, on the dexter-chief plate PATER, on the sinister FILIUS, and on the plate in base the words SANCTUS SPIRITUS; on the three parts of the pall the word EST, and on each part of the orle the words NON EST.

This priory was surrendered February 4, 1531, by Nicholas Hancock, prior, George Grevil, and seventeen more of the convent, who said they did it because their house was much involved in debt, and the revenues and profits sunk, and in effect come to nothing. The valuation is not recorded.

Among the monuments in this church were the following:—

Sir Robert Turke, and dame Alice his wife; sir John Henningham, and dame Isabel his wife.

Dame Agnes, wife to sir William Bardolph, and then to sir Thomas Mortimer. She made her will 1403, bequeathing her body to be buried in the conventual church of the Holy Trinity, London.

Sir John Dedham, knt.; sir Ambrose Charcam.

Dame Margaret, daughter to sir Ralph Cheney, wife to sir John Barkley, to sir Thomas Barnes, and to sir W. Bursire.

Baldwine, son to king Stephen; and Matilda, daughter to king Stephen, wife to the earl of Millen.

Henry Fitz-Alwine, mayor of London, 1213.

Geffrey Mandevile, 1215.

Lady Margaret le Scroope, who, in 1431, bequeathed her body to be buried in the church of St. Trinity, of Christ-church, London. She was wife of Roger le Scroope, knight, and daughter of sir Robert Tiptoft.

Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, and constable of England, was buried before the high altar. He died October 15, 1361.

Sir Robert Sheffield, knight, ancestor of the dukes of Buckingham.

These, and many more sepulchral monuments, were destroyed at the dissolution of this priory, which happened as above; 'for,' says Mr. Maitland, 'king Henry VIII. desirous to reward sir Thomas Audley, speaker of the parliament against cardinal Wolsey, sent for

the prior, and, after commending him for his hospitality, with promises of preferment, persuaded him to surrender all the priory, with the appurtenances, into his hands, in the twenty-third year of his reign. The canons were sent to other houses of the same order; and the priory, with the appurtenances, king Henry gave to sir Thomas Audley, newly knighted, and afterwards made lord chancellor.

Sir Thomas offered the great church of this priory with a peal of nine well tuned bells (whereof the four largest are now at Stepney church, and the other five at St. Stephen's Coleman-street), to the parishioners of St. Catherine Christ, or Cree-church, in exchange for their small parish church, being willing to have it pulled down, and to have it built there towards the street; but the parishioners declined the offer. He thereupon offered the church and steeple of the priory church to any person who would take it down and carry it from the ground, but no man would undertake the offer; whereupon sir Thomas was obliged to be at more charges to take it down than could be made of the stones, timber, lead, iron, &c.; for the workmen, with great labour, beginning at the top, loosed stone from stone, and threw them down, whereby the greater part of them were broken, and few remained whole, and those were sold very cheap; for all the buildings, then made about the city, were of brick and timber. Thomas, lord Audley, built a noble mansion of this priory, and dwelt in it during his life, and died there in the year 1544; whose only daughter being married to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, this estate descended to his grace, and was then called the Duke's Place.

In this mansion, which was called Cree-church, chapters of the heralds were held in 1561; and Holbein, the celebrated painter, is said to have died here in 1551, though some authors say he died at Whitehall.



Gate of the Priory of the Holy Trinity.

The gate of this priory, here delineated, stood in the parish of

St. James, Duke's-place, at the north end of Cree-church-lane ; the apartments above the gate, which were of modern erection, were formerly occupied as the ward school-rooms. These remains were destroyed in October, 1816.

On the dissolution of the priory, the chapel before mentioned became the only place (after the conventual church was pulled down) for the inhabitants within that district to repair to for divine service. This, however, creating some dislike among the inhabitants of Duke's-place, they were desirous of raising a proper parish church for themselves, on the ground within their own precinct ; to effect which, they applied to the archbishop of Canterbury for his assistance ; who, having obtained the king's warrant, under the great seal, for proceeding in their pious intention, prevailed with the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, to build them a church, with the stones of the conventual church, which then remained on the premises. This was accordingly done, and the church was consecrated and dedicated to St. James, on the 2nd of January, 1622. The liberty of Duke's-place formerly enjoyed great privileges, in which they appear to have been more protected by the power of the Norfolk family than by right ; since the lord mayor is entitled to hold a court leet and baron, and the city officers can arrest for debt, and execute warrants within it ; yet artificers and traders open shops, and exercise their arts here, although not freemen of the city. The Jews settled here, principally, in the time of the Commonwealth. In the month of March or April, according as Easter falls, there is a fair held in Duke's-place, called the Jews' fair, which is probably of great antiquity. It is a kind of carnival, and is denominated the feast of Purim. Though the Jews have held rejoicings at this period in Duke's-place ever since their establishment there, yet they were not publicly sanctioned till the latter part of the last century, when the city allowed the parish of St. James the privilege of letting out the ground for three days, to the itinerant show-men, by which, says Mr. Smith, the parish makes about 37*l*.*

On the north side of Bevis Marks stood a religious house, called

The Papey.

This hospital belonged to the brotherhood of St. Charity and St. John the Evangelist, founded in 1430, by William Oliver, William Barnabie, and John Stafford, of London, priests, for a master, two wardens, &c. chaplains, chauntry priests, conducts, and other brethren and sisters that should be admitted into the church of St. Augustine Papey in the wall. The brethren of this house becoming lame, or otherwise in great poverty, were here relieved ; as to have chambers, with certain allowance of bread, drink, and coals, and one old man and his wife to see them served, and to keep the house clean.

* Smith's Anc. Topog. of London, p. 21.

These poor priests of the Papey (as also the brotherhood of the threescore priests, and the company of clerks that were skilled in singing dirges and church offices) commonly attended at solemn funerals, as may be collected from the will of dame Jane Milbourn, widow of sir John Milbourn; who, in the year 1543, bequeathed to the brotherhood of the Papey to come to her burial, and to pray for her soul ten shillings; and likewise to the brotherhood of threescore priests in London to come to her burial, and to pray for her soul ten shillings.

This brotherhood (amongst others) was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI., since which time this house was occupied by sir Francis Walsingham, principal secretary of state to queen Elizabeth, and many other noble personages. The site of the hospital is the churchyard of St. Martin Outwich.

Adjoining to this hospital was a great house, with handsome courts and garden plats, 'some time pertaining to the Bassets, since that to the abbots of Bury in Suffolk, and therefore called Buries Mark, corruptly Bevis Marks; and, since the dissolution of the abbey of Bury, to Thomas Heneage the father, and sir Thomas Heneage the son.'*

The House of Crutched Friars.

At the south-east corner of Hart-street stood a house of Crouched (or Crossed) Friars, founded by Ralph Hosier and William Sabernes, about the year 1298. Stephen, the tenth prior of the Holy Trinity in London, granted three tenements for thirteen shillings and eight-pence by the year, unto the said Ralph Hosier and William Sabernes, who afterwards became friars of St. Crosse. Adam was the first prior of that house. These friars founded their house in the place of certain tenements purchased of Richard Wim-bush, the twelfth prior of the Holy Trinity, in the year 1319, which was confirmed by Edward III. in the 17th of his reign, valued at fifty-two pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence, surrendered 12th of November, 30 Henry VIII.

Andrew de Bures gave to this house, 5 Edward III. one messuage and twenty-eight acres of land, and one acre of meadow, in Aketon; and one messuage and sixty acres of land in Waldingfield, in the county of Suffolk.

There was a licence granted (23 Edward III.) to the prior of the Holy Cross, to get lands in Oxon; and likewise the prior obtained a grant for a tenement in Synedene-lane, now called Seething-lane.

At a court of common-council, in the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII., an act was passed for granting to the prior and convent of the Crossed Friars, beside the Tower of London (to the intent that they should pray for the good estate of the city) some

* Maitland, ii. 782.

common ground of the said city, for the enlargement of their church, viz. in breadth, from the east end of their church, from the main wall thereof on the north part, into the high street there, five feet of assize; and at the west end of their church, in breadth four feet and a half, stretching in length from the east towards the west part, seven score and eight feet and a half.

At another court holden on Tuesday, September 25 (12 Henry VIII.), the said prior and convent petitioned for succour towards the edifying and maintenance of their new church, and to take upon them and the whole city to be their second founders. Whereupon it was agreed that several exhortations should be made in writing to every fellowship or company in London, to see what they would do for their devotions towards the same; and such sums to be certified to the mayor and aldermen, to the intent it may be known to what it will amount.

A prior of this house in Henry VIII.'s time, not so observant as he ought to have been of the rules of continence prescribed by the order, was caught on a Friday (a day of more than ordinary mortification and devotion), about eleven o'clock, in bed with a lewd woman, by some of the visitors appointed by the vicar-general Cromwell. The scandalized visitors pocketed a bribe of thirty pounds given them by the detected prior, and reported the transaction to their employer. This hastened the dissolution of the house, which was granted by Henry VIII. to sir Thomas Wyatt, who built a handsome mansion on the site, which was afterwards the residence of lord Lumley, who distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Flodden field, in the reign of Henry VIII. The friars' hall was converted into a glass-house, the first manufactory of that article in England, which, with forty thousand billets of wood, was destroyed by fire on the 4th of September 1575.

In the church of this house were several handsome monuments. Among the principal persons buried there were

Sir Thomas de Mollinton, baron of Wemese, who bequeathed by will, dated 1408, his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Mary, within the college of the friars of St. Crucis, London; and dame Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Botelar, baron of Wome, according to her last will, anno 1410.

Henry Lovell, son to William, lord Lovell.

Dame Isabel, wife to William Edwards, mayor of London in 1471.

Sir John Stratford, knt.

Sir Thomas Asseldey, knt., clerk of the crown, sub-marshal of England, and justice to the shire of Middlesex.

John Rest, grocer, mayor of London, 1516.

Sir John Skevington, knt. merchant taylor, sheriff, 1520.

Sir Rhys ap Gryffyd beheaded on Tower-hill, 1531.*

* For further information respecting this noble family, the reader is re-

ferred to Pennant's History of London, 4to. 288.

Sir John Milbourn was a benefactor to this house of the Crutched-friars. He set up his tomb in their church in his life-time, and appointed a solemn obit to be kept there, during the life of himself, and his wife Dame Johan; and, after his decease, to be also kept in the said church by the said friars, for their souls. He was buried here, but afterwards removed to St. Edmund's the King.

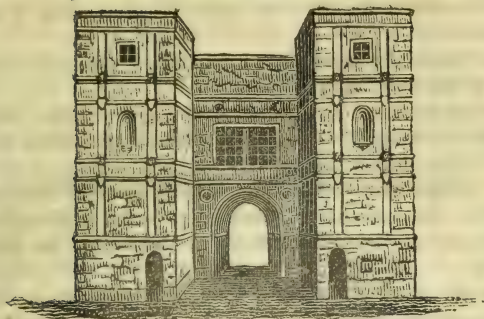
And his thirteen beadsmen, dwelling in his alms-house, (which will be mentioned hereafter) hard by, were to come daily unto this church, where they should in some convenient place near unto the said tomb, abide and continue while the service of God, or, at least, until such time the whole mass, which daily should be begun in the said church by the hour of eight o'clock in the morning, or thereabouts, should be sung or said, for evermore, at the altar called Our Lady's Altar, in the middle aisle of the said church, founded by the said sir John Milbourn; to the intent that the said thirteen poor beadsmen, afore the beginning of the said mass, one of them standing right over against the other, about, and encompassing the same tomb or burial-place of sir John Milbourn, shall severally, two and two of them together, say the De Profundis, and a Pater-noster, Ave, and Creed, with a collect thereunto belonging; and such of them as could not say the psalm of De Profundis, were to say a Pater-noster, Ave and Creed: which prayers, as the will directs, they should especially say for the good and prosperous estate of the said sir John, and Dame Johan their children and friends now living; and, after their decease, for the souls of the said sir John and Dame Johan, and Margaret his first wife, their fathers and mothers, children, and friends souls, and all christian souls.

In the church of those friars was founded two fraternities of Dutchmen, which nation seem to have resided hereabouts. Their foundations and ordinances are printed at length, in Maitland's history of London.*

'The very ruins of this religious house,' says Mr. Maitland, 'are not now to be seen, (*i. e.* in 1738) and nothing of it remains, only it gives name to the street, being more commonly called Crutched Friars than Hart-street.' On its site was erected the Navy Office, the business of which being removed to Somerset-house, it was purchased by the East India Company.

On the site of this religious house, now stands a most extensive and magnificent warehouse for teas belonging to the East India Company. It is a regular oblong square, of two hundred and fifty feet, by an hundred and sixty, inclosing a court of a hundred and fifty feet, by sixty, entered by an arched gateway, above which are the Company's arms.

* Vol. ii. p. 783.



Aldgate.

Aldgate, or Ealdgate, (which signifies Old Gate,) was situate adjoining to Houndsditch, and was one of the four original gates of the city, and that through which the Roman vicinal way led to the *Trajectus*, or ferry at Old-ford. The earliest mention we can find of it, is in a charter granted by king Edgar, about the year 967.

This gate being in a very ruinous condition, was pulled down in the year 1606, and re-built; but it was not completed till 1609.

In digging the foundation, several Roman coins were discovered, resemblances of two of which Mr. Bond, one of the surveyors of the work, caused to be cut in stone, and placed on each side of the east front, where they remained till the demolition of the gate.

In a large square, on the same side of the gate, was placed the statue of king James I. in gilt armour, with a golden lion, and a chained unicorn, both couchant at his feet.

On the west side of the gate was a figure of Fortune, gilt, and standing on a globe, with a prosperous sail spreading over her head; under which was carved the king's arms, with the motto, '*Dieu et mon droit*,' and a little below it, '*Vivat Rex*;' somewhat lower, on the south side, stood Peace, with a dove perched on one hand, and a gilded wreath in the other.

On the north side of the gate was the figure of Charity, with a child at her breast, and another in her hand.

On the top of the gate was a vane, supported by a gilt sphere; on each side of which stood a soldier holding a bullet in his hand, on the top of the upper battlements.

Over the arch of the gate were carved the following words:—

Senatus Populusque Londinensis,

Fecit, 1609,

HUMPHREY WELD, *Maior.*

There were two posterns through this gate; that on the south side of which was made as late as the year 1734. There was likewise

apartments over the gate, which were appropriated to the use of one of the lord mayor's carvers, but had, of late years, been used as a charity-school.

In the neighbourhood of this gate, lived and died the able historian of the city, John Stowe.

{On the south side of Fenchurch street, opposite the pump, among other large and handsome houses was one, sometime belonging to the prior of Monte Jovis or *Monastrie Cornute*, (Horn-church) in Essex. It was the prior's inn when he came to London.

A little to the north of St. James's church, in Duke's Place, is a jews' synagogue, which has been so enlarged as almost to join the church.

Besides this there are three other synagogues in this ward; a Portuguese one near the north end of Bevis Marks, by London-wall; one in Church-row, for Hamburgh Jews, and a third in a building which was formerly Bricklayers'-hall, situate behind the houses that are nearly opposite to St. Catherine Cree-church, and which was new built in 1820; over the entrance from Leadenhall-street are the Bricklayers'-arms.

All those synagogues are of plain exterior, being built of brick; the interiors are handsomely fitted up with galleries, gilt and decorated in a fanciful style.

The west wall of the synagogue in Duke's Place, is railed, and contains the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, where are deposited the sacred volumes, which are taken out and re-placed with great ceremony.

Over this on the wall, are painted in Hebrew characters, without points, the ten commandments.

In the front of this building, over the porch, is a large hall purposely appointed for the celebration of the wedding of poor Jews. A considerable degree of ceremony is always attached to these conubial contracts, and that the poorer classes may not be prejudiced by the expence, the whole society assist them by a subscription.

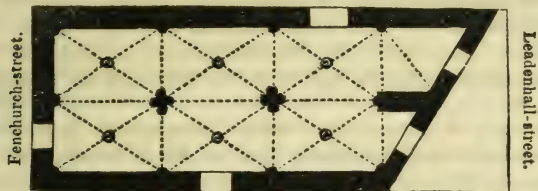


Ancient Crypt.

The cellar beneath the house at the south-east corner of Leaden-

hall-street, consists of a curious crypt, in excellent preservation, which has been generally considered to be the ancient parochial chapel, or church of St. Michael. The crowns of the arches are rather below the level of the pavement, and there is every indication of the structure having been the basement of a superior erection.

The above engraving shews the building in a restored state.



Plan.

What is to be seen at the present time, is evidently the whole of the original structure; its greatest length from north to south is forty-six feet, and its breadth from east to west, seventeen. In length it is made into two aisles by two clusters of columns, consisting of an union of four cylinders, conjoined at the capitals, from which spring the ribs that support the vaulting; this is of the simplest kind, consisting only of arches and cross springers, the latter making an acutely pointed arch, the former being more obtuse. On the points of intersection of the ribs are circular bosses, carved with masks in a grotesque but bold style; one of the best is annexed.

The pillars are buried about ten feet below the present level of the cellar floor; in the vignette they are represented as perfect; the vaulting receives a subsidiary support from half columns attached to the walls, of a corresponding character with the main clusters. The entrance to the crypt, is by a flap in the front of the house, (in the view a pointed window is substituted,) nearly opposite to this is an acutely pointed opening, (also shewn in the cut,) which was originally intended for a window, but has at some later period been converted into a door-way, and was then the entrance to the crypt from above, as a winding flight of stairs still existing on the outside of the opening evinces. The windows are square, the frames remaining appear more modern than the main structure; they are all walled up except one in the northern extremity of the crypt, which is partially vacant; the sills are formed close below the vault, a proof that the erection was at all times a crypt; the termination northward of both the aisles is curious; it is irregular in plan and elevation, and the vaulting displays



a greater degree of masonic skill in consequence of the irregularity of the walls. In the western wall an opening has been broken through, which leads into an extensive range of cellaring, in which there is no vestige of antiquity except a wall constructed of old materials.

From the absence of any religious or sacerdotal emblem appearing in the carvings, as well as the circumstance of the structure standing in its longest proportions north and south, it is not at all probable that it ever was a church, or the crypt of one; that it might appertain to some one of the various ecclesiastical establishments, which existed in this quarter is somewhat borne out by the high character of its architecture; from the style of which it is probable that these remains are the workmanship of the latter part of the thirteenth century.

The bull of pope Innocent III, noticed before, mentions the chapel of St. Michael, in the church-yard of the monastery.

It is singular that Stow does not notice the existence of this relic of ancient London, although it is generally supposed the superstructure was occupied by his dwelling-house.

It appears the ground in the neighbourhood of Aldgate has been much raised. Stow says, 'Betwixt this, Belzeter's (Billeter) lane, and Lime-street, was (of later time,) a frame of three fair houses, set up in the year 1590, in place where before was a large garden plot, inclosed from the High-street with a brick wall; which wall being taken down, and the ground digged deep for cellarage, there was found right under the said brick wall, another wall of stone, with a gate arched of stone, and gates of timber, to be closed in the midst, towards the street; the timber of the gates was consumed, but the hinges of yron still remained on their staples, on both sides. Moreover, in that wall were square windows, with bars of yron, on either side the gate; this wall was under ground about two fathoms deepe, as I then esteemed it, and seemeth to bee the ruins of some house burned in the raigne of king Stephen, when the fire began in the house of one Aleward, near London-stone, and consumed east to Aldgate; whereby it appeareth how greatly the ground of this citie hath been in that place raysed.'

In Billiter-square is the West India House, a large edifice, with offices attached for conducting the business of the West India docks. In the court-room is a fine painting of G. Hibbert, esq.

The African-house stood in Leadenhall-street, east of Billiter-lane. It had been the mansion of sir Nicholas Throckmorton.

The name of a church which stood formerly on the west side of St. Mary Axe, is still preserved in that of the name of the street; it was also called St. Mary Pellyper. This church was in the gift of the prioress and convent of St. Helens, but was united by letters patent under the great seal, dated September 12th, 4 Eliz. to St. Andrew Undershaft. It received its first appellation of 'at the Axe,' from a

sign which hung opposite the east end of it, and that of St. Mary, Pellyper, from a spot of ground on the north side, belonging to the company of skinners. The church was on its desecration let as a warehouse, and for mechanical purposes, till, at length, it became so ruinous that it was entirely taken down.

On the north side of Fenchurch-street is

Ironmonger's Hall.

A noble edifice, erected in 1748, and is either the third or fourth that has been raised on the same site. The original hall was rebuilt in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

The south front of this building is the only portion which is visible from the street; it is entirely faced with Portland stone, and consists of a centre and wings. The basement story is rusticated, and has an arched entrance in the centre, the key stone carved with the head of a warrior in an antique helmet; on each side of the entrance are three square headed windows. Above the basement the centre division is enriched with four Ionic pilasters sustaining an entablature and pediment. The central space, which is the widest, contains a Venetian window of large dimensions, the pillars Ionic, and a circular one above; the whole is inscribed in an arch; between the lateral pilasters are two series of windows, the lower square headed covered with pediments, the upper circular. The wings contain two series of windows, the lower of which have arched heads, and the upper are square; the elevations are finished with an entablature and attic ballustrade, on the cornice of which are placed at intervals large vases, as well as on the apex of the pediment. The tympanum of the pediment has the arms of the Company between two cornucopia sculptured upon it. Beneath one of the windows in the western wing is inscribed Thomas Holden, Architect, 1748.

The vestibule is spacious, and divided into avenues by six columns of the Tuscan order: on the right, is the entrance to the Court Room, which is a handsome apartment, having a small niche in the north wall, containing a well carved statue of Edward the fourth, in armour, with a regal mantle, and crowned; below it are two antique chairs, loaded with carvings of the Company's arms: here also are portraits of Nicholas Leate, esq. master in 1626-7, and Mr. John Child, senior warden 1782; the latter is a clever picture: the pannel over the chimney-piece, exhibits a tolerable painting of 'Westminster Bridge.' In the With-drawing Room, to which there is an approach by a very handsome oval geometrical staircase, is a small statue of sir Robert Geffrey, knt. lord-mayor, in 1686, the benevolent founder of the 'Ironmongers' Almshouses,' or 'Hospital' in Kingsland-road: the chimney-piece in this room is of marble and

particularly elegant : to this room has been added a corridor from the grand staircase across the court yard.

The hall, or state-room, is a spacious and magnificent apartment, the grand stairs leading to it from the vestibule. At the termination of the first flight is a statue of St. Lawrence, with the emblem of his martyrology, the gridiron, and on the wall a large painting of sir Robert Geffery, whose statue was before mentioned, in his alderman's robes, a laced band, large wig, and square-toed shoes ; this gentleman, besides a gift to the company of 200*l*. and two silver flagons of thirty pounds each, bequeathed to them in trust a very considerable property, for benevolent and pious uses. The entrance opens by folding doors, and is decorated with Ionic ornaments, a divided pediment, and a good bust. It contains two fire-places ; one on the north side, and the other at the east end, beneath the orchestra, which is supported by two pillars : on the north side also, is a grand beaufet, adorned with Ionic columns and pilasters. Behind the chairs of the master and wardens, which stand against the west wall, are some extremely rich carvings, in the midst of which, are the royal arms of England. The whole room above the windows, is encompassed by a cornice, from which rises 'a semi-oval ceiling, richly stuccoed with the Company's arms, satyrs' heads, cornucopias, palm-branches, flowers, scrolls, and three large pannels,' enclosed by elaborate and elegant borders. The ceiling is coloured of a French grey, but the ornaments are white, as are the walls, and the carvings are gilt. Here are several portraits, most of which are inscribed with the words 'a good,' or a 'worthy benefactor.' It is probable, as Mr. Malcolm has observed, 'the oldest' were painted by Edward Croke, as the wardens in the year 1640 "agreed to pay him 3*l*. 5*s*. each, for five pictures more of benefactors."*

In a window on the north side is a curious small whole length, in painted glass, of sir Christopher Draper, lord mayor in 1586, who is depicted standing in a niche, with a roll of paper in one hand, and his gloves in the other ; and wearing his chain of the office of mayoralty ; the colours, with the exception of the face, are clear and bright. This gentleman gave the ground, on which the hall and two adjoining houses now stand, to the company. The other portraits are as follow :—Mrs. Margaret Dane, kneeling before a book, in a scarlet robe, black cap, ruff, &c. ; she bequeathed 2000*l*. to the company for charitable uses, in May 1579.—Mr. Thomas Allwood, who gave 400*l*. for the maintenance of four poor scholars at the university.—Mr. Thomas Lewin, whose bequest of 'a great messuage and garden,' in 1545, had almost induced the company to

* Lond. Red vol. ii, p. 36.

convert his mansion into a new hall.—Mr. Ralph Handson, a former clerk to the company, who, in January, 1653, bequeathed the rents of five messuages in the parish of St. Olave, Hart-street, of the then annual value of 71*l.* 10*s.* for charitable purposes. The estate thus bequeathed, was let to the East India Company, (in the year 1808), at the yearly rent of 300*l.* for the term of 378 years, renewable every twenty-one years, on payment of a fine of 500*l.* at each renewal.—Sir William Denham, alderman, in a ruff and civic robes.—Sir James Cambell, alderman, with a white beard and hair: this gentleman bequeathed 1000*l.* to be lent in portions of 100*l.* to ten young men, free of the company, for three years, at 4 per cent per annum, the interest to be given to the sheriff, for relieving honest poor freemen of London from confinement, not exceeding five pounds to each.—Thomas Michell, who, in April, 1527, gave to the company a ‘croft of land’ estimated at ten acres, situated in Old-street (where St. Luke’s church and Ironmonger-row now stand) together with a messuage called the Ship, in the parish of St. Mildred in the Poultry: he is represented in a small ruff, black gown, and chesnut-coloured hair.—Mr. Rowland Heylyn.—Thomas Thorold, esq.—sir Samuel Thorold, knt.—Mr. Thomas Betton, who devised a considerable property to the company for various benevolent purposes, but particularly for the ransoming of British subjects, captives in Barbary or Turkey: this is a fine and well-coloured picture.—A portrait of Thomas Hanbey, esq., presented by John Hillman, esq. master, in 1827.—Admiral lord viscount Hood, by Gainsborough; given by his lordship on his admission into this company, after having been presented with the freedom of the city for his meritorious services. This picture is much esteemed for the excellence of the likeness; his lordship is represented in an admiral’s uniform, resting on the fluke of an anchor, with a telescope in his hand resting on his arm.

In the parish of St. Catherine Coleman was the manor of Blanch Appleton, now called Blind-chapel-court, at the north-east corner of Mark-lane. In the third of Edward IV., all basket-makers, wine drawers, and other foreigners, were permitted to have shops in the manor of Blanch Appleton, and no where else within the city or suburbs.

It also appears that the noble family of the Bohuns, earls of Hereford, had a house here called Blunchappulton, which, in 1421, on the division of the estate of Humphrey de Bohun, the last earl of Hereford, between king Henry V. and Anne, countess of Straf-ford, his grandchildren and coheirs, was allotted to the king.*

London-street, in [this ward, is so called from being built on the spot where the London tavern, the first house of that description in the city formerly stood.

Northumberland-alley, on the north side of Fenchurch-street, is so called from the mansion-house of the two earls of Northumber-

* Parl. Rolls, vol. iv. 136.

land, in the reign of Henry VI. The first lost his life in the battle of St. Albans, and the last, his son, at the battle of Towton. Being afterwards deserted by the Percys, the gardens were made into bowling-alleys, and other parts into dicing houses; but in Stowe's time they were forsaken, and converted into a number of small cottages for strangers and others.

At the end of Gunpowder-alley, Crutched Friars, are ten alms-houses for poor men and their wives, being the gift of lord Banning, who bequeathed, in 1625, 1220*l.* for buying land in the parish of St. Olave, for an hospital or almshouse. They were afterwards called the Oxford alms-houses, the earl marrying an heiress of the Bannings. In Maitland's time it appears they had but small allowances. They were sold to sir William Rawlings, knt., in 1807, but a decree in Chancery has been obtained to place them on a regular footing.

At the north end of Cooper's-row, on the west side, are

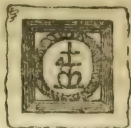
Milbourn's Alms Houses.

These alms-houses were founded in 1534 by sir John Milbourn, draper and lord mayor in 1521. Over the gate is an ancient piece of sculpture representing the assumption of the Virgin Mary, supported by six angels.



Assumption of the Virgin.

At the four corners are four shields of arms, two of which are the Drapers' and Haberdashers' company. Beneath the sculpture was the following inscription:—*'Ad laudem Dei et gloriose Virginis Marie, hoc opus erexit Dominus Johannes Milbourn, miles et Alderman hujus civitatis, A. D. 1535.'* In one part of the building the annexed piece of sculpture is let into the wall; it is a merchant's mark, and probably that of sir John Milbourn, the founder; very few of those curious monograms exist at the present time in London, though there is little doubt, before the great fire in 1666, they were very numerous.



On the north side of Trinity-square stands

The Trinity House.

The principal front of this edifice is faced with Portland stone, and consists of a centre and wings, made in elevation into a basement and principal story; the former is rusticated, and contains an arched door-way, between two windows of a corresponding character. The principal story is of the Ionic order, the centre having two attached columns, with windows in the intercolumniations. The centre, and two windows in the wings, are each divided into three lights, by two Ionic columns resting on a ballustrade. Above the central window are the arms of the corporation, and over the lateral ones are medallions of king George III. and queen Charlotte; the wings are ornamented with coupled pilasters, between which are windows, having pannels over them, occupied with alto-relievos of light-houses, and two naked boys supporting an anchor, an entablature and cornice are applied as a finish to the elevation, which is continued along the whole façade, only broken by the slight projection of the wings; the west end is in a plainer but corresponding style of architecture; the east end is of brick.

It was built under the direction of Mr. Samuel Wyatt; the first stone was laid September 12th, 1793, and it was opened for business two years afterwards.

The interior corresponds with the exterior in elegance and chasteness of design.

Attached to the vestibule is an elegant staircase of a double flight, ornamented with busts of admirals Vincent, Nelson, Howe, and Duncan, and a long list of benefactors. The court-room, which occupies the principal part of the first floor, is very elegant; the ceiling is coved, and at the angles ornamented with allegorical designs representing the four principal rivers of England, viz. Thames, Medway, Severn, and Humber. In the centre is a sphere supported by cherubim. At the east end of the room is a large painting 20 feet long, by Gainsborough, representing the elder brethren of the Trinity House. Above the fire-place is a large and beautiful glass, and on each side full length portraits of George III. and his queen. On pedestals beneath the above paintings are busts by Chantrey, of W. Pitt, and captain J. Cotton, deputy master. Over each door of entrance from the gallery are three quarter length portraits of the duke of Bedford and lord Sandwich. Against the west wall, on each side of the door leading to the master's room, are full length portraits of lord Howe and William Pitt; and above the door, a three-quarter length of Charles II. At the east end of the room is a bust of his late majesty by Turnerelli.

In the ante-room are portraits of sir W. James and captain Fisher, and a bust by Chantrey of sir A. S. Hammond, treasurer of the navy, also several plans and some models of life-boats, &c.

In the board-room are several fine paintings of James I. and II.,

Elizabeth, Anne of Denmark, earl Craven, sir Francis Drake, admiral sir J. Leake, and general Monk.

In the deputy-master's room is a portrait of sir W. Digby, a curious Chinese map, and several other drawings.

Adjoining is the model-room, containing various models of light-houses, floating-lights, life-boats, &c. all preserved within glass cases.

In the waiting-room, on the ground-floor, is a noble model of the Royal William, first rate man-of-war; it is in fine preservation, though upwards of 150 years old. Here also is an elegant model of a revolving-light.

The society of the Trinity House was first incorporated by a royal charter of Henry VIII., dated the 20th of May, 1514, yet so early as the reign of King Henry VII. an association existed, consisting of shipmen and mariners, for the purpose of piloting ships and vessels belonging to the crown, as well as all descriptions of merchant ships; but what remuneration was received for that service, and in what manner it was disposed of is not known. The charter of Henry VIII. granted to the shipmen and mariners of the realm authority to erect and establish a guild or fraternity, as well of men as of women, in the parish-church of Deptford Stroud, in the county of Kent, under the name and title of "the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity." They were empowered to make laws and statutes among themselves, for the relief, increase, and augmentation of the shipping of England; to levy fines or subsidies on offenders—to acquire lands and tenements to a certain amount; to maintain a chaplain, and to do and perform other acts of piety, and to enjoy all the franchises and privileges shipmen and mariners of this realm have used and enjoyed.

This charter was successively confirmed by Edward VI., queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth. The act of Elizabeth, which was passed in the eighth year of her reign, after confirming to the society the general supervision of the buoys, beacons, and ballastage, enacts, that the corporation of Trinity House may at their own cost make, erect, and set up any beacons and signs for the sea, on such places of the sea-shore, or uplands near the coast, or forelands of the sea, only for sea marks, as to them shall seem meet. The same act declares it penal to disturb those marks, and further authorizes the master of the Trinity House to license mariners to row on the Thames. By another act, in the 36th year of the same reign, the queen granted to the corporation the lastage and ballastage of all vessels upon the river, which was then held by the Lord High Admiral, Lord Howard, who surrendered it for the purpose.

James I. also granted a new charter to the corporation of the Trinity House, giving them more ample powers for their government; and directing the manner in which the society should in future be constituted. The charter directed a master, four war-

dens, and eight assistants, should be elected from the guild; that these thirteen persons should elect eighteen other persons out of the whole company of seamen and mariners, making altogether thirty-one persons, whence they have sometimes been called, "the thirty-one brethren." The eighteen persons elected by the master, warden, and assistants, were called Elder Brethren, and the rest of the members are called Younger Brethren, and are unlimited in number, as every master or mate skilled in navigation is eligible. The corporation still continues as it was constituted by James I.; and although the society, in imitation of many other corporations, surrendered their charter to Charles II., yet his successor restored it in 1685; and it is under the charter of James I. thus restored, that the corporation at present enjoys and exercises its several rights.

Few chartered companies in the metropolis are of more importance to the commerce and naval power than the corporation of the master and wardens of the Trinity House; to whom is intrusted, in addition to the authority over the beacons and sea-marks, the examination of the masters of the navy, the appointment of pilots for the river Thames, with power to fine, in the penalty of twenty pounds, every person who shall act as pilot without their approbation—the settling the rates of pilotage—the preventing of aliens from serving on board British ships without their license—the punishment of seamen in the merchant-service for mutiny or desertion—the hearing and determining of all complaints of officers and seamen in the merchant-service, subject to an appeal from the high court of admiralty—the granting of licenses to poor seamen, who are not freemen of the city, to row on the river Thames; and the examination of the mathematical pupils in Christ's Hospital; and they are charged with the clearing and deepening of the river Thames, in which service upwards of sixty barges are employed; and the supplying all ships that require it with ballast.

The revenues of the corporation, which received its first charter through the benevolence of sir Thomas Spert, comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII., are dispensed in charity. Independent of their alms-houses, upwards of three thousand decayed seamen, their widows and orphans, are annually relieved by this society. The alms-houses of the corporation, twenty-eight in number, were founded in the year 1695, and are appropriated to the residence of decayed commanders of ships, mates, pilots, and their wives or widows, who are allowed a pension of 18*l.* a year, and a chaldron of coals. Among the benefactors to the corporation was captain Saunders, who bequeathed 100*l.* and the reversion of an estate worth 147*l.* a year more, which fell in the year 1746.

There are also two hospitals at Deptford belonging to the corporation. The old hospital, originally built in the reign of Henry VIII., and re-built in 1788, adjoins the church-yard of St Nicholas,

and contains twenty-five apartments. The other hospital in Church-street, was built about the time of the revolution, and consists of fifty-six apartments, with a chapel and hall. Both hospitals are occupied by decayed masters or pilots of ships, their wives or widows; each single person being allowed 18*l.* per annum, and the married couple 28*l.**

The ancient bounds of this ward may be taken from the extent of the soke of the priory of Christ church; and what that was, may be known from what was written by one of that convent, and preserved in an old book, called Dunthorne; where we read, *sciendum igitur quanta sit soka, cujus fines tales sunt. A Porta de Aldgate, &c. i. e.* ‘We must know therefore, how great the soke is, which hath such bounds: from the gate of Aldgate, as far as the gate of the bailey of the Tower, called Cungate, and all Cheken-lane, towards Barking church, as far as the church-yard, except one house nearer than the church-yard; and the journey is returned the same way, as far as the church of St. Olave’s; and then we come back by the street which goes by Coleman church; and then it goes forth towards Fenchurch, and so there on this side our houses is a lane, through which we went unto the house of Theobald Fitz Ivo, Alderman; which lane now is stopped, because it had been suspected for thieves in the night: therefore, because a way was not open there, we come back again by a lane towards the church of St. Michael, and as far as Lime-street, to the house of Richard Cavel. This therefore is our inward soke, and these are the bounds of it. This the queen-mother gave to us, with the gate of Aldgate. From Lime-street we go through the street by the church of St. Andrew’s, as far as the chapel of St. Augustine upon the wall: then as far as the gate of the church-yard. This is the circuit of our inner soke.’

CHAPTER V.

History and Topography of Bassishaw Ward.

This is a very small ward; its name is a corruption from Basings Haugh, or hall, formerly the principal house in Basingshall-street; it is wholly comprised in the two precincts of Basinghall-street, is governed by an alderman, and returns four members to the court of common council. Its boundaries on the east and south, are Coleman-street ward, on the west, Cripplegate and Cheap wards, and on the north, Cripplegate ward.

* Percy Histories, iii. p. 23.

St. Michael, Bassishaw Church.

There is only one church in this ward, which is situated on the west side, and nearly in the centre of Basinghall-street.

This church received its name from being dedicated to St. Michael, the Archangel, and from its situation. It is a rectory and was originally founded about the year 1140; at which time it was in the gift of the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield. The register of London gives no name of a rector, before Ralph de Waltham, who died in 1327, when the presentation belonged to Henry Bodyke, citizen; but about a century after, it fell to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who from that time, have continued patrons thereof.

The old church, which was very beautiful, was entirely destroyed by the fire of London; and the present structure was erected on its site.

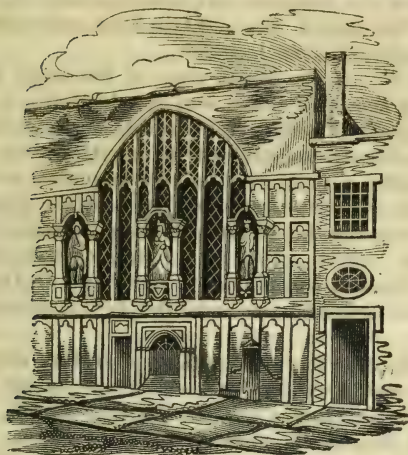
This church is completely insulated; the plan is an oblong square, made into a body and aisles, with a tower and attached vestry at the west end. A great portion of the west front is occupied by the tower, which is in three square stories; the first contains an arched window in the west front, the second has, in the three faces which are clear of the church, a circular as well as an arched window; the third story which rises above the roof has an arched window in every face; it is finished with a parapet, and at the angles are pine-apples; above the platform are two other stories of an octangular form, covered with lead; the lower is plain, and is pierced with four circular apertures, the upper is adorned at the angles with buttresses, and is pierced with four arched apertures; the whole is crowned with a low and ill-made spire, still keeping the same form, and finished with a vane. The unoccupied part of the west front of the church has two circular windows. The north and south fronts are uniform; near the west end of each is an arched entrance inclosed in a rusticated frontispiece, and each has three large windows of an oblong square form, slightly arched at the top; the elevation finished with a plain parapet. The east front has a large arched window in the centre, between two circular ones, and is finished with a parapet and a gable of an elliptical form, above the centre window. This church has no western entrance. The walls, including the tower, are built of brick, with rusticated angles. The whole of the brick-work, in the last repair in 1821, was covered with a casing of stucco, pointed, to imitate stone. The architecture of the interior is very elegant. The body and aisles are separated by three columns, and two attached semicolumns of the Corinthian order, sustaining a splendid entablature. The columns stand on pedestals of equal height with the pews. The entablature is composed of an architrave of three faces, a swelling frieze which represents a continued wreath of acanthus-leaves in bold relief, and a modilion cornice, the soffit of which

is carved with coffers and roses, and the cymatium is enriched with acanthus-leaves, displaying, upon the whole, one of the finest specimens of sir Christopher Wren's architecture. The cornice serves as an impost for an elliptical coved ceiling, extending the whole length of the body of the church. The surface is divided by arched and parallel ribs, crossing each other at right angles into pannels which are splendidly enriched. That which is above the altar has cherubim at its angles. The ceiling is pierced with small windows above the intercolumniations: upon the headway of each is a cherub. The ceiling of the aisles is horizontal. The east window is filled up to the springing of the arch, and the vacant part occupied by a framed pannel, painted in imitation of marble. Against the west end of the church, and partly concealed by the organ, is a fine relief in composition, having the royal arms in the centre, between two shields of the city arms, and two seated boys. The altar-screen is more modern than the main building, and is painted in imitation of marble, the walls and frieze being veined, the shafts of the columns Sienna, with pannels of other marbles; it consists of four attached Ionic columns, sustaining an entablature and pedimental cornice over the central division. The frieze is enriched with cherubs, in relief and festoons. In the centre division are the commandments, and above, in an irradiation, the words GLORIA DEO. The organ-gallery is more modern than the church; it is sustained on Ionic columns, and the front consists of an entablature and attic; in it is a small organ in a mahogany case, enriched with antæ. Beneath this gallery are three porches covering the door-ways, which are ornamented with Corinthian pilasters. The pulpit and reading-desk are attached to pillars on opposite sides of the body of the church; they are formed of mahogany, and are more modern than the building.

This church was began in 1676, and finished in 1679, from the design of sir Christopher Wren, and the expence was no more than 2,822*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* This however did not include the steeple, which was added afterwards, the lower part being a remnant of the old church: the dimensions are, length 70, breadth 50, height 42 feet, and the tower is 75 feet high. The building has settled very considerably since its erection, which has occasioned the additional support of three iron ties, which cross the whole nave of the church, and in consequence of the settlement the columns do not appear to be well set upon their bases.

There are no monuments in this church worthy particular notice. In the old church there were several, especially one to the memory of sir Thomas Gresham, *knt.*, alderman and lord mayor, who died October 23, 1566; and another to the memory of sir James Yerford, *knt.*, mercer, and sometime mayor, who died June 28, 1527.*

* Maitland's History of London, i. p. 1147.



Guildhall Chapel.

This ancient chapel, which formerly adjoined the south front of Guildhall, was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen and All Saints.

Stow * and Speed † say, this chapel was founded as early as the year 1299, by three pious citizens, Peter Fanlore ‡, Adam Frauncis, and Henry Frowicke. But Newcourt § considers both these authorities are mistaken, and post-dates the foundation 69 years. The charter of the founders bore the date on the morrow of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, 1368, (42 Edw. III.) It was under the seals of Francis and de Frowicke, the other co-founder having been dead some time, and was confirmed on the day of the execution by Simon Sudbury, bishop of London.

The chapel, which was collegiate, had been previously consecrated by bishop Michael Northburgh, Sudbury's predecessor, to the honour of God and the blessed Virgin, Mary Magdalen, and All Saints. It was founded for five chaplains, one of whom was to be custos, who were to celebrate the divine offices for the health of the founders and their kindred, the royal family, the bishop, and the mayor and sheriffs, while living, and for their souls when dead ||. It was originally endowed with a house in the parish of St. Vedast, and another in St. Giles', Cripplegate. And in the 20th Richard II. by Stephen Spilman, mercer, with one messuage, three shops and a garden, in the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard ¶. The mayor and chamberlain were appointed by the founders supervisors of their college after their decease. The custos was to receive thirteen, and the four priests each twelve marks out of

* Survey. Strype's edit. 1754, i. 560.

† Chron. 3. 12.

‡ Speed has Peter Stamberry

§ Repertorium, i, 361.

|| Newcourt, Repert.

¶ Stow.

the revenues, and the overplus was to be expended in the repairs of the college. The mayor was to retain forty pence, and the chamberlain half a mark for their trouble*.

King Henry VI. in the eighth year of his reign (1430) gave licence to John Barnard, custos, and the chaplains, to rebuild and enlarge the chapel, by adding to it the side of the house of the custos, and in the twenty seventh-year of his reign, the parish clerks of London founded a guild of it for two chaplains, and to keep seven alms people. Henry Barton, skinner, mayor 1428, founded a chaplain there; as also did Roger Depham, mercer, and sir William Langford, knt.†. The mayor and chamberlain were the patrons, and the bishop of London, ordinary. In October, 1542, bishop Bonner ordained statutes for the government of the college.

At the dissolution, this college had a custos, seven chaplains, three clerks, and four choristers. The revenues were valued at 12*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* *per annum*, and were at that period, in the general plunder of the church, surrendered to the crown. In the succeeding reign the corporation purchased the chapel, and divers messuages, lands, &c. valued at 40*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* annually, for the sum of 456*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The date of the patent was 10th April, 4th Edward VI. 1560.

For many years service was regularly performed in it once a week, and also at the election of the mayor, and before the mayor's feast, "to deprecate," says Mr. Pennant, "indigestion and all plethoric evils." The lord mayor and aldermen at that time had seats appropriated to them, and the walls were covered with tapestry§. In Mr. Pennant's time the service was discontinued, and the chapel used as a justice room. Its last change was into a court of requests, which continued until its destruction in 1820. In the year 1815 an act of parliament was obtained to enable the corporation to build courts of justice on the site of this chapel and the adjacent buildings.

The monuments, in Stow's time, were the following, but all defaced: John Wells, grocer, mayor, 1431, south side chancel. His effigy was on the tomb, vestry-door, and in other places, and in the windows, "all which" says Stow, "do shew that the east end and the south side of the choir and vestry were by him both built and glazed."

Thomas Knesworth, fishmonger, mayor, 1505, died 1515. Two others, one of a draper, the other a haberdasher, names unknown.

John Clipstow, priest, custos of the library, 1457.

Edmund Allison, priest, custos of the library, 1510.

Sir John Langley, goldsmith, mayor, 1576.

And of later times,

* Newcourt, 362.

† Stow.

‡ Ibid.

§ Maitland. ii. 885.

*William Avery, comptroller, 1671.

*William Fluellin, alderman, 1675.

*William Lightfoot, attorney of the lord mayor's court and register of the Charter-house, 1699.

*Catherine, his wife, 1673.

Of the above, those only remained when Mr. Maitland wrote his History, (1772) which are marked with an asterisk. In addition, he adds that of William Man, esq. swordbearer, 1659, died 1705.

The architecture was of the pointed style, of that period when this chapel was rebuilt, temp. Henry VIth. The plan gave a nave, and side aisles, and west entrance, but no tower. The west front was in two stories. First story, a series of oblong upright panels, with arched heads, having five turns, separated by buttresses, siding a doorway of one pointed arch; architrave enriched with mouldings, springing from two columns on each side. Capitals formed of oak leaves, interspersed with animals; square architrave, upon a similar column, and sweeping cornice. In the spandrels, inscribed in quarterfoils, were angels holding shields of arms; a beautiful and elegant design. A tolerable copy of this door-way was placed in the great hall in the last repair of that fabric. South aisle, modern door-way: North, the like, a thoroughfare through the aisle, angle built against by the return end of the front of the hall. Second story, large west window of seven lights. Heads of the mullions contain two series of perpendicular divisions, with arched intersecting heads, panneling as in the lower story, continued to the springing of the arch of the window. Parapet, modern brick work, finished with stone coping. In the lower divisions of this story were statues of Edward VI. Charles I. and his queen, Henrietta, in niches of the Corinthian order; one fixed on the mullions of the window, the pedestals to the side niches enriched with various mouldings, and supported by carved figures of angels, were evidently co-eval with the edifice. They were each placed at the foot of a large pannel, and formerly supported effigies of saints. North side, nearly in its original state. Walls very perfect. Aisle, four divisions were visible, the first cut away to make the aforesaid thoroughfare. Second, third, and fourth, contained windows of three lights, mullions with pointed heads taking five turns; pointed arches with sweeping cornices. Buttresses destroyed. Clerestory, four divisions, containing pointed windows of three lights, copies of the side windows in the hall, all perfect. The other divisions, hid by a dwelling house. East end chiefly rebuilt with brick. Great window nearly a fac-simile of the western; parapet and coping as before. South side aisle, built against by Blackwell-hall; clerestory, rebuilt with brick-windows in design and number as the opposite side. The eastern division had no window.

The editor of Stow's Survey, Mr. Strype, led his successors into a strange mistake, in the appropriation of one of the statues on the west front. He calls that of the beautiful Henrietta Maria,

reigne of Edward the sixth sent for by Edward, duke of Sommer-set, lord protector, with promise to be restored shortly : men laded from thence three carriers with them, but [they were] never returned.*

Blackwell Hall.

On the south side of Guildhall chapel was an edifice of much note, both from the antiquity of its foundation, and from the use to which it has been appropriated for centuries. Stow, who attributes its erection to the age posterior to the conquest, says that it was 'builded upon vaults of Caen stone,' and that of 'olde time' it belonged to the family of the Basings, 'which was in this realm a name of great antiquity and renowne;† and several of whom were sheriffs of London from the time of king John to the reign of Edward the Second. From this family it was called 'Basinges Haugh,' or 'Hall,' and it gave name to the surrounding ward, now corruptly called Bassishaw ward. The arms of the Basings, 'a gerond of twelve pointes, golde and azure,' were 'abundantlie placed in sundry partes of that house, even in the stone-worke, but more especially in the walles of the hall, which carried a continuall painting of them, on every side so close together as one escutcheon could be placed by another.‡ In the 36th of Edward III. Basing's hall was the dwelling of Thomas Bakewell; and in the 20th year of Richard II. it was purchased by the city under the appellation of Bakewell-hall, (together with two gardens, one messuage, two shops, and other appurtenances in the adjoining parishes of St. Michael and St. Lawrence), for the sum of 50*l*. Immediately afterwards, the buildings were converted into a store-house and market-place for the weekly sale of every kind of woollen cloth, broad and narrow, that should be brought into London; and it was ordered that no woollen cloth should be sold elsewhere, under pain of forfeiture, unless it had been first lodged, harboured, and discharged, at the common market in this hall. That ordinance was confirmed by an act of common council made in the eighth year of Henry VIII.; and heavy penalties were at the same time ordered to be levied upon every citizen who should suffer any person whatsoever 'to buy or sell any manner of woollen cloths, harboured or lodged, contrary to the said ordinance, within his shop, chamber, or other place within his house, unless the said cloths were first brought to Blackwell-hall, and there bought and sold.' The penalties were double for a second offence, and the third offence was punished by disfranchisement.

After the establishment of Christ's hospital by Edward the sixth, the monies derived from the pitching and housing of cloth

* Sur. of London, p. 219, edit. 1598.

† Ibid, p. 227.

‡ Ibid.

in this hall were applied towards the support of that charity, and the sole management of the warehouses were vested in its governors. These warehouses obtained the names of the Devonshire, the Gloucestershire, the Worcestershire, the Kentish, the Medley, the Spanish, and the Blanket-halls, from the different kinds of cloth, to the reception of which they were respectively appropriated; but from the alterations which have taken place in the mode of conducting the woollen trade during the two last centuries, they were but little used.

The ancient mansion of the Basings having become ruinous, was pulled down about the year 1587, and a new hall was erected upon its site within a twelvemonth afterwards, at an expense of 2,500*l.* towards which 300*l.* was contributed by Richard May, merchant-taylor. That edifice was mostly destroyed by the great fire of 1666. After that calamity it was rebuilt about the year 1672; it was an extensive pile, inclosing two quadrangular courts, and having three spacious entrances by arched gateways, from Guildhall-yard, Basinghall-street, and Cateaton-street. The archways and lower parts of the wall next Basinghall-street were of stone, and doubtless formed part of the more ancient building. The principal entrance, in Guildhall-yard, was ornamented by two columns of the Doric order, sustaining an entablature and open pediment: in the latter were sculptures of the royal arms, and under the arch below the arms of the city. Some apartments on the south side were fitted up for the use of the commissioners of the land tax; but the whole building in 1820 and 1821, along with the chapel, being in a state of considerable dilapidation, was taken down. The courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and various buildings, were erected on the sites.

The flooring of the chapel was not disturbed, but was merely built over by the court of King's Bench, which is the court nearest to the part of the hall on the building now to be described. This court, with the Common Pleas, is comprised in the large unsightly structure, situate on the east side of Guildhall yard. The principal front shews a centre and lateral division, made in height into two stories. Upon the ground floor is a lintelled entrance flanked by antæ, between two ill proportioned niches in the centre division; the second story has three windows, two of which are blank, the centre alone being glazed. The elevation is finished with a cornice and pediment; the lateral divisions have arched entrances in the lower stories, and windows in the upper; the elevation finishes with a cornice, and blocking course; the south front has five arched windows in the lower story, and four others corresponding with the western front; in the upper the elevation is finished with a cornice and blocking course. The back front which abuts, on a small court, between this building and the Court of Commissioners, is built of brick, in the plainest dwelling-house style; the northern corner abuts

against houses. The principal entrance leads into a hall or vestibule, possessing no great pretensions to architectural character; the ceiling is pannelled, and in its walls are constructed various entrances for counsel, attorneys, and spectators, to the different parts of the courts.

The northern court belongs to the King's Bench; it is a large oblong square room, much too lofty for its area; the walls are destitute of ornament; the ceiling is pannelled, the greater portion occupied by a large lanthorn, which has also a pannelled roof. The greater portion of the court is occupied by a gallery, calculated to contain several hundred spectators. The judge sits opposite the gallery, under a heavy oak canopy, surmounted by the royal arms, and in front of him are the seats for the counsel; but the court is so very high, and so ill constructed for the purposes of hearing, that the gallery intended for the accommodation of the public is entirely useless; indeed the persons seated in the court hear with difficulty what passes.

The Court of Common Pleas on the south side of the vestibule, is a copy of that just described; in consequence of the serious inconvenience occasioned by the privation of hearing, a temporary waggon-headed canopy has been erected above the judge and the counsel's seats, covered as well as the walls below it with red cloth, by which means the different speakers may be heard more distinctly than before. With a view of aiding the hearing several of the portraits of the judges, which were formerly in the great hall, have been affixed to the walls of the courts; viz:—In the King's Bench, the portraits of sir T. Fryden, knt.; sir J. Kelyng, knt., sir M. Hale, knt., sir E. Thurland, knt., sir W. Ellis, knt., sir R. Atkyn, knt., sir J. Vaughan, knt., sir F. North, knt., sir J. Archer, knt., sir T. Littleton, knt.; those in the Common Pleas are sir E. Turner, knt., sir S. Brown, knt., sir T. Tyrrel, knt., sir H. Wyndham, knt., sir W. Morton, knt., sir W. Windham, knt., sir E. Atkyns, knt., sir C. Turnor, knt. The evil is evidently in the great surface of naked wall, and the undue height of the roof, and it is not likely to be remedied until a new construction of the courts takes place. The architect of this building was Mr. Montague, the city surveyor. On the south side of this building a street is formed, leading from Guildhall unto Basinghall-street.

On the right of this street, opposite the courts, is a pile of brick buildings, devoted to various purposes. The first from Basinghall-street is the Court of Requests; it has no pretensions to ornament, and therefore may be passed over. The next is a large house, containing the offices attached to the management of the Bridge-house Estate. The last, which has a front in Guildhall-yard, is styled the Irish Chamber.* The whole groupe of buildings which arose on the demolition of the ancient structures, are

* This building is in the ward of Cheap.

perhaps the meanest assemblage of public buildings in the metropolis: the courts of law, it is hoped, will before long give way to another structure better adapted to the purposes for which they were erected. When that period arrives, it is to be hoped that a better taste will give a more correct façade to the principal front than the deformity now occupying that situation, which so far from forming an appropriate elevation for a building destined for the first courts in England, is scarcely handsomer than a parish workhouse.

The Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.

This building occupies the site of the principal part of the eastern front of Blackwell hall; it is a large substantial building of brick, but without much pretensions to architectural effect. It is built upon a granite plinth, in which are low windows lighting the rooms on the basement. The superstructure is stuccoed in imitation of rustic, to the height of the first story. The front in Basinghall-street shows a centre and lateral divisions. In the former are four arched windows and an entrance; and in the latter two other arched windows of larger dimensions, partitioned by uprights into three divisions in the first story. The second story has a series of arches in relief; the intervals being formed into windows in the centre, and Venetian windows in the lateral divisions. Above them are a series of small windows lighting the domestic apartments. The south front has three windows on the ground floor of the same character as those in the lateral divisions of the front described. The upper story has a series of three Venetian windows, alternating with blank arches in relief, and smaller windows above, as in the other front. The western elevation of the building, which is separated by a small court from the law courts, is a counterpart of the front in Basinghall-street just described. The north front is built against by the houses in the street. In the centre of the building is an oblong square court; the east and west sides consisting of a piazza of four semicircular arches, sustained upon square pillars of granite; above which is a gallery to correspond. The north and south sides have each three arches sustained on pilasters, to correspond with the piazza and gallery; but the arches are filled in with windows. A continued architrave and cornice surrounds the building above the crown of the gallery story; over which is an attic with windows as before. The ground floor is occupied by various courts for the accommodation of the commissioners, except the northern wing, which is wholly occupied by a hall and staircase to the first story. On the first landing of the latter is an arch in blank; in the head is the royal arms, above which is inscribed 'CHAS. FOWLER, ARCHT.' and a long pannel below has the following inscription:—

COVRT OF COMMISSIONERS OF BANKRYP T ERECTED PVRSVANT
TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT, A. D. MDCCCXXI. II. REGNI G. IV. R.
JOS. GRIFFITHS,
BUILDER.

The upper part of the walls is ornamented with a series of arches in relief, corresponding with the portions already described, and the roof is flat and pannelled. The first floor is portioned into other courts and rooms for private meetings; the second floor is occupied for domestic purposes. The courts are neatly fitted up; at one end is an enclosure containing a platform, on which the commissioners are seated, with an elliptical table before them, at which the solicitors to the various commissions sit, to conduct matters in which they are concerned. To those who recollect the crowded and inconvenient places, in which the commissioners formerly sat, and the indecorous intermixture of spectators, solicitors, and commissioners, the latter only distinguished from the surrounding crowd by their heads being covered, the present arrangement will be acknowledged to be one of the greatest improvements in the metropolis.

The only buildings in this ward, exclusive of those just mentioned, are the following:—

Coopers' Hall,

This is a handsome brick edifice, standing on the west side of Basinghall-street; the hall was used for some years for the drawing of the state lottery tickets; the last drawing in this place was in October, 1826. In the windows of the hall were formerly several coats of arms in stained glass; the only shields remaining are those of the city and the company in the east windows. In the hall also were 'two tolerable portraits; the one of sir John Fleet, who was lord mayor in 1693, and the other of Henry Stroud, esq., who bequeathed to them 6,000*l.* for the building and endowment of a free-school and alms-houses, at Egham, in Surrey.* Neither of these portraits are in the possession of the company at the present time. In the court-room, which is a handsome apartment, are several good paintings; among them is a three-quarter length of lady Alicia Knyvett, wife of H. Gybson, grocer of Ratcliffe, and afterwards of sir A. Knyvett, knt., and a half-length of the Rev. — Smith, chaplain to the company.

Weavers' Hall.

This is a plain edifice on the east side of the same street. The hall is small, with a music-gallery, and against the walls are full-length paintings of Charles II., James II., William III., and Mary, his consort. In the court-room, over the fire-place, is a fine half-length painting of queen Elizabeth, which has been recently cleaned.

* Brayley's Hist. of London.

Girdlers' Hall.

This is a handsome building of brick, erected in 1681. The hall is wainscotted with a handsome screen of the composite order and foliage, fret-work, &c. executed in a superior manner.

Masons' Hall.

Is in Masons' alley; it is a small building, at present untenanted, but has been for many years let to warehousemen, and other mechanical uses.

The dais in Guildhall and some of the courts behind are in the ward of Bassishaw, but the front and principal part of the great hall are in Cheap ward.

 CHAPTER VI.
History and Topography of Billingsgate Ward.

This ward derives its appellation from the haven called Belingsgate. It is bounded on the south by the river Thames, on the east by Tower-street ward, on the north by Langbourn ward, and on the west by the ward of Bridge within. It is divided into the precincts of Billingsgate, St. Mary-at-hill, Smart's Quay, Lovelane, the three precincts of St. Botolph's, Billingsgate; the two precincts of St. Andrew Hubbard, and those of St. George, Botolph-lane; Pudding-lane, and Rood-lane; in all, twelve. It is under the government of an alderman and ten common-councilmen. Before the great fire there were five churches in this ward, viz. St. George, Botolph-lane; St. Margaret Pattens, Rood-lane; St. Mary-at-hill; St. Andrew Hubbard, Little Eastcheap; and St. Botolph, Billingsgate; these are reduced to three—St. George, St. Margaret, and St. Mary.

St. George, Botolph Lane.

On the west side of Botolph-lane stands the church of St. George. It is an ancient rectory, Robert de Haliwell being rector in 1321; and was originally in the gift of the abbot and convent of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey, at whose dissolution it came to the crown.

The old church was destroyed by the fire in 1666, soon after which the present edifice was erected.

It is a small, but very neat church, built by sir Christopher Wren; it stands on the east side of Botolph-lane. The north and east fronts are visible, the south side abuts on a small burying-ground, and the east end is built against.

The plan is an oblong square, with a tower at the north-west angle, comprised within the body of the church. The whole of the

ashlaring is of Portland stone, the various angles rusticated, upon the whole showing a substantial building, with little but judicious ornament.

The north front of the tower is in three stories; the lower contains a door-way, and over it is an arched window, the third story has a lintelled window in each face, the whole is finished with a parapet, and on each angle is a vase. The remainder of the north side of the church has three windows, with low arched heads, bounded with architraves.

The east front shews a centre and wings, the former has a large arched window, and is finished with a cornice and pediment; the wings have also windows similar to those in the north side, and are finished with portions of a pediment, which appears to be broken by the centre. The interior is approached by a vestibule, through the lower story of the tower; containing a neat polygonal font, with arched cover, and an entrance to the burying-ground. On each side of the body of the church are two columns, with composed capitals; the intercolumniations being unequal, they sustain upon their cornice, the semicircular coved ceiling of the centre division, which is made into compartments by enriched ribs. The ceilings of the aisles are horizontal. The altar is tastefully ornamented. The screen has two Corinthian columns, sustaining a broken pediment, enclosing the king's arms. On the jambs of the great window are painted whole lengths of Moses and Aaron. On the key stone is carved a cherubim. At the western end is a gallery, containing the organ. The church was finished in 1674, at the cost of 4,509*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

On the south side of the chancel, is a large pew, ^{on} a high piece of iron scroll work, embellished with the Beckford arms, the city regalia and arms, and the arms of England, inscribed, Sacred to the memory of that real patriot the right honourable William Beckford, twice lord mayor of London, whose incessant spirited efforts to serve his country hastened his dissolution, on the 21st of June 1770, in the time of his mayoralty, and 62nd year of his age. There are several tablets in this church, but their inscriptions are entirely destitute of interest.

St Margaret Pattens.

At the south-east angle of Rood-lane, stands this church, it received its name from its dedication to St. Margaret, virgin, and martyr, and its situation, which at the time of its foundation was a lane, occupied only by makers and dealers in pattens.

This lane was, however, afterwards called Rood-lane, on account of a rood, or cross, set up in the church yard of St. Margaret. When this church was pulled down to be re-built, this cross or rood was blessed in a particular manner, and privileged by the pope

with many indulgences, for the pardon of the sins of those who came to pray before it, and to make their offerings towards the re-building of St. Margaret's church. But the church being finished in 1538, soon after the reformation, some people unknown assembled without noise, in the night of the 22nd of May, in that year, who broke the rood to pieces, and demolished the tabernacle in which it was erected.

The original foundation of this church was in, or before the year 1324; for the first rector upon record is Hamo de Chyrch, presented by lady Margaret de Nevil, on the 14th of June, in that year. And the patronage thereof remained in the family of the Nevils till the year 1392, when it probably came to Robert Rikeden, of Essex, and Margaret his wife; who, in 1402, conveyed it (with the advowson of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and the manor of Leadenhall,) to Richard Whittington, who, in 1411, confirmed the whole to the mayor and commonalty of London; in whom the right of presentation has ever since remained.

The present building like the majority of churches in the metropolis, is partly concealed by houses, the west and southern fronts being the only parts that are not hid; the former ranges with the houses on the east side of Rood-lane, the latter is separated from Tower-street by a paved court.

The tower and spire, which rise to the height of 198 feet, are situated at the north-west angle of the building; they are not remarkable for ornaments, being almost plain, but the proportions are excellent; the design borrowed from the pointed style, closely resembles the steeples of our ancient churches. The tower is in four stories, the lower contains an arched and a circular window, and the succeeding two circular windows, in the western front, the fourth story has a lintelled window filled with weather boarding in each face; the whole is finished with a ballustrated parapet and at the angles are pinnacles. The spire is octangular and covered with lead; it has openings at intervals, and finishes with a vane.

In that portion of the western front, not yet described, is an entrance. Above it a large arched window, over which is a festoon; and on each side is a smaller window of the same form, surmounted by a circular one, the elevation finishes with a cornice and pediment, having a circular opening in the tympanum; the south front, or at least that part which is visible, has an entrance, with a circular window above it; and another window lofty and arched at the head, also surmounted by a circular one; the elevation finishes with a cornice and parapet. The whole is substantially and plainly built, the ashlar of Portland stone. The interior is very handsome, it consists of a body, with an aisle at the north side, which some, what interferes with the uniformity of the design; it is entered through a vestibule in which is the font, a handsome

poligonal basin of white marble, beautifully sculptured with cherub's head and foliage, and supported by a pillar of the same material.

The aisle is separated from the rest of the church by three Corinthian columns, which sustain an architrave. The ceiling is arched at the sides and horizontal in the centre; it springs from the columns on one side, and pilasters attached to the walls at the other parts of the building; it is pierced laterally with circular windows in the arches. The east end has three divisions; the central is recessed and contains the altar-piece, adorned with carvings by Gibbons, to whom is also to be attributed the execution of the elegant font. In the centre of the screen is a small painting of the 'Agony in the garden.' The recess is arched at the top and flanked by pilasters. In the other divisions are windows of a corresponding character to those of the west front. At the west end is a gallery containing the organ, and another gallery is built above the north aisle. This design is from the hand of sir Christopher Wren, and gives no mean idea of his talents. The church was completed in 1687 at an expence of 4,986*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

In this church are several handsome monuments, but there is nothing particularly curious in the inscriptions; one of the handsomest is in the north aisle; it is by Rysback, of a square form, with a pediment, on the apex of which is an urn, and on each side a naked boy; one holding an inverted torch, the other a serpent in a circle, the emblem of eternity. It is to the memory of sir P. Delme, lord mayor, 1723, died September 4th, 1728, aged 61.

St. Mary at Hill.

On the west side of St. Mary at Hill, is the church from whence it derives its name. The date of the foundation is equally uncertain with that of most of the churches in this city: the first circumstances met with concerning it, are that here De Wrytel founded a charity in the church of St. Mary at Hill, in the year 1330, and that Richard de Hackney, presented Nigullus Dalleye to this living, in the year 1337. Stow, on the authority of Fabian, who was living at the time, relates a singular occurrence, at the rebuilding of this church in 1497. He says, 'in the year 1497, in the month of April, as labourers digged for the foundation of a wall, within the church of St. Marie-hill, neere unto Belingsgate, they found a coffin of rotten timber, and therein the corps of a woman, whole of skinne, and of bones, undiscovered, and the joynts of her arms plyable, without breaking the skynne, upon whose sepulchre this was engraved: Here lieth the bodies of Richard Hackney, fishmonger, and Alice his wife: the which Richard was sheriffe, in the 15 of Edward II. 1323. His bodie was kept above ground three or four dayes without noysances, but then it waxed unsavorie, and so was againe buried!'

This church is a rectory, the advowson of which appears to have been always in lay hands ; and in 1638 was purchased by the parishioners, in whom it has ever since remained : but since the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard has been united to it, the duke of Northumberland, who is patron of that parish, presents alternately with the parishioners of St. Mary at Hill.

This church anciently appears to have had a cross aisle, and two aisles to the body: the north aisle was begun 1487; finished 1489; the south aisle about 1501, on the site of the abbot of Waltham's kitchen. In this church were seven altars. The high altar of St. Mary's, or Our Lady's, St Thomas's on the south side of the church, St. Edmund's, St. Katherine's, St. John the Baptist's, St. Stephen's, in his chapel on the north side of the church, the south altar between the images of St. Thomas the Martyr and St. Nicholas. This, if not the same with St. Thomas's above mentioned, might be dedicated to Becket and St. Nicholas jointly. The chapels of St. Christopher and St. Ann had their altars.*

The church of this parish was not destroyed by the fire of London, though greatly damaged by that calamity; it was repaired, and the whole of the inside, together with the east end, rebuilt by sir Christopher Wren; since then the west-end with the tower has been rebuilt with brick, and the residue of the exterior has been recently rebuilt, and completed. Until the last repairs the arches of two large windows of the latest forms of the pointed style were to be seen in the alley, at the south side of the church. These have been replaced by a large palladian window, and a smaller one with an arched head, and the old patched work concealed by stucco; the west front is in three divisions, the center occupied by the tower, a clumsy fabric of brick work closely resembling that of St. Catherine Coleman, described at page 71, an unworthy appendage to any work of our great national architect; the basement has a doorway, above which are two stories, containing windows with arched heads; the whole elevation finished with an embattled parapet; there are also windows in the side divisions of the same form; the walls of this portion are formed of brick, and the angles rusticated with stone work; the return of this front is of a similar character. The north front is similar to the southern, already described. The east end, which is the work of sir Christopher Wren, is faced with Portland stone, and has a large Venetian window; the pillars and antæ appertaining to which are of a composed order, between two other windows with arched heads; above the central window is a pediment, in the tympanum of which is a semi-circular window made in the last repair, which is rendered necessary in consequence of the Venetian window having been walled up. The interior is very elegant. It has been however so much altered at the late repair that the work of sir Christopher Wren is almost lost. The general outline still displays the master-hand of that great architect.

* Malcolm's Lond. Rediv. vol. iv. p. 419.

The principal feature is a circular dome in the centre of an oblong square. Four architraves issuing from the respective walls of the church, where they rest upon pilasters, and crossing each other at an angle of forty-five degrees, are sustained at their juncture upon the same number of columns, the architraves are then broken between the columns, giving the church a cruciform shape; above the centre thus formed, are four arches sustaining a hemispherical dome, the periphery being enriched with mouldings, and the soffit with sunk pannels; the centre is pierced with an eye, covered with an expanded flower; the capitals of the columns and pilasters are of a composed order, being an union of the Doric and Corinthian; the shafts are fluted, the pillars occupied to a portion of their height with reeds. The ceilings are partly arched, and partly horizontal; the former have a plain surface, the latter pannelled; the modern ornaments are in the Grecian style, the lotus and echinus are prevalent, the architect would have done better had he adhered to the ornaments of Roman examples. Upon the whole, the church has a striking resemblance to St. Stephen's, Walbrook, a sufficient proof that the outline is still the work of sir C. Wren.

At the west end are two arched openings communicating with the lobbies, and a gallery containing an organ; at the west end of the south aisle is a large and handsome font of marble, of an octangular form, more modern than the period of the fire. The altar is composed of carved oak of the Corinthian order, and is decorated with four fluted pillars, sustaining an entablature and attic, on the cornice of which are seen golden candlesticks and the royal arms, besides a great variety of carving; this screen is evidently of the period of the repairs succeeding the fire, the pulpit and other wood work is more modern. In the east, south, and north windows is some ornamental stained glass, added at the last repair, when this church was rendered one of the neatest places of worship in the metropolis.

The expence of the reparation after the fire, and which was occupied in 1672, was 3,980*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

The length of the church is 96 feet, breadth 60 feet, height to the ceiling of the roof 26 feet, and to the centre of the cupola 38 feet.

Among several monuments in this church are the following:—At the east end a small marble tablet to the memory of the Rev. J. Brand, Sec. and F. S. A. 22 years rector of this parish, died Sept. 11th, 1806, aged 63. In the south aisle a large monument, ornamented with drapery and cherubim, the whole surmounted by an urn, to the memory of J. Davall and his family, 1700.

There is a curious custom attached to this church; annually, on the Sunday after Midsummer-day, according to ancient custom, the fraternity of fellowship porters of the city of London, repair to this church in the morning, where, during the reading of the

Psalms, they reverently approach the altar two and two, on the rails of which are placed two basins, and into these they put their respective offerings. They are generally followed by the congregation, and the money offered is distributed among the aged, poor, and infirm members of that fraternity.

In Mr. Nichols' *Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Ancient Times*, published in 1797, are considerable extracts from the registers of this church; they relate to the plate, vestments, property, &c. of the parish for a number of years.

In the inventory of Church Goods, 1485-6, when Trenne and Halhed were churchwardens, appears the following account of

The appareyle for the hyghe aulter:—

Item, two awlter clothes of russet cloth of golde, of the gyfte of Mr. William Marowe, and William and Thomas his two sonnes, by the helpe of Mr. John Smarte, grocer.

Item, a corporas caase of the same.

Item, the curtens of russet sarsynett, frenge with sylke.

Item, a sewte of rede satyn, frynged with golde, of the gyfte of the saide Mr. Will'm Marowe, and of John Smarte, grocer; conteyning 3 coopes, 2 chassubles, 2 aulbes, 2 amyts,* 2 stoles, 3 fanons,† and 2 gyrdlls.

Item, a chaasyble‡ of clothe of golde, that Mr. Cambrugge made with an albe, and amyts and albe, stole and fanon, and a gyrdyll of sylke made like a call, with a corporas caase of the same.

Item, an ault of wyte damaske, with the frontel paled with pple clothe of golde and white; and a awlt cloth dyapre sewed to the same.

Item, two curteynes of white sylke to the same.

Item, an awlt clothe, blewe velvent, powdred with flewrs of golde, and the frontell of the same sewte.

Item, a frontell for the schelffe standyng on the altar, of blue sarsenet, with brydds of golde, and two blew curteyns of sylke, frenghed.

Item, a peyer alter cloths of grene bawdkyn'|| above and benethe, with 2 curteynes of grene sarsenet, frenget with sylke, blue, grene, yellow, and rede.

Item, a sewte of whyte clothys of golde, of the gyfte of John Yongeham, fishmonger, conteyning 3 copes, cheasible, 2 tonykles, 3 albes, 3 amyts, 3 stoles, 3 fannones, and 3 girdells.

Item, two awter clothes of red cloth of golde and whyght panyd, and 2 curtens of red sarsynet and whyght panyd, and fringed with silke.

* The amice (*amictus*) is the undermost garment worn by the priest; above this, is worn the albe, or surplice.

† A towel, or linen cloth, which the

priest holds in his hands during the celebration of mass.

‡ A small cope.

|| Gold brocade, the richest cloth.

Item, a corporas case, with the one side of cloth of gold of tysew a gold, and the other side grene saten barrid with taps of gold, of the gyfte of Eliz. Gooswell.

Item, a sewte of reede clothe of lukis golde, containing a coope, with a cheasible, 2 tonykles, 3 aulbes, 3 amys, 3 stoles, 3 fanons, and 3 gyrdills, of the gyfte of William Baker, peauterer.

Item, a rede vestment broudred with lyons of golde of reede saten; that is to saye, a chesible and a tonykle to the same, with 2 albis, 2 amys, 2 stoles, 2 fannones, and 2 girdles, late amended, and a coope thereto of rede saten, poudrid with lyons.

Item, a blacke vestment of velvet, poudyrd with lambes, mones, and sterrs; the cheassible, the albe, the amys, the stole, the fanon, and girdill.

Item, a canopye of blue clothe of boudkyn, with berds of flour in golde.

Item, a canopye of rede sylke, with grene braunchys, and white flours poudryd with swanny of golde betweene the branches.

Item, a vestymment of the gyfte of Maist. Wyll'm Wyld, late p'son of this chirch.

Item, a chessyble of blue saten, fringed with silk, with an albe and amys, and a gyrdill.

Item, two corporas cases of white and golde, and three nedyl wyrke, and six other cases of dyvers wyrke.

Item, six copes for children of dyvers sorts, and eight small' stre-mers of the gyfte of Mr. Remyngton and Mr. Revett, and of square baner.

Item, a myter for a byshop* at Seint Nicholas tyde, garnyshe with sylver and anelyed, and perle and counterfete stone.

Item, two cheyres of iron for Rectes copes.

Item, a pyx† clothe for the high aulter of sipers frenged with golde, with knopprs of golde, and sylke of Spaneshe making, of the gyfte of Mr. doctor Hatclyff, p'son.

Item, a pyx clothe of sipers frenged with grene sylke and red, with knoppes silver and gylt with corners goyng, of Mrs. Suck-lyng's gyfte.

Item, three crosse starvs clothes gyldyd with ymages of golde.

Item, a canape for the pyx of whyte baudekyn lyke these.

Item, a leeske of laton with a flakon.

Item, two standards of laton.

Item, on the high aulter 2 gret candylstyks, and 3 small, and on Sent Stephen's alter 2 candylstyks.

Item, two crosse staves laten gyldyd.

Item, two gylt feet for crossys, and oon copper gylt.

The principal streets in this ward are, part of Thames-street, Botolph-lane, St. Mary's hill, Rood Lane, and Pudding-lane. The

* It appears by this, that the custom of electing boy-bishopa, or *Episcopi Puerorum*, prevailed in this church.

† To hold the consecrated host.

situation of this ward, near the river, the Custom-house, and several wharfs, gives it great advantages in trade, and occasions it to be well inhabited and in a continual hurry of business at the several quays and wharfs, the south side of Thames-street. Of these, Billingsgate, from which the ward derives its name, is of most note; not so much for landing and loading of merchandize, as for being the only port for fish in London, and the greatest market for that article in England, and perhaps in the world. It is an extensive water gate, or port for small vessels, to which those laden with oranges, lemons, Spanish onions, and other commodities, resort, as well as the fishing boats. Here, also, is the port for the Gravesend boats to take in their fares; from whence they are obliged (under a penalty), to depart at the ringing of a bell, erected at the stairs for that purpose, which is rung for a quarter of an hour to give notice of the time of high water at London-bridge.

Respecting the ancient customs of Billingsgate, 'I have not read,' says Stow, 'in any record, more than that in the reign of Edward III. every great ship landing there paid for standage two-pence; every little ship with orelocks, a penny; the less boat called a battle, a halfpenny. Of two quarters of corn measured, the king was to have one farthing; of a comb of corn, a penny; of every weight going out of the city, a halfpenny; of two quarters of sea-coals measured, a farthing; and of every tun of ale going out of England beyond the seas, by merchant strangers, four-pence; of every thousand herrings, a farthing, except the franchises.'

Although Stow says these payments were not made before the reign of Edward III. yet it appears in Brompton's Chronicle, *inter leges* Ethelredi, which was anno 1016, that tolls were then paid at Billingsgate.

About 1330, we have the following:—

'Concerning the Toll given at Bilynggesgate.'

'If a small ship come up to Bilynggesgate, it shall give one half-penny of toll; if a greater one which hath sails, one penny; if a small ship, or the hulk of a ship come thereto, and shall lie there, it shall give four pence for the toll. For ships which are filled with wood, one log of wood shall be given as toll.' In a week of bread, perhaps at festival time, 'toll shall be paid for three days the Lords' day, Tuesday, and Thursday. Whoever shall come to the bridge in a boat in which there are fish, he himself being a dealer, shall pay one halfpenny for toll: and if it be a larger vessel, one penny.*

In 1380, in the mayoralty of John Northampton, an act of parliament was passed laying open the trade to all foreigners at peace with the king; the same mayor compelled the dealers to acknow-

* Chron. of London Bridge, p. 30, from Brompton's Chronicle.

ledge that their occupation was no craft, and therefore unworthy to be reckoned among the other mysteries.

In 1435 the fishmongers company endeavouring to monopolize fish, parliament enacted that no person should hinder any fisherman foreign or domestic from disposing of their fish, on penalty of 10*l*.

An act of parliament was made (10th and 11th of William III.) to make Billingsgate a free market for the sale of fish; when it was enacted, 'That after the tenth of May, 1699, Billingsgate market should be every day in the week, except Sunday, a free and open market for all sorts of fish; and that it should be lawful for any person to buy or sell any sort of fish without disturbance.'

This act also settled the tolls to be paid by the fisher-boats; enacting, 'That after the said tenth of May, no person selling any sort of fish in the said market, should pay any other toll or duty, to any person or persons, for coming with his boat or vessel, or landing, standing, or selling, in or at this market, than it was hereafter expressed, viz. for every vessel of salt fish for groundage, eight pence per day, and twenty pence per voyage, and no more, in full of all duties and demands, to be distributed and disposed of as the lord mayor, &c. shall yearly order and direct, according to the right of the respective persons thereunto. For a lobster-boat for groundage per day, two pence; and per voyage, thirteen pence, and no more, in full as aforesaid. For every vessel of fresh sea fish, groundage per day, two pence, and per voyage thirteen pence. For every dogger-boat or smack with sea fish, for groundage, per day, two pence; and per voyage, thirteen pence. For every oyster-vessel, or cock, per day, two pence; for metage one halfpenny per bushel.

And that it should be lawful for any person that bought any fish in the said market, to sell the same again in any other market, place, or places in the city of London, or elsewhere, by retail, being sound and wholesome fish, without any disturbance or molestation.

And that from and after the tenth of May, that person that should take or demand any toll or sample, or any imposition, or set price of sea fish, of English catching, should forfeit the sum of ten pounds, the one half to his majesty, and the other half to him that will sue for the same.'

And because the fishmongers caused the greater part of the fish to be bought at Billingsgate, and then divided the same by lot among themselves, in order to buy and sell at what rate they pleased, it was also enacted, 'That no person whatsoever should, after the said tenth of May, buy, or cause to be bought, at the said market of Billingsgate, any quantity of fish, to be divided by lot among any fishmongers, or other persons, with an intent to be put afterwards to sale by retail, or otherwise; nor any fishmonger to engross or buy in the said market any quantity of fish, but what shall be for his

own sale or use, and not on the behalf of any other fishmongers exposed to sale, on pain of forfeiting twenty pounds for every such offence; the one half to the use of the poor of the parish where he lives, the other half to his own use that sues for it. Provided nothing contained in this act should be construed to prohibit the selling of mackarel before or after Divine service.'

Afterwards, upon the engrossing of great quantities of fish by some persons, to the violation of this act, this order came forth, anno 1707, sir Robert Bedingfield, lord mayor:—

Jovis vicesimo sexto die Junij, 1707, annoq; Regni Reginae Anne, Magnae Britanniae, &c. sexto.

“Whereas in and by an act of parliament made in the tenth and eleventh years of the reign of king William III., intituled An act to make Billingsgate a free market for sale of fish, it is enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to buy or sell any sort of fish in the said market, without any disturbance or molestation whatsoever, and to sell the same again in any other market-place or places within the city of London, or elsewhere, by retail: but, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said act, divers persons do frequently buy and engross to themselves great quantities of fish, in or at Billingsgate market, and sell the same again in the said market; which practice tends greatly to the enhancing the prices of fish, and is punishable by the statute made against regrators, in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of king Edward VI., chap. 14.

For prevention whereof for the future, it is now ordered by this court, that no fishmonger, fishwoman, or other person or persons whatsoever, do or shall hereafter sell or expose to sale any fish or at Billingsgate market, which was then before bought in the same market; and that none but fishermen, their wives, apprentices, or servants, be permitted to stand, stay, or remain there, to sell, by retail, the fish by them taken and brought to the said market to be sold, so that the citizens may have fish at the first hand for their own use, according to the true meaning of the law. And it is further ordered by this court, that the hours limited for beginning of the said fish market at Billingsgate shall hereafter be strictly observed; that is to say, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, at four o'clock in the morning, and, from Michaelmas to Lady-day at six o'clock in the morning; and that before those hours none do presume to buy or sell any sort of fish in the said market, (except herrings, sprats, mackarel, and shell fish,) on pain of being proceeded against as forestallers of the market. And the yeomen of the water-side are strictly enjoined and required to see this order duly and constantly observed; and also constantly to ring the bell at Billingsgate, precisely at the times aforesaid, for the beginning of the market there: and that without fail they cause all persons that shall buy or sell there, before the said hours and ringing of the said bell, or shall regrate fish, that is to say, buy fish, and sell the same again in the

said market, to be apprehended, and brought before the right honourable the lord mayor of this city (for the time being, or some justice of the peace, to be bound over to the sessions, there to answer the same. And it is further ordered, that no fish except herrings, sprats, mackarel, and shell-fish, be sold aboard any vessel or boat at Billingsgate; which the said yeoman of the water-side, and the under water-bailiff, are likewise carefully to see observed, as they will answer the contrary at their perils.

“ *Gibson.*”

This place is now more frequented than in ancient time, when Queenhithe was made use of for the same purpose; this being more commodious.

Near Billingsgate is Botolph's wharf, called in the Conqueror's days Botolph's gate. This wharf was in the possession of the crown in Edward I.'s time, who granted it to Richard de Kingston in these words:—Our common key of St. Botolph, next Billingsgate, London, with free going in and out to the same, in the east head of the same place: which place hath land contained from the tenement from the said Richard against the west, and to the head of the said church, and the common way which leadeth to the Thames against the west, eighteen ells and one quarter of an ell, of the iron ell of our sovereign lord the king of England, without inches measured: and it containeth in both heads, from the wall of the said church unto our common key, in breadth six ells of the ell aforesaid, without inches measured. To have and to hold to the said Richard and his heirs, and to whom he will give, sell, bequeath, assign, or any other mannerwise alien, and their heirs, of us, our successors, &c. freely, quietly, well, and in peace, &c. yielding therefore a silver penny at the feast of the nativity of St. John Baptist, for all services, &c.'

The church of St. Botolph stood in Thames-street, opposite to Botolph-lane, which was named from it. It was a rectory, the advowson of which was anciently in lay hands; but, in 1194, was claimed by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, under a deed of gift from one Odgarus, his sons, and the mother of Dionisia Bocumeter, who, with her husband John, also claimed it. The dean and chapter, however, prevailed, and it continued in their gift till the church was annexed to that of St. George; since which time the crown and the chapter present alternately.

Mr. Maitland was of opinion that this church was of Saxon foundation.

In Little Eastcheap, on the site of the Weigh-house, was the church of St. Andrew Hubbard, formerly called St. Andrew *juxta* Eastcheap. It was founded before 1389; in which year the earl of Pembroke presented Robert Clayton to the rectory in the room of Walter Palmer, deceased. On the death of the earl of Pembroke, without issue, the patronage devolved to the earls of Shrewsbury, in whose family it continued till 1460, when John, earl of

Shrewsbury, was killed at the battle of Northampton, when it came to Edward IV., who, a few years after, restored it to the Shrewsbury family, wherein it probably continued till it came to the earls of Northumberland.

After the fire, the ground on which the church stood, with the church-yard in Little Eastcheap, between Botolph-lane and Love-lane, and also the site of the parsonage-house, were sold to the city of London for public uses: some of the purchase-money was paid to the parish of St. Mary at Hill, towards the repairs of that church, and the remainder was appropriated to making a provision for the rector and his successors, in lieu of the parsonage house. On one part of the ground was erected the king's weigh-house, which before stood on Cornhill. The original intent of this weigh-house was to prevent frauds in the 'weight of merchandize brought from beyond sea. It was under the government of a master and four master porters, with labouring porters under them, who used to have carts and horses to fetch the merchants' goods to the beam, and to carry them back: but nothing has been done in this office for many years; as a compulsive power is wanting to oblige merchants to have their goods weighed.

This building is at present, and has been for many years, a celebrated chapel belonging to Protestant Dissenters.

On St. Mary's Hill is

Watermans' Hall.

This building formerly stood in Cold Harbour, and was removed into this ward in 1786. It is a neat building, divided into two stories; the basement is rusticated, and consists of an arched window, with two doors, above each of which are relievos; and over the window the arms of the company. The upper story consists of coupled pilasters of the Ionic order: between which is a large window with an arched head, divided into three lights by two attached columns; the whole is finished with a pediment. The hall is on the first floor, and is a handsome room, the ceiling enriched with scrolls, &c. There are some paintings in the room of historical subjects, but only one portrait; it is a half-length, and has above the head 'Mr. J. Taylor, the water poet.' It represents him as being of a fair complexion, with a short beard; his dress is a falling ruff and slashed doublet.*

The mantle-piece is of marble, with a figure of the god Thames, above which are the arms of the company. Over the door of entrance are the royal arms. The master's chair, which is handsomely carved, was given by the rulers in 1800.

Adjoining to the last building is the 'Fellowship Porters' Hall,' a mean erection. In the court-room is a full-length portrait of deputy Kettermaster.

Over the gate of Billingsgate ward schools, St. Mary at Hill, is an

* This portrait has been engraved at the expence of Mr. Tyrrel of Guildhall-yard.

alto relievo in two pieces, the upper half contains a representation of our Saviour standing upon clouds, attended by an army of seraphim; bearing in his right hand a banner ensigned with a cross; at his feet the fallen angel, on the lower piece of stone the resurrection is exemplified by various figures rising from the graves. The whole subject is much defaced; some of the figures have lost their heads, and it is highly probable that the sculpture was executed prior to the great fire, which partially damaged this street, and which probably occasioned the partial mutilation the figures have sustained.

Pudding-lane is so called 'because the butchers of Eastcheap had their scalding-house for hogs there; and their puddings, with other filth of beasts, were voided down that way to their dung-boats on the Thames.*' In this lane it was that the dreadful fire of 1666 began. On the house where this calamity broke out was the following inscription:—

'Here, by the permission of heaven, hell brake loose upon this protestant city, from the malicious arts of barbarous papists, by the hand of their agent Hubert, who confessed, and on the ruins of the place declared the fact, for which he was hanged, viz. that here began the dreadful fire which is described and perpetuated on and by the neighbouring pillar, erected anno 1680, in the mayoralty of sir Patience Ward, knt.'

At the time Maitland made his survey (i. e. 1756), he says 'This inscription had been taken away some years.'

At the north end of this lane, on the east side, is

Butchers' Hall.

The hall of the company of Butchers is a large edifice of brick, and was evidently erected only a few years after the great fire. The entrance is supported on each side by two columns of the Ionic order, with garlands suspended from the volutes. The hall is on the ground-floor; it has a handsome screen, and the ceiling is finished in stucco, beautifully worked. The walls are wainscotted about five feet in height all round, and over the master's chair is a bust of W. Beckford, esq. alderman of this ward. A noble staircase leads to the court-room, which has a richly ornamented ceiling in plaster. The chimney-piece is ornamented with foliage, fruit, &c.; above it a pediment with the companies' arms, and a painting of Peter's vision.

In this room are the following portraits: three-quarter lengths of J. Harwood, esq. T. Dalby, esq. 1817, J. Pocklington, esq. 1800, and P. Mellish, esq. 1798, sheriff of London.

A half length portrait of Henry VIII, in his cap and jewel, and a full length of George II.

Above the door of entrance is a bust of W. Beckford, esq. similar to the one in the hall.

At the north end is the master's chair, ornamented by the royal arms.

In the parlour is a curious and massy oak table, of considerable solidity. The legs, of which there are four, represent vases of elegant form and workmanship.

In the parish of St. Mary-hill there was a place called *Septem Camerae*, which was either one house, or else so many rooms or chambers, which formerly belonged to some chantry; the rent whereof went towards the maintaining of a priest to pray superstitiously for the soul of the deceased, who left those *Septem Camerae* for that use. These, with other lands and tenements in the city, and elsewhere, were sold by king Edward VI. to Thomas Heybarn and Thomas Brand, for the sum of nine hundred and eighty-eight pounds eight shillings and a penny.



CHAPTER VI.

History and Topography of Bishopsgate Ward, Without and Within.

THIS ward was so named from the gate which anciently divided it into two parts, and which division is yet continued in matters of local jurisdiction, under the respective appellation of Bishopsgate Within, and Bishopsgate Without; the former contains the precincts of Allhallows, St. Peter, St. Martin Outwich, St. Hellen and St. Ethelburga; the latter consists of four precincts. It is bounded on the east by Aldgate ward, Portsoken ward, and part of the Tower liberty; on the south, by Langbourn ward, on the west by Broad Street; ward, and on the north by Shoreditch parish. The whole ward is governed by an alderman, and sends fourteen members to the court of common council.

In this ward are three churches, St. Botolph, St. Ethelburga and St. Helen's.

St. Botolph's Church without Bishopsgate.

On the west side of Bishopsgate Street, beyond the place where the gate stood, is the parish church of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate. This church, which appears to be of very ancient foundation, received its name from being dedicated to St. Botolph, a Saxon saint, who died about 680. The first authentic account of this church, is in 1323; when John de Northampton resigned the rectorship, which then was, and still is in the gift of the bishop of London. The old church, which Stow says was upon the very bank of the town-ditch, escaped the fire of London; but at length became so ruinous, that it was taken down in 1725, and re-built, being finished in 1729.

The east front of the present edifice, which abuts on the street, is faced with Portland stone, and consists of three divisions; the centre is flanked by coupled Doric pilasters sustaining an entablature and pediment, and contains a large arched window. Above the pediment the tower commences, and consists of a square rusticated basement, with a window in each face. The next story is of the same form, and has circular windows. The third story is of greater height; in each face are two pair of Ionic pilasters, supporting their entablature, with an arched window between them. At the angles of this story are arms, and it is surmounted by a circular balustrade, surrounding an additional story of the same form, having eight Corinthian columns, in pairs, attached to it, with arched windows, between them, and urns upon the entablature. The whole ends in a bell-shaped roof, finished with an urn, and pierced with four circular apertures. The other divisions have lintelled doorways, with two windows above each; the lower being lintelled, the upper circular. The north and south fronts are built of red brick, with stone dressings, in a heavy tasteless style; they are made into two stories by a fascia: the lower contains on each four windows and two entrances, and the upper six. The former are nearly square with low arched heads, the others are high with semicircular heads: the whole bounded by architraves, the keystones carved into cherubim. The west front is similarly divided: it has three windows in each story. The centre is a large Venetian, the others as before described.

The interior is made into a nave and aisles by four composite columns, and two three quarter columns on each side, resting on plinths of equal height with the pewing; the columns sustain an architrave, which serves as an impost to the arched ceiling, which is of a waggon-headed form, and divided by ribs into numerous pannels, in each of which is a shield charged alternately with a bible, crown and mitre; the centre of the ceiling has recently been pierced to admit a circular lantern light, which rises above the roof, and is united to the ceiling by pendentives; the ceilings of the aisles are also arched; they rest in part on the first mentioned architrave, and upon another attached to the side walls and broken by the windows, and the vault is also arched transversely above the heads of the windows. The altar occupies the basement story of the tower, and is situated in a deep recess, fronted by an arch resting on piers, the soffit pannelled, the ceiling is groined with a dove and glory in the centre, and the window is bounded by an architrave. On each side of the altar is a vestibule, which contains a staircase to the galleries.

On the wall of the stairs leading to the north gallery hangs a curious old picture of Charles I., emblematically describing his sufferings. Mr. Malcom says he could not find an account of this painting

many of the parish books I have seen. It is not therefore in my power to say whether it was a present or a purchase. The view of London, 1708, mentions it as then in the church, and gives an imperfect description. It is a good picture, and the general effect is well managed. Though there are several strong lights, they are all less than that on the king. The colouring is warm, and time has given it a pleasing softness. The countenance of his majesty is composed, and like the portrait of him in the Middle Temple. He is kneeling before an altar, enriched with gilded scrolls, and covered with a crimson drapery. On it is an open book, inscribed, *in verbo tuo, spes mea*. His mantle is of blue velvet, and the dress rich; in his shoes rosettes of diamonds. The right hand is spread on his breast, and in the left a crown of thorns. On a label entwined round it is written, *asperam at levam*. Between the fingers, another with *christi tracto*. Below the cushion on which he kneels lays the crown of England, on its side, and a label from behind it has these words, *Splendidam at gravem*. From his right foot proceeds another, *mundi calco*.

The back ground of the picture, next the king, is the pedestals of large columns; a beam of light streams towards him from the space between them, and hovering in it is a celestial crown; on the rim is inscribed, *beatam coronam*.

On a ray darting in the same direction is, *cæli specto*. On another, *clarior e tenebris*.

There is a descent of three steps at the back of the king to the sea, where two weights hang suspended to reeds, labeled *crescit sub pondere*.

The darkness of the painting and its situation prevent me from describing some indistinct figures on the sea; but I believe them to be dead bodies.

The distance on the left side represents a first-rate man of war, with the king seated on the quarter deck, destitute of mariners, and at the mercy of the winds, which blow on him from the four quarters of the compass. A rough sea, dark stormy clouds, and rocks before him, point out his fate. The ship, though inferior in symmetry and grace to our modern vessels, sits easy on the waves. She is in perfect condition. The fore-sail and fore-top-sail are full; her main-sail furled, and main-top-sail backed. The mizen-top-sail full, and her sprit-sail. The king's arms are displayed on the ensign, over his head. On the main-top-gallant-mast is the royal standard, and under it a broad red pendant. A white flag on the mizen-mast, and a jack on the bowsprit. On the clouds are two labels, *Immota triumphans*, and *nescit naufragium virtus*. At the bottom on the left is, Carolus I. ὃν οὐκ ἦν ἀξίος ὁ κόσμος, Heb. xi. 38. On the right, *ecce spectaculum dignum ad quod respiciat Deus operi suo intentus, vir fortis cum mala fortuna compositus*, Sen. de Provid. c. 2.

There are two glaring absurdities in the design; the represent-

ing the same person twice on the same canvas, and the ship sailing so steadily in such a situation.

There are galleries erected in the north and south aisles, and at the west end the latter rests on two Ionic columns and contains the organ. The pulpit and desks are in the centre aisle; the whole of the wood work is dark, which, joined to the defective light, gives the building a gloomy and sombre appearance; the font is a circular basin of veined marble on a pedestal of the same form, and is situated beneath the northern gallery. The present church gives but a mean idea of the architecture of the period at which it was erected.

The only monuments worthy notice are the following:—

Near the communion table is a tablet, with a pediment and urn, and the following inscription:—

SR PAUL PINDAR, KT.

His Majesties Ambassador to the Turkish Emperor

Anno Dom: 1611 and 9 years Resident

Faithful in Negotiations, Foreign and Domestick

Eminent for Piety, Charity, Loyalty and Prudence

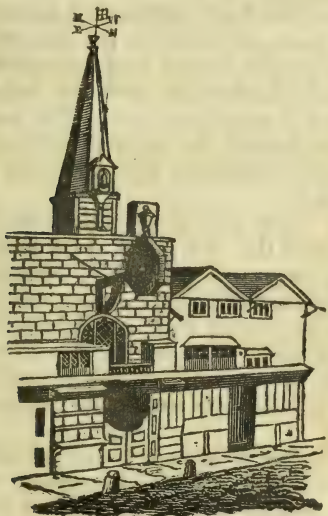
An Inhabitant 26 Years, bountiful Benefactor

To this Parish.

He Dyed the 22d of August 1650

Aged 84 Years.

Near this is a mural tablet to the memory of the Rev. W. Conybeare, D. D. 40 years rector of this parish, died April 5, 1815, aged 76.



St. Ethelburga's Church.

Near St. Helen's Place, in Bishopsgate-street Within, is this

church, so called from its dedication to the first Christian princess of the Saxon race, the daughter of Ethelbert, king of Kent, who embraced the Christian religion and became the patron of Augustine, the English apostle.

The advowson of this church, which is a rectory, was in the prioress and nuns of St. Helen, till the suppression of their convent, in the year 1539, when coming to the crown it was sometime after granted by queen Elizabeth to the bishop of London and his successors, who have ever since collated and inducted to the same; and in ecclesiastical matters it is subject to the archdeacon. The earliest account of this church, on record, is in 1366, when Robert Kilwardeby was rector.

This church is ancient, having escaped the fire of London in 1666.

The principal front of this unassuming building ranges with the houses on the east side of Bishopsgate street within. The principal entrance was formerly fronted by a wooden porch, a remnant of the carving of which, shewing the workmanship of the sixteenth century, still remains: partly concealed by the shops which are built against this wall of the church; the arch of the doorway is pointed: in the wall above it is a window having an obtusely pointed arch made into three lights by mullions, with cinquefoil heads, partially concealed by a room built against the wall, and overhanging the doorway. The general style of the building indicates the workmanship of the sixteenth century; a square tower rises above this front, sustaining a mean built turret, which finishes with a vane, on which is the date 1671, the turret itself is more modern, the vane having been removed for the spires, which more appropriately finished the elevation before the present unsightly erection was substituted for it. The south and north sides of the church are ancient, the east end has been rebuilt with brick, semicircular headed windows; being inserted in lieu of the original pointed ones.

The interior is very neat, possessing more the character of a country church, than that of a parish in the heart of the metropolis. It consists of a nave and south aisle, separated by four pointed arches, resting on clustered columns; the roofs of both are sustained by large beams, the timber work above being concealed by plaster. Several dormer windows are constructed in the roof; the north and south sides of the church had each four painted windows of lofty proportions, the majority are now walled up, and the tracery of all is destroyed.

The eastern window in the nave is modern and arched; as before observed, it contains four coats of arms on stained glass, viz. those of the city, and the Mercers, Sadlers and Vintners companies. Between the tower and the church is a pointed arch, at present filled up with a partition, against which is placed the organ.—The *maids* gallery, in the south aisle of the church, erected in 1629, is orna-

mented with perpendicular mouldings and cherubim, in the style of that period. There is another gallery of more modern workmanship across the west end, and a considerable portion of the pewing is old; in the churchwardens' pew is the following inscription, which records the general repair at the date given, and fixes the age of the wood work—M. OS. CHVRCH WARDEN, ANO. 1629. The font, which stands in a pew in the middle aisle, consists of a circular basin, sustained upon a terminal column, ornamented with the peculiar panneling, characteristic of the works of the early part of the seventeenth century. The tower contains a single bell, and the clock; the latter strikes upon another bell in the turret. In the lower story of the tower is a mutilated statue of St. Michael; at his feet the enemy of mankind, and at his left side is a well-known device of the Trinity; what remains of this ancient sculpture, which is broken into pieces, is here represented. The dimensions of the building are as follows: length 54 feet, breadth 25 feet, height 31 feet.



St. Michael.

There are no monuments worthy of notice in this church.

St. Helen's Church.

In a square, on the east side of Bishopsgate-street, stands this church, so denominated from its dedication to St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great. The patronage of it appears to have been anciently in lay hands; for, in the reign of Henry II., about 1180, one Ranulph, with his son Robert, granted it to the dean and canons of St. Paul's, by whom it was sometime after granted to William, son of William, a goldsmith, who, in 1212, founded the priory of St. Helen, and conferred the advowson of the church on the prioress and nuns, in whom it continued till the suppression of their convent in 1539, when it came to the crown. In the year 1551, Edward VI. granted the advowson to Nicholas Ridley, bishop of London, and his successors, which grant was confirmed by queen Mary in 1553; but it appears to have reverted to the crown afterwards; for, in 1568, queen Elizabeth granted it by lease to Cæsar Aldermarie and Thomas Colcel, in trust for the parishioners, for a term of twenty-one years; which lease being expired, she sold it to Michael and Edward Stanhope, to be held by them, their heirs, and assigns, in socage. It has, however, been since re-granted to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

The plan of the building is irregular; the result of alterations at various times. The body is an oblong square; but contrary to the usual arrangement, it is divided longitudinally by an arcade into two aisles; one of which, prior to the dissolution, served for the nuns, and the other for the parishioners. At the south side of the church, near the east end, is a transept; and to

this is added, still more eastward, a small chapel and a vestry room.

The west front of the church has been covered with rough-cast, and otherwise disfigured by tasteless repairers. It presents, in consequence, but inconsiderable features of the original architecture. The angles were formerly strengthened by double buttresses, of which the northern ones are destroyed, and the whole is divided by a single buttress in the centre into two portions, in each of which is a window of five lights, under a low pointed arch; the mullions have arched heads, but the sweeps have been destroyed. Beneath each window was formerly a doorway. The northernmost has been walled up; the southern still remains, and is the principal entrance to the church; it is covered with a pentice, and the original workmanship is hid by a frontispiece of carved wood-work, in the taste of the early part of the seventeenth century; on a pannel above the arch is the following inscription—*‘Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness.’*

The original finish of the elevation is destroyed, and battlements in a bad style have been substituted. Above the centre rises a mean turret, covered with rough-cast, and finished with a vane. The south side of the church contains three windows of three lights each, the mullions resemble those of the west front, and have equally suffered from the hands of repairers. A single buttress remains between two of the windows, and below the third from the west is a low doorway, with a semicircular arch, enclosed in a heavy Doric frontispiece; the date on the wood-work 1633 marks the period of its erection. This front, like the western, is covered with rough-cast, and finished with a modern embattled parapet. The north side of the church has four windows of the same character and description as those already described. The eastern front of the church has three windows, which will be particularised in the description of the interior. Entering the church by the remaining western doorway, a porch, internally covering the entrance, is the first object of attention; it is enriched with Corinthian pilasters and a profusion of carving, having in the pediment an inscription—*‘This is none other than the house of God; this is the gate of heaven.’*

The southern doorway has internally a similar porch, but of earlier workmanship; the pilasters of the Ionic order; the shells and cherubim, which form the decorations, present very early specimens of Italian architecture in this country. At a small distance northward of the western doorway may be seen the tower, which in more modern times has received the finish of the mean bell turret, noticed in the description of the exterior. The portion which is formed within the church is constructed of wood, in imitation of rustic work, and shows in height successively three orders of architecture in pilasters, and each story has an oval window.

The arcade, which makes the church lengthwise into two portions, displays at least two different styles of architecture; it contains in

all six arches, the first four from the west end rest on clustered columns; the archivolts show, in their curves, a medium between the acutely-pointed arches which compose the remainder of the arcade, and the flat-pointed ones of the windows; they were probably erected in the fifteenth century. The two easternmost arches are of different altitudes; they are very acutely pointed: the archivolts are only adorned with the simplest mouldings, and rest upon square pillars: to the internal jambs of the pillars of the highest arch are attached two octangular columns, which support an architrave of the same form, the arch occupying a considerable portion of the elevation, but not equal in height to the others already described. The extreme eastern arch only differs from the last in respect of altitude, being considerably lower, and the architrave resting on a circular and an octangular column. These arches are probably the only remains of the earliest erection of the church (in 1210). The northern aisle is lighted at the east end by a window of five lights, circumscribed by a finely proportioned pointed arch; the tracery is entirely destroyed; but from the circumstance of the modern glazier having retained in its original situation the ornamental stained glass, which occupied the arched heads of the lights, the design of the tracery might without difficulty be supplied. The form of the arch and the tracery show that this window was the workmanship of the fourteenth century, a period when the pointed style was in the highest state of perfection. The east end of the other aisle has a window of seven lights; the arch is of the low pointed form, like the generality of those before described, and, with the rest of the windows in this church, has been despoiled of its tracery; this window is over the altar. The transept is separated from the body of the church by a handsome low pointed arch of a very considerable span. On the east side is also a pointed arch springing from clustered columns, and opening into the chapel; the remainder of this side of the transept and the south and western walls are plain, without windows or any ornament. The south wall had originally a large window, with tasteful mullions and tracery, which had been at a preceding period walled up, and was in 1807 completely destroyed by some tasteless repairers.*

The small chapel eastward of the transept is separated from it by the arch just noticed, and from the church by a similar arch. It is lighted by a window of three lights in its eastern wall, which once resembled that which graced the end of the north aisle; in common with the other windows its tracery has been destroyed. Near the southernmost jamb is a small niche for a light, or statue. From the style of architecture of this chapel and the adjoining transept, it may be satisfactorily concluded that these portions

* For this information I am indebted to the same gentleman who communi-

cated other particulars relative to destroyed churches in London.

were erected in the fourteenth century ; when perfect, they exhibited beautiful specimens of the pointed style.

At the south side of the chapel is a doorway leading into the vestry, which was probably used for the same purpose in old times ; above the arch is a bracket supporting a small sitting bronze statue, of a female in the act of reading from a book which rests on her knee, and is supported by her right hand ; it is said to represent the patron saint of the church, and it is reported a large sum of money has been offered for it ; the drapery is good, but the statue more probably represents a sybil : how it came to its present situation cannot be ascertained. The roof of the church is composed of flat arched beams resting on corbels, to which are attached shields. The spaces between the beams, which were originally brown oak, is now plastered ; and, together with the beams, most tastefully whitewashed, the two compartments over the altar excepted, which are painted with clouds and an angelic choir. A portion of the roof of the northern aisle differs from the remainder ; it marks what was once a chapel. Whatever the original roof may have been (and from the style of the window it was no doubt more tastefully ornamented than the other portions), it now consists of modern plastering, without any ornament : the roof of the transept and its attached chapel are similarly covered.

Although the church for not remarkable for either magnitude or appearance it will be gathered from the preceding description that it contains specimens of almost every variation of the pointed style, from the commencement of the thirteenth century to the last declension of its arch, when it yielded to the newly-imported architecture of Italy, one of the earliest specimens of which is also to be seen in the wood-work of this building. The church is divided by a screen, which crosses it at the second pillar from the west end, making a small nave. This screen is now partially surmounted by a gallery and organ ; the remainder of the church eastward of this screen is pewed, and appropriated to the use of the parishioners. On the south side is the pulpit, a piece of carving of the early part of the seventeenth century, with a large sounding-board.

The wood-work of the church is of various degrees of antiquity. Against the northern wall is a series of seats, which are now appropriated to the poor of the parish ; they were formerly the seats of the nuns, and are very simple in their ornaments, being merely separated by sweeping elbows, and are without canopies. On the same side of the church, but nearer to the eastern end, are several pews, which show the workmanship of the early part of the seventeenth century. The altar-screen is adorned with two Corinthian columns and two antæ, sustaining an entablature and cornice. In the spaces are tablets containing the usual inscriptions. Upon the centre of the cornice are two scrolls disposed pedimentally at the

sides of the royal arms, probably of Charles I., and which are supported by angels, recumbent upon the scrolls, their wings overshadowing the altar, upon acroteria at the sides are the lion and unicorn seated. The porticoes have already been mentioned, and in addition to them against one of the pillars in the nave is the poor box, supported on a terminal pillar, representing a beggar soliciting alms. Besides these particulars, in consequence of a laudable attention to the monuments and other remnants of antiquity, in the more recent repairs, various other subjects remain which are worthy of notice. On the north side of the church, the Nun's Grate is still existing; its general appearance is that of an altar tomb, but more lofty; the dado of the square pedestal is adorned with upright open niches, and the canopy, which is a low pointed arch, has its soffit richly pannelled; the whole is surmounted by an entablature, the frieze richly sculptured, but so filled up with whitewash as to render the design incapable of being made out; at the ends of the cornice are two shields having arms, and the upper member of the cornice has a row of strawberry leaves set upright upon it. The aperture which contained the actual grate is now walled up; and the whole is almost concealed by Gresham's monument, and the pews before described. In front of this interesting antiquarian relic, and resting on the ledger of its pedestal is a handsome piece of architecture set up to sustain the lord mayor's sword; it consists of two twisted Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature highly enriched, and an attic pannel; the shafts of the columns are set off with a wreath of foliage running round them. On the frieze are the following arms, *ar.* a cross, raguly, *gu.* and a dexter canton, *ermine* the arms of sir John Lawrence, lord mayor in 1665. In the attic is the city arms, and the whole structure is crowned with those of Charles II. supported by two gilt angels, and surmounted with the royal crown. In the windows of the church are many shields of arms in stained glass. In that above the communion table are eight coats placed in their present position in 1818, viz. the city arms; 2nd, the Grocers company; 3rd, *sa.* a chevron, *ermine*, between three rams frippant *ar.* armed and hoofed *or*, sir John Crosbie; 4th, Barry nebule, *az.* and *ar.* a chief of the last;* 5th, the Leathersellers Company; 6th, a merchant's mark; 7th, *az.* a fesse coticed *ar.*; 8th, No. three and seven impaled together. The whole of these coats of arms, excepting those of the Leathersellers' company, which are more modern, are enclosed in ornamental quarter-foils. The east window of the north aisle has four shields held



Merchant's Mark.

* These are probably the arms of sir Ralph Astry, lord mayor in 1493. In such case the chief should be gules and charged with three bezants; the

former colour has probably faded in this instance as it has done in other shields in the present church. The arms of sir John Crosbie are spoken

by angels; they are the workmanship of the sixteenth century, and shew how low the art had fallen after the dissolution of monasteries, in which it was fostered and brought to perfection. The arms are those of the city, the mercers' company, sir Nicholas Rainton, lord mayor, 1622, viz. a chevron double cotised between three cinquefoils, *ar.* and sir Thomas Gresham, *ar.* a chevron *ermine*, between three mullets pierced *sa.*

The monuments* are very numerous. The first in point of antiquity, is that of sir John Crosbie and his lady,† in what was the chapel of the Holy Ghost, on the south side of the choir; it is an altar tomb of freestone, sustaining the effigies of sir John and his first wife, Anneys or Agnes. He is in plaited armour, with a mantle gathered upon his right shoulder, and over it a collar of rondeaux, his hair cropt and plaited, and under his head a helmet,

of by Stow, as remaining in his time in the church, in stone, timber, and glass. The first and last still remain, in his tomb, and in the window here described; some of the shields upon the corbels, sustaining the beams of the roof, if cleansed from the white wash, would no doubt shew them in wood also.

* The annexed engraving exhibits the form of this ancient church, and the situation of the principal monuments.

- 1 West porch
- 2 East porch
- 3 Crosby's monument
- 4 Pickering's monument
- 5 Spencer's tomb
- 6 Caesar's monument
- 7 Lady Lawrence's monument
- 8 Bond's monument
- 9 Robinson's monument
- 10 Bancroft's monument
- 11 Pulpit
- 12 Vestry
- 13 Altar
- 14 Gresham's monument
- 15 Nun's grates
- 17 Font
- 18 (this ought to be 16) Cloisters under Leathersellers' hall, destroyed in 1798.

† Sir John Crosbie, the builder of Crosbie hall, was sheriff in 1470; he was made a knight by Edward IV. 1471, on occasion of his meeting that prince with the citizens, on his coming to London, on May 21, in the latter year.

By his will dated March 6, 1471, proved February 6, 1475, after bequeathing considerable sums to the

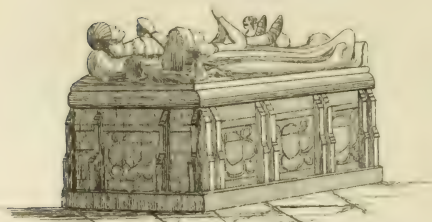
nuns of St. Helens, Holiwell, Stratford, and Sion, to the Austin and Crutched friars, the friars minors, preachers, and Carmelites, the hospitals of St. Mary without Bishopsgate, Bedlam, St. Thomas Southwark, Elsing, and St. Bartholomew, the Minoresses, and the Charterhouse, and to the gaols in London and Southwark, for their prayers, and relief; and after instituting a solemn obit anniversary, or twelve months mind, at which the Grocers company were to assist, he gave to the repairs of St. Helen's church 500 marks, among poor housekeepers in Bishopsgate-ward 30*l.*, to the repair of Hanworth church, Middlesex, 40*l.*, of Bishopsgate and London Wall, 100*l.*, towards making a new tower of stone, at the south-east of London-bridge, if the same was began by the mayor and aldermen within ten years after his decease, 100*l.*, to the repair of Rochester bridge, 10*l.*, to every parish in London, liberally. To the Grocers' company, two silver gilt pots to be used in the common hall. To his daughter Joan 200 marks, to his wife 2,000*l.* as her dower, besides all her clothes and furniture, and his lease under the prioress of St. Helen for life.

Stow, describing the monument, says, the lady represented on it was Anne.—In sir John Crosby's will, it appears to have been his first wife Agnes, but who either of his wives were has not been discovered. His daughter Joan was probably married to Talbot.—*Gough's Sepul. Mon.* ii. 243-6.

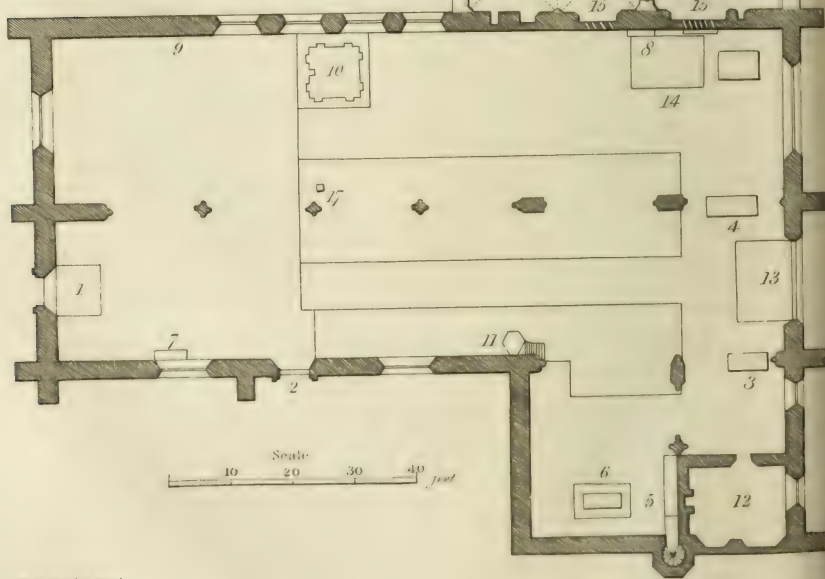




The Nuns' Grate.



Sir J. Crosby's tomb.



T. A. del. et fecit.

PLAN OF ST HELEN'S CHURCH.
Sir J. Crosby's Monument, and the Nuns' Grate.
BISHOPSGATE.

Printed by J. Smith, at the 'Star and Garter,' 6, St. Dunstons, London.

the crest gone ; he has a dagger on his right side ; at his feet a dog looking up to him ; his lady is in a mantle, and very close bodied gown, in which her feet are folded up, with long sleeves down to her wrists ; round her neck a collar of roses ; her cap is close fitted to her ears, and the hair tucked up under it ; under her head is a cushion sustained by two angels, and at her feet lie two little dogs. The inscription has long since been destroyed. The quarterfoils round the sides of the tomb contain the arms of Crosbie. On this tomb was formerly the following inscription :—

Orate pro animabus Johannis Crosbie, Militis Ald. atque Tempore vite Majoris Staple Ville Caleis, & Agnetis, Uxoris sue ac Thome, Richardis Johannis, Margarete, a Johanne Liberorum ejusdem Johannis Crosbie, Militis. Ille obiit 1475, & illa 1466, quorum animabus propitietur Deus.

The next is the magnificent monument of sir William Pickering,* who died at Pickering House, in London, in 1574, aged 58 ; it is situated under the north-east arch of the choir. For splendor of decoration no monument in London, out of Westminster Abbey, can compare with it. It consists of an altar tomb, pannelled into compartments, sustaining on the ledger six Corinthian columns, and two arches at the head and foot of the tomb, which jointly support a splendid canopy, formed of two arches, resting on the entablature above the columns by way of impost ; the soffits of the arches are filled with sunk pannels, containing roses and fleurs-de-lis alternately. The canopy is surrounded by an ornamented circle, sustained by two chimerae, and enclosing the arms of the knight, viz. *sable*, a chevron, between three fleur-de-lis, *or*. Within this canopy, upon the altar tomb, lies extended the effigy of the knight, the size of life, bareheaded, in complete armour, with trunk breeches ; his head rests on a rolled mat, and a ruff surrounds his neck. The countenance is open, and full of animation ; the nose Roman ; and the whole bespeaks a very handsome man, worthy to be the favourite of the discriminating Elizabeth ; at the feet of the statue is a fleur-de-lis.

Attached to a pillar near the monument is a tablet, with the ensuing inscription :—

QVIESCIT HIC GVLIELMVS PICKERINGVS, PATER,
EQVESTRIS ORDINIS VIR, MILES MARISCHALLVS
QVI OBIIT XIX MAII, ANNO SALVTIS A CHRISTO, MDXLII.

* Sir William Pickering served four princes ; Henry VIIIth, in the field ; Edward VI. as ambassador to France ; Queen Mary in Germany, and finally Queen Elizabeth. He is said to have

aspired to the possession of the person of the latter. Strype says that he was the finest gentleman of the age for his worth in learning, arts, and warfare.—*Stow's Annals*, ii. 357. *Pennant*, 615.

JACET HIC ETIAM GVLIELMVS PICKERINGVS, FILIVS
 MILES, CORPORIS ANIMIQ; BONIS INSIGNITER ORNATVS;
 LITERIS EXCVLTVS, ET RELIGIONE SINCERVS SEX
 LINGVAS EXACTE PERCALLVIT. QVATVOR PRINCIPIBVS
 SVMMA CVM LAVDE INSERVIVIT: HENRICO SCILICET
 OCTAVO, MILITARI VIRTUTE; EDWARDO SEXTO,
 LEGATIONE GALLICA: REGINÆ MARIE, NEGOTIATIONE
 GERMANICA: ELIZABETHÆ, PRINCIPI OMNIUM
 ILLVSTRISSIMÆ, SVMMIS OFFICIIS DEVCTISSIMVS
 OBIT LONDINI, IN ÆDIBVS PICKERINGIIS, ÆTATE
 LXIII. ANNO GRATIÆ, MDLXIII JANVARI
 QVARTO CIVIS MEMORIÆ HENNEAGIVS, MILES, CAMERÆ
 REGIÆ THESAURARIVS; IOHANNES ASTELEY, ARMIGER,
 IOCALIVM MAGISTER; DRVGO DRVREIVS MILES ET
 THOMAS WOTTON, ARMIGER TESTAMENTI SVI
 EXECVTORES, MONVMENTVM HOC POSVERE.

Northward of this monument is that of sir Thomas Gresham; it consists only of a large altar tomb of rich Sienna marble, covered with a ledger of black marble: on which is the following inscription:

SR THOMAS GRESHAM, KNIGHT,
 Buryd December 15, 1579.

The dado is richly ornamented with various mouldings appertaining to Italian architecture, in a more chaste style than the usual works of the period, and the arms of the deceased; but no statue or bust marks the grave of this truly eminent and public spirited merchant. The Royal Exchange is his proper monument, and his executors, no doubt, thought so, when they set up this modest but no doubt expensive monument. Against the east wall of the transept is a splendid monument of the age of James I. with the following inscriptions, in two square black tablets:

HIC SITVS EST JOANNES SPENCER
 EQVES AVRATVS CIVIS & SENATOR
 LONDINENSIS EIVS DEMQ CIVITATIS
 PRÆTOR ANNO DNI MDXCIII
 QVI EX ALICIA BROMFELDIA
 VXORE VNCAI RELIQVII FILIAM
 ELIZABETH GVLIELMO BARONI
 COMPTON ENVPTIAM OBIT
 DIE ANNO SALVTIS MDCIX.

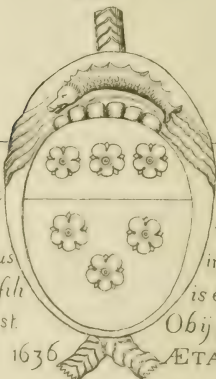
On the other pannel as follows:

SOCERO BENE MERITO
 GVILIELMVS CARO COMPTON
 GENER POSVIT.

It consists of an altar tomb, on which are the recumbent figures of sir John Spencer and his wife, in the habit of the times, the size of life; at their feet is another lady of smaller size, in the attitude of praying. This monument stands contrary to the usual practice, the heads of the effigies being to the south, and the feet to the north. The praying lady, who of course looks towards the east, in consequence of the uncommon situation of the monument, turns her back on the principal figures. The introduction of the intercessory effigy on this monument, shows that

HIC REQVIESCIT

Omni bñs sp̃i fidelibñs ad quos hoc p̃sentes
scriptum p̃uenierit sciatis me Iulium Adelmaze
alias Cæsarem militem. ṽziusq; iuris Doctorem. Elisabethæ
Reginæ sup̃ræmæ curiæ Admiralitatis Iudicem et
ṽnum e magistris libellozum: Jacobo Regia p̃mationem
suis Cancellarium scaccarij et ṽtorum decemorum Magistrũ
hac p̃sentes Carta mea Confirmasse me annuente Summo
numine naturæ debitum libenter solutum quam p̃mũ
Deo placuerit iuribus rei Testimonium manum meam
et sigillum opposui Datum. 88vii
sebruarij a. d. m. m. c. c. lxxxv



per ipsum tempore
REGI ap̃riatis Con
rum Magistrum
literatum, pauperibus
ceptaculum, patriæ, fili
sinum solutum est.

A° D° m. 1636

mortis suæ CAROLO
silijs nec non Rotulo
vere pium, Apprime
in poitu Charitatis re
is et Amicis suis percharis
Obijt 18 Die Aprilis
ETATIS sue 79

IRROTVLATVR CÆLO.

IN CVIVS MEMORIAM DOMINA

SIR J. CÆSAR'S TOMB,
St. Helen's Church.

Printed by J. Allen, 1821

ANNA CÆSAR VIDVATA HÆC MARMORA POSVIT ET SECVM

the protestant religion had even then not entirely obliterated the memory of the rational, and, at all events, harmless tribute to the dead, which the people had been accustomed to pay before the reformation. This monument is covered with a sumptuous arched canopy, ornamented with pyramids, &c. which, with the effigies, are now reduced to an uniform white. Near this is a singular altar tomb, to the memory of sir Julius Cæsar, who, feeling the 'ruling passion strong in death' has moulded his epitaph in the form of a deed, to which he has affixed his broad seal, and also its enrolment in a court, however, superior to that in which he had been accustomed to preside.

In addition to those already enumerated, are two altar tombs in the nave, of considerable age; but the inscription on one is gone, which is now indecorously made use of to support a fire-place; a third is insulated, and composed of various marble; it is situated beneath the organ gallery. There is also another altar tomb of white marble attached to the south wall, to the memory of dame Abigail, wife of sir John Lawrence, alderman, died June 6, 1682.

The front of this tomb is carved in imitation of drapery. There are several brasses on the floor of the church, particularly a man and his wife in the chapel of the Holy Ghost, near sir John Crosbie's monument.

Upon the several brass monuments Cromwell's commissioners have been active in erasing the ~~Orate~~; the praying lady happily escaped their pious hands. On the floor of the north aisle is a slab on which the effigy of the deceased, and the inscriptions are cut on the stone in the manner of a brass: such memorials are rather uncommon. The mural monuments are so numerous, that it is impossible to enumerate all of them. On the north wall of the choir is one which cannot be passed over; it is to the memory of Captain Bond, and represents an encampment. In the foreground is a large open tent, within which the subject of the monument is sitting in a thoughtful posture, at a table; at the side of the tent, a page holds his horse; and in the front are two sentinels, with blunderbusses, in large boots and slouched hats. The whole is inclosed in a frontispiece, consisting of two composite columns, sustaining an entablature and pediment, the cornice broken to admit the arms. Below the sculpture is a tablet, with the following inscription:—

MEMORIE SACRVM

NEERE THIS PLACE RESTETH YE BODY OF YE WORTHY CITIZEN & SOLDER
MARTIN BOND ESQ SON OF WILL BOND SHERIEF & ALDERMAN OF LONDON
HE WAS CAPTAINE IN YE YEARE 1588 AT YE CAMP AT TILBURY & AFTER
REMAINED

CHIEF CAPTAINE OF YE TRAINED BANDES OF THIS CITIY VNTIL HIS DEATH.
HE WAS A MARCHANT ADVENTVRER & FREE OF YE COMPANY OF HABER-
DASHERS

HE LIVED TO THE AGE OF 85 YEARES AND DYED IN MAY 1643

HIS PYETY PRVDENCE COVRAGE AND CHARITY HAVE LEFT

BEHINDE HIM A NEVER DYEING MONVMENT.

Quam prudens his miles erat quam nobile pectus
 Nouereint princeps patria costra duces
 Cui quanta fuit pietas, quam larga manusq
 Pouperis agnascunt viscera, templa togæ
 Miles hic et ciuis qualem vie millibus unam
 Socia referre queant, nec meminisse parem
 PATRVO BENE MERITO GVLIELMIS BOND ARMIGER POSVIT

From the above we learn that all this military sculpture is for a captain of the trained bands. The monument, however, is invaluable, as displaying to perfection the costume of the day, which is that worn by the military at the time of the civil wars.

There is also a monument in the nave, representing the deceased with his wife, kneeling in the act of prayer at an altar, and nine sons and seven daughters behind them, in the same pious attitude, in the costume of the times. It is to the memory of John Robinson, alderman, who died Feb. 19, 1599.

The whole of the monuments are in excellent preservation, and, as such, reflect great credit on the parish. They may be said to form a complete gallery of sculpture, of the period comprehending the reign of Elizabeth, and the two first monarchs of the Stuart family, and would be highly interesting to any historical painter who wished to copy from original subjects, instead of taking his costume at second-hand, a practice which too many are guilty of. Such monuments as these are truly valuable, and their preservation is a subject of greater importance than the erection of the modern, unmeaning, and uninstrusive shapes of marble which fill up the cathedral.

The only modern monument worthy of notice is that of Francis Bancroft ;* it is however only remarkable for its dimensions ; it is intended to represent a mausoleum in the form of a cruciform temple ; but the designer has only produced a heavy mass of rusticated stone-work, without any feature to recommend it.

* He was one of the lord mayor's officers, and having, in a course of years, amassed a very considerable sum of money, by the most mercenary and illegal practices in his office, left the principal part of it in trust to the Drapers' company, to found and maintain an alms house, for twenty-four almsmen, a chapel, and a school, and to keep this monument, which he erected in his life-time, in good and substantial repair ; within which he is emboweled, embalmed, and in a chest, or box, made with a lid, to fall down, with a pair of hinges, without any fastening ; and a piece of square glass in the lid, just over his face. It is a very plain

monument, almost square, and has a door for the sexton to go in and clear it from dust and cobwebs ; but the keys of the iron rails about the monument, and of the vault door, are kept by the clerk of the Drapers' company. The minister has twenty shillings for preaching a sermon, once a year, in commemoration of Mr. Bancroft's charities ; on which occasion, the almsmen and scholars attend at church, and are, by the will of the founder, entertained with a good dinner, at some neighbouring public-house. The sexton has forty-shillings a year for keeping the monument clear of dust.

The length of this church is 111 feet ; the breadth 50, the height 38, and that of the tower 68 feet.

In the vestry, which is situated on the south side of the church near the communion-table, is an old helmet and a survey of the parish made in 1818.

Priory of St. Helen.

The priory of St. Helen was founded about 1212, in the latter part of the reign of John, for Alardus de Burnham, dean of St. Paul's, to whom application was made by ' William, the son of William the goldsmith,' to found this priory, died the 14th of August, 1216. The nuns of this priory were of the Benedictine order, and wore a black habit, with a cloak, cowl, and veil.

William de Basing, one of the sheriffs of London, in the 2nd Edw. II. is represented to have been a great benefactor to this priory ; augmenting it both in buildings and revenue.

Reginald Kentwode, dean of St. Paul's, with his chapter, made the following constitutions for the nuns of this house in 1439.

Constitutiones per decanum et capitulum ecclesiæ cathedralis S. Pauli Lond. facta, moniales cænobii S. Helenæ prope Bishop's gate, infra civitatem London. tangentes.

Reginald Kentwode, dean and chapeter of the church of Paules, to the religious women, prioress and covent of the priory of Seynt Eleyns of oure patronage and jurisdictyon immediat, and every nunne of the sayde priory gretying in God, with desyre of religyous observances and devocyon. For as moche as in owre visitacyon ordinarye in yowre priorye, boothe in the hedde, and in the membris late actually exersyd, we have founden many defautes and excesses, the wiche nedy the notory correccyon and reforma-cyon ; we, wylling vertu to becherished, and holy relygion for to be kepte, as in the rules of yowre ordyerre ; we ordeyne and make certeyne ordenauns and injunccyons, weche we sende you iwrete and seelyd undir owre commone seele for to be kepte in forme as thei ben articled and wretyn unto yow.

Firste, we ordeyne and injoyne yow, that devyne servyce be don by yow duly nythe and day ; and silence duly kepte in due tyme and place, aftir the observaunce of yowr religio ne.

Also we ordeyne and injoyne yow prioress and covente, and eche of you synglerly, that ye make due and hole confession to the confessor assigned be us.

Also we injoyne yow prioress and covent, that ye ordeyne convenient place of firmarje, in the wiche yowre seeke sustres may be honestly kepte and relevyd withe the costee and expences of yowre house acustomed in the relygion dvryng the tyme of heere sekenesse.

Also we injoyne yow prioress, that ye kepe yowre dortour, and by thereinne by nythe, aftyr observaunce of yowre religion,

withowt that the case be suche, that the lawe and the observaunce of yowre religione suffreth yow to do the contrarye.

Also we ordeyne and injoyne yow prioresse and covent, that noo seculere be lokkyd withinne the boundes of the cloystere; ne no seculere persones come with-inne aftyr the belle of complyne, except wymment servauntes and mayde childeryne lerners. Also admitte noone sojournauntes wymment with owte lycence of us.

Also we ordeyne and injoyne yow prioresse and covent, that ye, ne noone of yowre sustres use nor haunte any place withinne the priory, thoroughe the wiche evel suspecyone orsclaundere my the aryse; weche places for certeyne causes that move us, we wryte not here inne in owre present iniuncyone, but woll notyfie to yow prioresse: nor have no lokyng nor spectacles owte warde, thought the wiche ye mythe falle in worldly dilectacyone.

Also we ordeyne and injoyne yow prioresse and covent, that some sadde woman and discrete of the seyde religione, honest, wele named, be assigned to the shittying of the cloysters dorys, and keypyng of the keyes, that non persone have entre ne issu into the place aftyr complyne belle; nethir in noo other tyme be the wiche the place may be disclaunderid in tyme comyng.

Also we ordeyne and injoyne yow prioresse and covent, that noo seculere wymmen slepe benythe with inne the dortour, with owte specialle graunte hadde in the chapetter house, among yow alle.

Also we ordeyne and injoyne yow, that noone of yow speke, ne comme with no seculere persone; ne sende ne receyve letteres myssyves or gestes of any seculere persone, with oute lycence of the prioresse: and that there be an other of yowre sustres present, assigned be the prioresse to here and recorde the honeste of bothe partyes, in suche commynication; and such letters or gestes sent or receyvyd, may turne into honeste and wurchepe, and none into velanye, ne disclaundered of yowre honeste and religione.

Also we ordeyne and injoyne yow prioresse and covent, that none of yowre sustres be admitted to noon office, but they that be of gode name and fame.

Also we ordeyne and injoyne yow, that ye ordeyne, and chese on of yowre sustres, honest, abile, and cunnyng of discrecyone, the whiche can, may, and schall have the charge of techyng and informacyone of yowre sustres that ben uncunnyng for to teche hem here service, and the rule of here religione.

Also, for as moche, that diverce fees perpetuelle corrodies and lyvers have be grauntyd befor this tyme to diverce officers of yowre house and other persones, wech have hurt the house, and because of delapadacyone of the godys of yowre seyde house, we ordeyne and injoyne yow, that ye reseve noone officere to perpetuelle fee of office, ne graunte no annuete, corody, ne livery, with owt specialle assent of us.

Also we enjoyne yow, that alle daunsyng and revelyng be utterly forborne among yow, except Christmasse and other honest

tymys of recreacyone, among yowre selfe usyd in absence of seculars in alle wyse.

Also we injoyne yow prioress, that there may be a doore at the Nonnes Quere, that noo straungers may loke on them, nor they on the straungers, warme thei bene at divyne service.

Also we ordene and injoyne yow prioresse, that there be made a hache of canabyll heythe, crestyd withe pykys of herne to fore the entre of yowre kechyne, that noo straunge pepille may entre with certeyne cleketts avysed be yow and be yowre stward to suche personys as yow and hem thynk onest and conabell.

Also we injoyne yow prioresse, that non nonnes have noo keyes of the posterne doore that gothe owte of the cloystere into the church yerd but the prioresse, for there is moche comyng in and owte unlefalle tymys.

Also we ordeyne and injoyne, that no nonne have, ne receyve noo schuldrin wyth hem into the house forseyde, but yif that the profite of the comonys turre to the vayle of the same howse.

Thes ordenauns and injunceyons and iche of them, as thei be rehersed above, we sende into yow prioresse and covent, charyng and commanding yow, and iche of yow alle, to kepe hem truly and holy in vertu of obedience, and upon peyn of contempte: and that ye doo them be redde and declared foure tymes of the yeere in yowre chapell before yow, that thei may be hadde in mynde, and kepte under peyne of excommunicacyone and other lawfulle peynes to be yove into the persone of yow prioresse, and into singuler persones of the covent, wheche we purpose to use agens yow in case that ye dissobeye us: reservyng to us and owre successours powre thes forsayde ordinaunces and injunctiouns to chaunge, declare, adde, and diminue, and with hem despence, as ofte as the case requirethe, and it is nedfulle. In to whiche wittenesse we sette owre common seele. Yovyn in owre chapitter house the xxi day of the monyth of June, the yere of owre Lord MCCCCXXXIX. *et anno regni regis Henrici sexti, post conquestum, decimo septimo.*

At the dissolution of religious houses, this priory was surrendered, 25th November, 30 Hen. VIII; and was then valued at 31*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; but according to the statement made in the new edition of the 'Monasticon,' the clear revenue appears to have amounted to 320*l.* 15*s.* 8½*d.*

After the suppression, Henry VIII., in the 34th of his reign, gave the site of the priory and its church, called the 'Nun's Church,' to Richard Williams, alias Cromwell: and Edward VI. in the 4th of his reign, by his letters patent, bearing date the 1st of April, conferred the jurisdiction of this place on the bishop of London and his successors, which was afterwards confirmed by Mary in the 11th year of her reign; though since it has been granted back, as also the advowson of the church, to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who are both patrons and ordinaries of the place, and collate to this church as a vicarage.

Three years after the dissolution of this monastery, the following survey was made:—

The late priorye of saint Elenes, within the citey of London, and the view and survey ther taken the xxist daye of June, in the xxxiii yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne lord kinge Henrye the viiith, by Thomas Mildmay, one of the king's auditors thereunto assigned; that is to saye,

The parishe of saint Elenes, within the citie of London, and the seite of the late priory therin.

Fyrste, the cheafentre or cominge into the same late priory, ys in and by the street gate, lyying in the parishe of St. Elenes, in Byshope-gate streat, which leadeth to a little cowrte next adioynning to the same gate, havinge chambers, howses, and buyldinges, environinge the same, out of wch cowrte there is an entre leadinge to an inner cowrte, wch on the north side is also likewise environed with edifycons and buyldings, called the stewardes lodging, with a countinge house apperteninge to the same. Item, next to the same cowrte ther is a faire ketchinge, withe a pastery house, larder houses, and other howses of office, apperteninge to the same; and at the est ende of the same kechyn and entre leadinge to the same hall, wth a litle parlor adioynning, having under the same hall and parlor sundrie howses of office, next adioynning to the cloyster ther, and one house called the covent parlor. Item, iii fair chambers adioynninge to the hall, whearof the one over the entree leadinge to the cloyster; thother over the buttree, and the third over the larder. Item, from the said entre by the hall to the cloyster, wh^{ch} cloyster yet remaneth holly leaded, and at the north side of the same cloyster a faire long howst called the Fratree. Item, at thest ende of the same cloyster, a lodginge, called the Suppryor's lodging, w a litle gardin lying to the same. And by the same lodginge a pare of staires leading to the dortor, at the south end whearof ther is a litle howse, wherein the evidence of the said howse nowe dou remayne, wth all howst and lodgings vnder the same dortor. Item, at the west ende of the same cloyster, a dore leadinge in to the nunnes late quire, extending from the dore out of the church-yarde unto the lampe or perticyon devidin the priorye from the parishe, w^{ch} is holly leaded. Item, at the estend of the said cloyster, an entre leading to a little garden, and out of the same littell garden to a faire garden, called the covent-garden, conteninge by estimacon half an acre. And, at the north end of the said garden, a dore leading to another garden, called the kechin-garden, and at the west ende of the same ther is a dove-howse; and in the same garden a dore to a faire wood-yerd, wth howses, partic'ons, and gardens, within the same wood-yerd. A tenement, wth a garden, a stable, and other thappurtenances to the same belonginge, called Elizabeth Hawte's lodginge. All which premisses ben rated, extentyd, and valued, the king's highnesse to be discharged of the reparac'ons, of the yerely value of vii. xiiis. iiid.

Item, one tenement therin, in the hold of Willm Baker, by the yeare, xx^s.

Item, one other tenement, in the hold of Jane Julian, by the yeare, xiiis. iiid.

Item, one other tenement ther, in the hold of Edmund Brewer, by the yeare, xiiis. iiid.

Item, one other tenement ther, in the hold of Eye Sturdye, by the yeare, xiiis. iiid.

Item, one other tenement ther, in the hold of Lancelott Harryson, by the yeare, xiiis. iiid.

Summa, viii^l. xiiis. iiid.

Ex^{ui} p' Thomam Mildmaie,
Auditor.

The nun's hall, and other houses thereto appertaining, were, after the dissolution, purchased by the company of Leathersellers, who converted the nun's hall into a common hall, for the purpose of holding their occasional meetings, and settlements of accounts; and it continued in such use, until it was demolished, with the other remnants of the priory in 1799, to make way for the foundations of the present St. Helen's-place.

The seal of this priory represents the discovery of the cross by the empress Helena, who is represented holding in her right hand the three nails; her right arm round the shaft of the cross: on the other side of the cross are several females, kneeling with extended arms and uplifted countenances. The legend is SIGILL: MONALIIUM: SANCTE: ELENE: LONDONIARUM:*

Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem.

At a small distance from the north side of St. Botolph's church, is a narrow place, called Alderman's walk, nearly adjoining to which are a street and several courts, known by the general name of Old Bethlehem. On this spot formerly stood a priory of canons, with brethren and sisters. It was dedicated to St. Mary of Bethlehem, and was founded by Simon Fitzmary, one of the sheriffs of London, in the year 1246.

King Edward III. granted a protection for the brethren, *militiæ beatæ Mariæ de Bethlehem*, within the city of London, the fourteenth year of his reign.

The following is a copy of an ancient deed of gift given to Bethlehem, or Bedlem, by Simon, the son of Mary:—

'To all the children of our mother holy church, to whom this present writing shall come, Simon the son of Mary sendeth greeting in our Lord. Where, among other things, and before other lands, the high altitude of the heavenly councils, marvelously wrought by

* A perfect impression of this seal appendant to a deed, dated 1534, 26 Henry VIII., among the records of the Leather-sellers company, was

engraved by Dr. Rawlinson: it is also engraved in Malcolm's *Londonium Redivivum*, vol. iii. p. 548.

some readier devotion, ought to be more worshipped, of which things the mortal sickness (after the fall of our first father Adam) hath taken the beginning of this new repairing: therefore, forsooth, it beseemeth worthy, that the place in which the sonne of God is become man, and hath proceeded from the Virgin's womb, which is increaser and beginner of man's redemption, namely, ought to be with reverence worshipped, and with beneficial portions to be increased. Therefore it is that the said Simon, sonne of Mary, having special and singular devotion to the church of the glorious virgin at Bethlem, where the same virgin of her brought forth our Saviour incarnate, and lying in the cratch, and with her own milk nourished, and where the same child to us there born, the chivalry of the heavenly company sang the new hymn, *gloria in excelsis Deo*. The same time, the increaser of our health (as a king, and his mother a queene) willed to be worshipped of kings. A new starre going before them at the honour and reverence of the same child, and his meek mother: and to the exaltation of my noble lord Henry, king of England, whose wife and child the aforesaid mother of God, and her only Son, have in their keeping and protection; and to the manifold increase of this city of London, in which I was born; and also for the health of my soul, and the souls of my predecessors and successors, my father, mother, and my friends; and especially for the souls of Guy of Marlowe, John Durant, Ralph, Ashweye, Maud, Margaret, and Dennis, women; have given, granted, and by this my present charter here have confirmed to God, and to the church of St. Mary of Bethlem, all my lands which I have in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate of London; that is to say, whatsoever I there now have or had, or in time to come may have, in houses, gardens, pools, ponds, ditches, and pits, and all their appurtenances, as they be closed in by their bound, which now extend in length from the king's high street east, to the great ditch in the west, which is called deep ditch, and in breadth, to the lands of Ralph Downing in the north, and to the land of the church of St. Botolph in the south, to have and to hold the aforesaid church of Bethlem, in free and perpetual alms; and also to make there a priory, and to ordain a prior and canons, brothers, and also sisters; when Jesus Christ shall enlarge his grace upon it: And in the same place, the rule and order of the said church of Bethlem, solemnly professing which shall bear the token of a star openly in their copes and mantles of profession, and for to say divine service; therefore the souls aforesaid, and all christian souls, and especially to receive there the bishop of Bethlem, canons, brothers, and messengers of the church of Bethlem, for evermore, as often as they shall come thither.

And that a church or oratory there shall be built, as soon as our Lord shall enlarge his grace, under such form, that the order; institution of priors, canons, brothers, sisters, of the visitation, sor-

rection, and reformation of the said place, to the bishop of Bethlem, and his successors, and to the charter of this church, and of his messengers, as often as they shall come hither, as shall seem to them expedient, no man's contradiction, notwithstanding, shall pertain evermore, saving always the services of the chief lords, as much as pertaineth to the said lands. And to the more surety of this thing, I have put myself out of this land, and all mine; and lord Godfrey, then chosen of the nobles of the city of Rome, bishop of Bethlem, and of the pope, confirmed then by his name in England, in his name, and of his successors, and of the chapter of his church of Bethlem, into bodily possession. I have intended and given to his possession all the aforesaid lands, which possession he hath received and entered in form abovesaid. And in token of subjection and reverence, the said place in London, without Bishopsgate, shall pay yearly in the said city a mark sterling at easter, to the bishop of Bethlem, his successors, or his messengers, And if the faculties or goods of the said place (our Lord granting) happen to grow more, the said place shall pay more in the name of pension at the said term to the mother church of Bethlem. This (forsooth) gift and confirmation of my deed, and the putting to of my seal for me and mine heirs, I have steadfastly made strong, the year of our Lord God a thousand two hundred forty seven, the Wednesday after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist: These being witnesses, Pyers, the son of Aleynes, then mayor of London; Nicholas Bet, then sheriff of the said city, and alderman of the said ward; Ralph Sparling, alderman; Godfrey of Campes, Simon Comicent, Simon Bonner, Robert of Woodford, Thomas of Woodford, Walter Pointell, Walter of Woodford, &c.

Newcourt says, that in the year 1362, an agreement was entered into between the master and brethren, and John de Bradeley, rector of St. Botolph, that when the chapel of this hospital was finished, the master and brethren should receive the oblations and abventions (or church fees,) of all that were buried in the chapel, or consecrated ground, excepting the parishioners of St. Botolph, whose fees and gifts were to be equally divided between the parties. By the same agreement the master and brethren were to receive the tithes of gardens, fruit, and grass, but no other dues of the rector. The composition received by the rector was *13s. 4d. per annum*.

Stephen Gennings, merchant-taylor, gave forty-four pounds towards the purchase of the patronage of this hospital, by his testament, anno 1523.

And, in the year 1546, the mayor and commonalty purchased the patronage thereof, with all the lands and tenements thereunto belonging. The same year Henry VIII. gave this hospital to the city, and it has ever since been in their possession.

In the year 1551, a protection was granted, by letters patent from king Edward VI. dated March 7, to John Whitehead, proctor

for this hospital of Bethlem, to beg within the counties of Lincoln and Cambridge, the city of London, and the isle of Ely, for one year.

At a court of aldermen, held on Tuesday the 7th of April, anno 5 Edward VI. it was ordered, That the inhabitants within the precinct of Bethlem should be, from thenceforth, united to the parish church of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, and so by the parson and parishioners of the same parish accepted and taken, and to be allotted and charged with them to all offices and charges (tythes and clerks wages excepted); in consideration whereof, the parson of the parish was to receive yearly out of the chamber of London twenty shillings, and the parish clerk six shillings and eight-pence.

In the year 1569, sir Thomas Roe, merchant-taylor, mayor, caused to be inclosed with a wall of brick about one acre of ground, being part of the said hospital of Bethlem, to wit, on the west, on the bank of Deep Ditch,* so called from, parting the said wall of Bethlem from the Moorfield. This he did for burial ease to such parishes in London as wanted convenient ground within their parishes. The lady his wife was there buried (by whose persuasion he inclosed it), but himself, born in London, was buried in the parish church of Hackney.

This was called New Church-yard, near Bethlem; where, upon Whit-Sunday, the lord mayor, and his brethren the aldermen, used to resort to hear a sermon: and this was practised anno 1584, "When (according to a letter from recorder Fleetwood to the lord treasurer) a very good sermon was preached at this new church-yard before the lord-mayor, sir Edward Osborn, and his brethren; and, by reason no plays were the same day [*i. e.* Whit-Sunday, as there used to be] all the city was quiet." This has been for a considerable time discontinued.

The church or chapel of this hospital were taken down in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and houses built there by the governors of Christ's-Hospital, in London.

On the south side of this church-yard, over a folding gate, was the following inscription:—

Thomas Roe, Miles, sum Prætor esset Londinensis, hunc Locum Reipublicæ in usum Publicæ Sepulturæ communem, suo Sumptu dedicavit, Anno Dom. 1569.

Priory of St. Mary Spital, or New Hospital of our Lady without Bishopsgate.

This priory and hospital were founded by Walter Brune and Roesia his wife, for canons regular of the order of Augustine. Walter, archdeacon of London, laid the first stone, in the year

* What was called Broker's Row, and now Bloomfield-street.

1197. William de Sancta Maria, then bishop of London, dedicated it to the honour of Jesus Christ, and his mother, the perpetual Virgin Mary, by the name of *Domus Dei et Beatae Mariæ extra Bishopsgate*, in the parish of St. Botolph: the bounds whereof, as appeareth by composition betwixt the parson and prior of the said hospital concerning tythes, begin at Berward's-lane, towards the south, and extend in breadth to the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, towards the north, and in length from the King's-street on the west, to the bishop of London's field, called Lollesworth, on the east. The prior of this St. Mary Spital, for the emortising and propriation of the priory of Bikenacar in Essex to this said house of St. Mary Spital, gave to Henry VII. four hundred pounds, in the twenty-second of his reign.

This hospital was surrendered the 26th of Henry VIII., and its revenues amounted to 478*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. Besides ornaments of the church, and other goods pertaining to the hospital, there were found standing an hundred and eighty beds, well furnished, for receipt of the poor of charity; for it was an hospital of great relief. Sir Henry Plesington, knight, was buried there A. D. 1452.

The site of the priory now occupied by Stewart and Duke-streets, was granted 34 Hen. VIII. to Stephen Vaughan.

On the site of this hospital was the residence of a famous Italian merchant and ambassador, much employed by queen Elizabeth, namely, sir Horatio Pallavicini. And in the same house, in the first year of king James I. the ambassador from the archduke of Austria was lodged, with his company.

Queen Elizabeth, in the month of April, 1559, came in great state from St. Mary Spital, attended with a thousand men in harness, with shirts of mail, and corslets, and morris-pikes, and ten great pieces carried through London unto the court, with drums, flutes, and trumpets sounding, and two morris-dancers; and in a cart two white bears.

A part of the large church-yard pertaining to this hospital, and severed from the rest with a brick wall, was for a long time remaining, with a pulpit cross therein (somewhat like to one that was in St. Paul's church-yard); against which, on the south side, before the charnel and chapel of St. Edmund the bishop, and St. Mary Magdalen,* was a handsome house of two stories high, for the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and other persons of distinction to sit in, to hear the sermons preached in the Easter holidays. In the part over them stood the bishop of London, and other prelates; afterwards the aldermens' ladies used to stand or sit at a window there.

'It was for a long time a custom,' says Mr. Maitland, 'on Good Friday in the afternoon, for some learned man, by appointment of the prelates, to preach a sermon at Paul's Cross, treating of Christ's passion; and upon the three next Easter holidays, Monday, Tues-

* Which was founded by W. Evesham, citizen and pepperer, about 1391.

day, and Wednesday, other learned men, by the like appointment, used to preach in the forenoon at the said Spital, to persuade the articles of Christ's resurrection: and then, on Low-Sunday, before noon, another learned man, at Paul's-Cross, was to make rehearsal of those four former sermons, either commending or reproving them, as to him (by judgment of the learned divines) was thought convenient: and, that done, he was to make a sermon of himself; which in all were five sermons in one. At these sermons, so severally preached, the mayor, with his brethren the aldermen, were accustomed to be present in their violets at St. Paul's on Good-Friday, and in their scarlets, both they and their wives, at the Spital in the holidays, except Wednesday in violet; and the mayor, with his brethren, on Low-Sunday, in scarlet, at Paul's-Cross. The pulpit was broken down in the grand rebellion. Since the Restoration these sermons are continued by the name of the Spital sermons at St. Bride's, with the like solemnity, on Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, every year.*

Respecting the antiquity of this custom, it appears in the year 1391, king Richard having procured from Rome confirmation of such statutes and ordinances as were made in the parliament begun at Westminster and ended at Shrewsbury, he caused the same confirmation to be read and pronounced at Paul's Cross, and at St. Mary Spital, in the sermons before all the people. Philip Malpas, one of the sheriffs in the year 1439, the eighteenth of Henry VII. gave twenty shillings by the year to the three preachers at the Spital. Stephen Forster, mayor, in the year 1454, gave forty-shillings to the preachers of Paul's Cross and Spital. The afore-said house, wherein the mayor and alderman sat at the Spital, was built (for that purpose) out of the goods, and by the executors of Richard Rawson, alderman, and Isabel his wife, in the year 1488.

In the year 1594, this pulpit, being old, was taken down, and a new one set up, the preacher's face turned towards the south, which before was towards the west. Also a large house (on the east side of the said pulpit) was then built for the governors and children of Christ's Hospital to sit in; and this was done out of the goods of William Elkins, alderman: but, within the first year, the same house decaying, and like to have fallen, was again, with great cost repaired at the city's charge.†

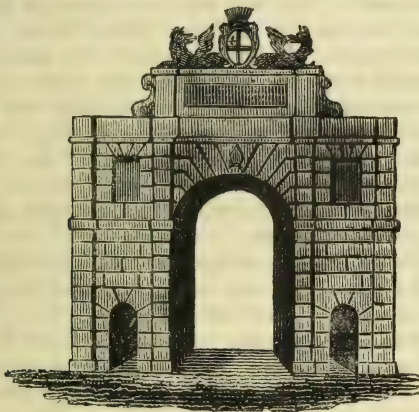
Brotherhood of St. Nicholas.

On the west side of Bishopsgate street without the gate, were certain tenements of old time, pertaining to a brotherhood of St. Nicholas, granted to the parish clerks of London, for two chaplains to be kept in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, near unto the Guildhall of London, in the twenty-seventh of Henry VI. The first of the houses towards the north, and against the wall of the city, was some time a large inn or court, called the Wrestlers, from such a sign; and the last in the high-street, towards the south, was

* The Spital sermons are now preached at Christ-church, Newgate street.

† Maitland's Hist. of London, ii. p. 800.

sometime also an inn, called the *Angel*, from such a sign. Amongst these said tenements was, on the same street side, an entry or court to the common hall of the said parish clerks, with alms-houses, seven in number, adjoining, for parish-clerks, and their wives, their widows, such as were advanced in years, and not able for labour. One of these, by the said brotherhood of parish-clerks was allowed sixteen pence the week; the other six had each of them nine-pence the week, according to the patent thereof granted. This brotherhood, being suppressed; in the reign of Edward VI. the hall, with the other buildings there, were given to Sir Robert Chester, a knight of Cambridgeshire; against whom the parish clerks commenced a suit in the reign of queen Mary; and being likely to have prevailed, the said sir Robert Chester pulled down the hall, sold the timber, stone, and lead, and thereupon the suit was ended. The alms-houses remained in queen Elizabeth's hands.



Bishopsgate.

The exact date of the foundation of this gate is not known. Mr. Strype conceives it was erected by Erkenwald, son of Offa king of Mercia, and bishop of London, whom historians mention as the founder of two religious houses, one at Chertsey, in Surrey, and another at Barking, in Essex, where he died, anno 685, and was afterwards canonized.

The most ancient notice of this gate, according to Stowe, was that William Blund, one of the sheriffs, in 1210, sold to Serle Mercer and William Almaine, procurators, or wardens of London bridge, all his land, with the garden in the parish of St. Botolph without, Bishopsgate.

Henry III. confirmed to the merchants of the Hanse, who had a house in the city called *Guildhalla Teutonicorum*, certain liberties and privileges on condition that they repaired this gate; Edward I. also confirmed the same; but it appears they did not fulfill the agreement, for in this reign they were presented by some

of the wards to the judges itinerant, sitting in the Tower in these words, 'That the Dutch do not maintain Bishopsgate so well as they ought to do, to the damage of the city; although they were made free of it on that account.' Upon this Gerard Marbod, alderman of the Hanse, and others of their country, granted 210 marks to the mayor and commonalty, and covenanted that they and their successors should repair the gate from time to time. In the year 1470 the gate was beautifully rebuilt by those merchants.

On the south side over the gateway, was placed a stone image of a bishop with a mitre on his head: he had a long beard, eyes sunk, and an old mortified face, and was supposed to represent St. Erkenwald.

On the north side was another figure of a bishop with a smooth face, reaching out his right hand to bestow his benediction, and holding a crosier in his left, who is thought to have been bishop William the Norman. This last was accompanied by two other figures in stone, supposed to represent king Alfred, and his son Eldred, earl of Mercia. In the year 1551, the above-mentioned merchants prepared stone for rebuilding the gate; but that company being dissolved about this period, a stop was put to the work, and the old gate remained till the year 1731, when it was quite taken down, and rebuilt at the expense of the city. When it was almost finished, the arch of the gate fell down; but though it was a great thoroughfare, and this accident happened in the middle of day, no person was hurt.

Over the gateway of the new erection, was a carving of the city arms, supported by dragons, and on each side of the gate was a postern for the convenience of foot passengers.

The rooms in the ancient gate were appropriated to the use of one of the lord mayor's carvers; but, in the stead thereof, he was paid twenty pounds per annum by the city. The site of the gate is marked by a tablet, with the following inscription surmounted by a mitre:

On this place
stood BISHOPSGATE.

In the latter part of 1826, a mutilated statue of white marble, measuring about 3 feet 6 inches in height was discovered near the site of this gate, in forming what is now called Liverpool-street, which unites the ancient site of Moorfields with Bishopsgate-street. It evidently represents St. Peter attired in a dalmatica and cope, with a chasuble on his left arm; he holds a key in his right hand and a book in his left; and bears the pall. It is of coarse workmanship, headless; and beneath the feet is an ornamented slab. It is not improbable that this was one of the statues which adorned the ancient gate, and might justly be described as a bishop; this saint always appearing with a mitre and tiara on his head.*

* It is engraved on wood, from a drawing by Mr. Fisher in the Gent. Mag. vol. xcvi, part 2, page 209.

In 34 and 35 Hen. VIII. an act was passed for paving several streets. "The strete or highway leadyng from Bishopsgate to above Shordyche church," was described, in common with others named, to "be very foule, and full of pyttes, and sloughes, very pe-rillous and noyouse, as well for all the kings subjects throughe, and by them repaynyng and passyng, as well on horsebacke as on foot, as also with carriage, and very necessarye to be kept cleane, for the avoydyng of corrupt savours, and occasion of pestilence."

The principal part of Grace, or Grass-church street, so called from a grass market formerly held there, is in this ward; it is a good street, inhabited principally by respectable shopkeepers.

Leadenhall herb-market, the principal entrance to which is from Gracechurch-street, is also in this ward

Bishopsgate-street is a long and spacious street, and consists principally of handsome buildings; but, as it all escaped the fire of 1666, except the south end, many of the houses still remain, specimens of the ancient architecture of London.

The south end of this street was again burned in the year 1765, and an elegant row of buildings erected on the spot. In clearing the rubbish, to lay the foundations of the new buildings, the remains of an ancient church or chapel* were discovered, which had long served as cellaring to the four houses that covered this relic of antiquity; but when, or by whom, this old church was founded, cannot be traced. The inside of it measured forty feet in length, and twenty-six in breadth. The roof was only ten feet nine inches from the floor, occasioned by the raising of the ground in this part of the city

It was conjectured, that the premises here mentioned were the remains of a church, which once stood at the top of, or above, Cornhill, dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle; from which the other church, at the corner of St. Mary Axe, dedicated to the same saint, was distinguished by the addition of Undershaft.

About twelve feet farther to the north, and under the house, where the fire was supposed to have begun, there was another stone building, thirty feet long, fourteen feet broad, and eight feet high, with a door on the north side, a window at the east end, and the appearance of another at the west end. This building was covered with a semicircular arch, made of small pieces of chalk, in the form of bricks, and rubbed with stone, resembling the arches of a bridge: but this structure did not appear to have any connection with the first; nor does any ancient history give us the least account thereof, nor of any religious or other remarkable foundation in this neighbourhood, that could be so strangely buried.

On the site of the above building was erected

* Engraved in the Gent.'s Mag. vol. xxxvi, p. 55.

The London Tavern.

The exterior is of brick, and very plain, the interior quite the contrary being fitted up in an elegant style. The principal room, which is on the third floor, is 73 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 36 feet in height; the ceiling is slightly coved, and round the room are attached pillars of the Corinthian order, the capitals and bases being gilt, and the shafts, which are of blue and gold, fluted; these pillars support a rich architrave, above which are caryatidæ supporting the cove which is ornamented with medallions painted in oil, and stucco ornaments. At the north and south ends of this noble room are coved recesses with galleries for music. From the ceiling depend five chandeliers of cut glass, the same that lord Amherst took to China as presents to the emperor, and on the failure of the embassy were brought back to England. On the first floor is another spacious room, near 40 feet in length, with a semi-circular recess, on each side of which are coupled columns of the Corinthian order; the ceiling is coved, and the whole decorated in the same splendid style as the apartment last described. The cellars are very extensive. The present proprietors are Messrs. Bleaden, Alexander & Co.

The pump on this side of Bishopsgate street, against St. Martin Outwich church, is thus noticed by Stow:—

‘Then in the very west corner over against the east end of St. Martin Outwich church, (from whence the streete windeth towards the south) you had of olde time a fayre well with two buckets so fastened, that the drawing up of the one, let downe the other, but now of late (1598) that well is turned into a pumpe.’

Opposite St. Martin Outwich church is the

New London Tavern.

This is an extensive building; the front is covered with stucco, and it has a small portico, above which are the arms of the City of London. The principal room, which is on the second floor, is considerably wider than the one above described, though not quite so long; it is fitted up in the handsomest manner, the ceiling being ornamented with gilt lyres and wreaths, and on the east side, is a music gallery with an elliptical front; at each end of the room, are false windows filled with looking-glasses, which has an excellent effect. From the ceiling depend thirteen small but neat chandeliers. On the other floors are several handsome rooms, and the cellars are the most capacious of any tavern in London: they consist of two tiers, one above the other, and are the foundation of a noble house, erected by Sir C. Wren. The present proprietors are Messrs. Peacock and Co.

On the same side of Bishopsgate-street, more northerly, is Crosby-



Crosby Hall



Ground plan of Crosby Hall



Entrance to Vaults

REMAINS OF CROSBY HALL

Bishopsgate Street

Pub. by Cowie & Strange, 1828.

square, the approach to which is under a gateway. Here is one of the finest specimens of early domestic architecture in London.

Crosby Place.

This house was built by sir John Crosby, grocer and woolman, in place of certain tenements, with their appurtenances, let to him by Alice Ashfield, prioress of St. Helen's, and the convent, on a ninety-nine years lease, from the year 1466 to the year 1565, for the annual rent of eleven pounds six shillings and eight-pence. It was built of stone and timber, was very large and beautiful, and the highest at that time in London. He was one of the sheriffs, and an alderman in the year 1470, knighted by Edward IV. in the year 1471, and died 1475, enjoying this stately building but a short time.

What the contents and particulars of the demise granted to sir John by the prioress were, may be understood by the grant of Crosby Place, and the appurtenances, made by king Henry VIII. to Anthony Bonvixi, an Italian merchant, *Rex omnibus, &c. Cum Alicia Ashfield, &c.* Wherein are mentioned, first, the great messuage or tenement commonly called Crosby Place, with a certain venell, *i. e.* lane or passage, that extended in length from the east part of the said tenement, to the corner of the south end of a certain little lane north, bending unto the priory close: also nine messuages, situate and lying in the said parish of St. Helen; whereof six were situate and lying between the front of the said tenement and the front of the bell-house, or steeple, and the six messuages mentioned before; together with a certain void piece of land, situate in the said parish. extending in length towards the east by the said messuage, which Catherine Catesby formerly held, from the outward part of the plat or post of the bell-house, abutting upon the north part of the said six messuages, and the King's-street, unto the church-yard there, five feet and a half assize; and thence extending in breadth towards the south, directly to a certain tenement there, formerly in the tenure of Robert Smith: and two messuages more of the said nine messuages jointly, situate within the close of the priory; of which one was heretofore in the tenure of the said Robert Smith. And these were the tenements and appurtenances held of the priory of St. Helen by sir John Crosby.

Richard, duke of Gloucester, and lord protector, afterwards king of England, by the name of Richard III., was lodged in this house.

While his nephew, Edward V. reigned, he here contrived his plots; and here the citizens came to him with the professions of their love, and desiring him to accept the crown.

The inimitable Shakespear, in his historical play of Richard the Third, notices Crosby Place, in the scene between Gloucester and lady Anne, widow of Prince Edward, whom the former was supposed to have killed, in the presence of Edward IV. and his brother

Clarence. After his artful and successful courtship of the lady, he is made by the poet to address her in these words :—

Glo. And if thy poor devoted servant may
But beg one favour at thy gracious hand,
Thou dost confirm his happiness for ever.

Ann. What is it ?

Glo. That it may please you leave these sad designs
To him that hath more cause to be a mourner,
And presently repair to Crosby-place .
Where—after I have solemnly interr'd
At Chertsey monast'ry this noble king,
I will with all expedient duty see you :
Grant me this boon.

Ann. With all my heart ; and much it joys me too,
To see you are become so penitent.*

Since which time, among other, Antonio Bonvixi, a rich merchant of Italy, dwelled there ; on whom king Henry VIII. bestowed it, anno 1542, with all belonging to it ; as it appears by the copy of the grant, running thus : *Sciatis*, &c. “ Know ye that we, of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, give and grant unto the said Anthony Bonvixi, the reversion and reversions of the said messuage and tenement, with the appurtenances, commonly called Crosby-place ; and of all the said houses, solars, cellars, gardens, lanes, messuages, tenements, void places of land, and all other and singular premises with the appurtenances, lying and situate in St. Helen's, and parcel of the said late priory, &c. *Teste Rege apud Westmonast. 9 die Sept. Ann. Regni Reg. Henrici Octavi 34.*”

After him German Cioll dwelt here.

Then William Bond, alderman, increased this house in height, by building a turret on the top thereof. He died in the year 1576, and was buried in St. Helen's church. Divers ambassadors have been lodged in this edifice ; namely, in the year 1586, Henry Ramelius, chancellor of Denmark, ambassador unto the queen's majesty of England from Frederick II. king of Denmark. An ambassador of France, &c. Sir John Spencer, alderman, purchased this house, made great reparations, kept his mayoralty here, and afterwards built a very large warehouse near thereunto.†

In the first of king James I. when divers ambassadors came into England, monsieur de Rosney, great treasurer of France, with his retinue (which was very splendid) were here lodged ; the house then belonging to sir John Spencer.

Within Bishopsgate also, and very likely in this house, were lodged the youngest son of William prince of Orange, monsieur Fulke, and the learned monsieur Barnevelt, who came from the states of Holland and Zealand.

Upon a survey of the existing remains of Crosby house and the adjacent neighbourhood, it will be found that the description of the mansion with its adjuncts in the reign of Henry VIIIth, singularly agrees

* Richard III. act 1, scene 2.

† Maitland, ii, p. 801.

with the state of the site at present ; modern houses having supplied the places of such parts of the old mansion as have been destroyed. Entering by the gateway from Bishopsgate-street, the hall arrests the eye of the passenger ; the remains consist of a lofty wall pierced by windows. The architecture is the last declension of the pointed style ; each window is divided by a single mullion into two lights, with cinquefoil arched heads, bounded by weather cornices ; one of the windows now forms the entrance to the hall, being ascended by a lofty flight of stone steps, beyond which is seen the oriel, a semi-octagonal bow, lighted by four windows of a similar character with the others in the hall ; the perpendicular of the wall is finished by a coping. A passage cut through the walls of the hall leads into a quadrangle, which was once the great court of the mansion, it is now occupied by modern houses, and called Crosby-square ; at the south eastern angle a passage under the houses leads through a brick arch of some degree of antiquity, into a narrow lane, which leads to St. Mary Axe, and unites with the corner of another passage, which forms the communication between St. Helen's and St. Mary Axe, being the two lanes described in the grant of king Henry.

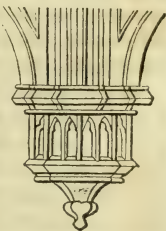
Where the steeple of St. Helen's church formerly stood cannot be ascertained at the present day, but it is highly probable that the campanile, which the grant refers to, occupied the site of the present gateway between Great St. Helens and Bishopsgate-street, and in that situation served for the double purpose of a bell tower and a gateway to the close.

The principal remains of this noble building consist of three apartments, viz. the hall, the council-chamber, and an ante-room, forming two sides of a quadrangle. The hall has, on the east side, eight beautiful flat pointed windows, and on the west side six, with another beautiful octangular oriel window, whose finely executed roof is made of stone from Caen in Normandy. The ceiling of the hall is a flat-pointed arch, with three longitudinal and nine transverse beams, highly ornamented, and whose intersections form



A Corbel.

27 small flat-pointed arches, with the same number of conical pendants, of which the centre one is far superior to the rest, but all most exquisitely wrought. The intermediate spaces are simply filled in with stiles and Gothic mouldings, on the edges. The whole is of oak. The arches rest on corbels, attached to the walls ; one of



A Pendant.

which and a pendant is here engraved.

An ornamented frieze forms a border of the roof of the great hall. It is composed of various carved devices in wood, representing grotesque heads, white roses (the regal badge of Edward IV.), antique shields, and other emblematical devices, totally dissimilar one with another.

There is a chimney in good preservation, ten feet six inches wide, and seven feet high. This noble room is of stone, fifty-four feet in length, twenty-seven in width, and forty feet in height. The floor was originally paved with stone, chequer-ways, but is now almost defaced. The council-room has a very rich flat-pointed arched ceiling, entirely of oak timber, composed of six transverse beams, or principal rafters, highly ornamented with enriched half circles; in the compartments are square sunk pannels, filled in with quatrefoils, making a pleasing contrast between this room and the hall: it measures forty feet in length, and twenty-two in width.

Until within the last twenty-five years many fragments of stained glass adorned and beautified several of the windows; but they have been accidentally broken and given away to the antiquarian visitors who have occasionally investigated the place. Both the bow windows on the south side of the council-room were taken down about forty years since to form a staircase to the adjoining dwelling-house, then the residence of Mr. Hall.

Very small vestiges of its formersplendid character distinguish the upper part, and once ornamented roof of the council-chamber: of the oak carvings, not the smallest fragment is left; and the ancient windows have given place to large modern sashes, resembling those of a carpenter's workshop. The ancient fire-place, opposite the lower bow window of the council-chamber, must have appeared very grand in its pristine state: within the memory of some persons employed on the premises, vestiges of its having been sumptuously gilt were quite apparent. This part of the building consisted of two chambers, the lower and upper, the divisions by the floor being between the two bow windows.

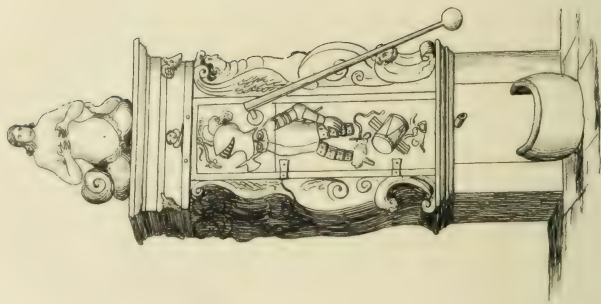
At the north-east end of the upper part of the council chamber is a gothic door, communicating formerly with other parts of the building, with a carved stone door case, evidently coeval with the first building of the room. At the extreme north-west end of the hall is a small gothic door, that probably might lead to a music gallery on the north-west side, the door being nearly elevated to half the height of the roof.

The late duke of Norfolk occasionally visited Crosby-hall, and was so much pleased with the roof, that he employed an artist to make correct drawings of the whole, and built his celebrated banquetting room, at Arundel castle, Sussex, precisely on the model of mahogany. In the spring of 1816, this beautiful edifice was plundered of the whole of the handsome stone-work pillars and ornamental masonry of the council-chamber, by order of the proprietor, Strickland Freeman, esq., who removed them to his seat at Henley-upon-Thames; and, with the most barbarous taste, erected a dairy with them! The masons were employed six weeks on this occasion, and all the fragments injured in the dilapidation were carefully cemented and packed safe, previous to removal into





*Leathersellers Hall
1796.*



Ancient Pump.



*Ancient Buildings
& Chapel 1796.*

LEATHERSELLERS HALL &c.
St. Helen's Place.

the country. The building is at present in the occupation of Messrs. Holmés and Co., packers.

Nearly opposite Crosby-square, on the west side of Bishopsgate-street, is an entrance to the Excise office; the front and principal part of which is in Broad-street ward.

Returning to the east side of the street, is an arched entrance to Great St. Helen's, on the north side of which are alms-houses for six poor men of the Skinners' company, founded by sir A. Judd, knt., 1551, and rebuilt by the company in 1729.

On the south side of the same place is a large mansion, formerly the residence of sir J. Lawrence, lord mayor in 1665. It is of red brick, with pilasters of the same, the capitals, which are composed, being of stone. In the middle of two of them are the inscriptions A^D. 1646. In the lane to the east of this edifice is a similar mansion, only smaller, of red brick; both are fine specimens of the domestic style of architecture of the early part of the seventeenth century.

St. Helen's place, which is the next street to the north of the last, is the site of the priory of St. Helen's, the last remains of which were most wantonly destroyed in 1799. At the west end of Little St. Helen's (as the small passage formerly occupying this site was called,) was an old meeting-house of antique exterior, probably erected in the reign of Charles II., and at the end was

Leatherseller's Hall.

This structure was of plain exterior; within an arched entrance was a court with a curious pump* surmounted with a mermaid much mutilated by time; formerly, on state occasions, this figure spouted two jets of wine from her breasts. On the right of the court, was a flight of thirteen steps, with a portico, consisting of two pillars of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature and statues of Charity and Justice on either side of the company's arms; round the remaining sides of the court was a range of offices with a terrace above them. The hall had three large windows to the court plain. Those on the south side were three in number, and ornamented with keys, borders and small pilasters; above, a frieze and cornice with windows and alternate circular and triangular pediments. The north side had two rows of windows, ornamented as the south side. The interior had one of the most elegant carved screens† in London, it consisted of attached pillars of the Ionic order, with wreaths, scrolls, basso relievos, &c., above it was a music gallery enriched with termini, &c. The whole was of oak polished. The ceiling was enriched with stucco ornaments, and pendants, H. P. the company's arms, crown and thistle, &c. At the upper end of the hall was a statue of Edward VI.

* An engraving of this pump is in Smith's Antiq. of London, 4to, 1791, a copy of which is in the annexed Plate.

† An excellent engraving of this screen is in Malcolm's Londinum Red. vol. iii. p. 561.

From the hall, a passage led to the council chamber a spacious apartment with a handsome ceiling of of stucco, with the date 1567, E. R., red rose, fleur de lis, arms, &c. The east end of this room was one vast window, and the chimney ornamented with Doric pillars, and entablature with caryatidæ. From this room, there was a flight of steps to the garden, which was an oblong square with two grass plats, and a few shrubs. At the end of the passage noticed above was a small room, 'in the corners of the ceilings, of which were some grotesque, and rather indecent figures.'* The whole edifice was of brick except the porch, and a small portion of the western side of the great hall, which was built of the same materials as the adjacent church. The great hall was erected on the remains of the cloisters of the adjacent priory, the architecture of which was of the pointed order, probably of the thirteenth century, the whole extent was divided by dwarf octagon columns into two aisles, the roof being groined in a plain but strong style. The whole of this which would have existed for ages was wantonly destroyed, in the year 1799, and the present St. Helen's place built.†

On the right of the entrance to the hall from Little St. Helen's was



The Kitchen :

An ancient-looking apartment, in which were two enormous chimneys between which was the date of 1623; adjoining was a small room furnished with stoves.

On the destruction of their hall the company removed to an old building nearly adjoining, which on August 20, 1819, was destroyed by fire.

The company erected a new hall upon a different site, being to the north of St. Helen's place. It is a large and handsome edifice of brick with a small portico of four doric columns supporting an entablature with trygliphs and mutules. It consists in height

* Gent's Mag. vol. lxxviii. p. 924.

† A ground plan of the crypt and sections, elevations, &c. occupy Plate

LXIV of that interesting and valuable work, Carter's Ancient Architecture of England, Part I. folio.

of three stories and a sunk area; the centre window of the first floor has a pediment ornamented with acroteria; and above it, and filling the place of a window in the upper story, is the arms of the company; the whole has a plain yet respectable appearance. This building was finished in 1822, the first court being held on the 18th of January in that year. The interior is neat; the hall is on the first floor, and has a cieling divided into compartments with roses, &c. In this apartment are two portraits of J. Bunce, esq. who died Jan. 26, 1631, aged 65; and G. Humble, esq. who died December 8, 1640, aged 68. Above the mantle-piece, which is of veined marble, is a large tablet of the same surmounted with the company's arms; on the tablet is inscribed, in gilt letters, the date of the erection of the present hall, and the names of the present wardens. The architect was Mr. Pococke. There are several ante-rooms, but there is nothing worthy notice in them.

Near St. Helen's place in Bishopsgate street is the house of

The Marine Society.

A plain brick building, first occupied by the society in 1774. In the first floor is a committee room, in which are several fine paintings, viz. full length portraits of Robert, baron Romney, and Charles, earl of Romney, presidents of the institution in their peers robes, by sir W. Beechey; John Thornton, esq. treasurer, from 1756 to 1783, by Gainsborough; and Jonas Hanway, esq. the founder, by Edwards. Above the Mantle piece is also a bust of this excellent man. There is also a portrait of the Rev. Dr. Glasse, chaplain from 1756 to 1812. In the office are tablets of the donations to the charity.

This excellent society, for fitting out boys for sea-service, was established in 1756, and owed its origin to the following circumstance:—In the spring of that year, lord Harry Powlett, afterwards duke of Bolton, then commanding the *Barfleur*, requested Mr. John Fielding, the magistrate, to collect a number of poor boys for his ship, and to clothe them. These boys, on their way to Portsmouth, were met by Fowler Walker, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and, struck with their appearance, it occurred to him that a society for fitting out poor boys in a similar manner would not only be a benevolent institution, but a national benefit. On returning to town, he called on Mr. Fielding, who had some doubts of the success of the plan, but readily acquiesced in it; and subscriptions were raised in a short time sufficient to clothe between three and four hundred boys. Mr. Jonas Hanway, 'the friend of the poor,' as he was emphatically but justly called, next took up the plan; when the Marine Society was formed, and it has continued to be one of the most flourishing and most useful charities in the metropolis.

A ship is moored off Deptford for the reception of the boys, who are clothed, fed, instructed, and qualified for sea-service; and so extensive have been the benefits of this charity, which was incor-

porated in 1792, that, since its establishment in 1756, 33,171 boys have been fitted out; and the number of men and boys, who have been clothed and relieved by the institution, is 72,531. The last few years between seven and eight hundred boys have been annually clothed and sent to sea by this valuable charity.

The ship appropriated to the use of the society, through the favour of the lords of the admiralty, is the *Solebay*, an old frigate unfit for service at sea, but admirably calculated for the purposes of this charity. The boys, as soon as received at the society's office, are stripped of their rags, thoroughly cleansed in a warm bath from their filth, examined by the society's surgeon or apothecary in attendance, entirely new clothed, and sent immediately to the ship at Deptford, where they are initiated into their profession, reduced to habits of subordination and obedience, and inured to gentle discipline. They are taught to row in boats, to go aloft, to loose and take in sail, to knot and splice; also the use of the compass and tourniquet. To these are added the exercise of the great guns and small arms. The instruction required from the schoolmaster is in reading and spelling, with strict attention to their morals and religion. On Sundays, as many as can be accommodated at Deptford church, regularly attend divine service there; while to the others it is performed on board, both morning and evening. Their health is carefully attended to in their diet, their cleanliness, and their exercise: and they are under the continual inspection and care of an able and experienced naval surgeon, who resides close to the spot where the ship is moored.

The great number of boys sent into the king's service (even during the peace) and into that of the honourable East India Company, exclusive of those engaged in private merchants' ships and other vessels, affords the strongest proofs of the estimation in which this establishment is held.

In St. Botolph's church-yard is the late rectory house, a handsome and capacious brick building; and close to the north side is an open passage, called Alderman's walk which leads to a very magnificent house, with a fine garden, and a court yard before it, graced with trees, and a stone statue standing on a pedestal in the middle. This house is situated on part of the glebe which was let to sir Francis Dashwood, who built it. In 1688, the present coachway on the north side of the church was granted to him on paying 12*l.* 5*s.* A corner of the vestry room was taken down to facilitate the work.

Quaker's Meeting.

On the north side of Houndsditch, and within this ward is a plain gateway within which, the visitor is surprised on entering to see before and on each side of him large plain strong buildings for the yearly meetings of the society of friends. A vast extent of ground is occupied by the court and buildings; the latter will contain near 3000 persons. Both the buildings are similar, hav-

ing seven arched headed windows, and on three sides a gallery. One meeting is intended for the yearly assembly of the males, the other for the females; attached to each, are large rooms for the deputies from distant parts to transact business relative to the society at large.

The whole is cleaned to the whiteness of the dairy-maid's milk pail, as no paint finds admittance; it is considered by the Society of Friends as an ornament within doors, but as a preservative without, and there used without scruple. The site of these buildings was formerly the Dolphin inn, and was purchased by the society in 1791, for its present purpose.

On the same side of Bishopsgate street is Devonshire street leading to Devonshire-square. On this spot was formerly a magnificent structure, erected by Jasper Fisher, one of the six clerks in chancery, whose fortune not being answerable to his house, it was called in derision, 'Fisher's Folly.'

It had a quick succession of owners. It belonged to Mr. Cornwallis; to sir Roger Manners, and to Edward, earl of Oxford, lord high chamberlain; the same, says Mr. Pennant, who is recorded to have presented to queen Elizabeth, the first perfumed gloves ever brought into England. Her majesty lodged in this house in one of her visits to the city: probably when this gallant peer was owner. After him it fell to the Cavendishes; but that they resided in this neighbourhood long before is to be supposed, as their ancestor, Thomas Cavendish, treasurer of the exchequer to Henry VIII. interred his wife in the adjacent church of St. Botolph's; and by will, dated April 13, 1523, bequeathed a legacy towards its repairs. About the time of the civil wars it became a conventicle. The author of Hudibras alludes to it in the following lines, when, speaking of the 'packed parliamen' of those times, he says

That represent no part o' th' nation,
But Fisher's Folly congregation.*

Near this was another noble building, erected by lord John Powlett, an ancestor of the duke of Bolton.

A MS. book, on vellum, preserved in the British Museum, gives 'A Ryall Ffest, in y^e ffeſte at y^e weddyngge of y^e erle of Devynchur,' which was probably held at this mansion.

Convivium in nuptiis comitis Devonix, incerti temporis.

Le i cours.

Ffurmenty w^h venysoun. Vyand goderygge. Vele roste. Swan wth chawderoun. Pecoke. Crane. Un leche. Un ffryid mete. Un pasty aupert. A sotelte gernus.

Le ii cours.

Manune nye. Vyand motlegh. Rede coning heron. Chy-

* Canto ii, line 893.

konys endryd. Venyson rosted. i leche. Un fryid mete. Past crustade. A cold bakemete. A sotelte homo.

Le iii cours.

Gely. Datys in comfyte. Ffesaunt. Gullys. Poper maw-laed de la ryver. Peconys. Pertryche. Curlew. Pomes endryd. Leche. Payse puffle. A sotelte arbor. Pro inferiori parte auli le.

Le iv cours.

Venyson en broye. Spandys de motoun. Ryde-doke. Chykonys. Roste pygge in sawge. Venyson in bake.

Le v cours.

Caudell flery. Pyconys. Gullys. Rabbetys. Venyson roste. Doucetys un leche.'

Near Devonshire house was born, on September 1, 1566, Mr. Alleyne, the founder of Dulwich college.

In New-street are extensive warehouses of the East India company; they extend from New-street, south east, almost to Houndsditch, and were begun about 1776, when a stone was placed in the corner house of the above and Bishopsgate streets, inscribed,

This wall, 93 feet in length from East to West and from the face of this stone, 18 inches in substance, is the property of the East India Company. Erected at the sole charge of the Company, May 26, 1776. At the same time the ground 18 feet South from this stone, which had been purchased by the East India Company, was given to the public, for widening the entrance into this street.

These warehouses have grand fronts of several hundred feet in length. The western side next Bishopsgate-street consists of a body and two wings. The basement at each end is rustic; and there are no windows in the building, except in this part. A neat cornice and coping finish the top, and the wings are ornamented with blank Doric windows and pediments. The arch of entrance is in the south wing, whence they extend up the south side of New-street. The body of this part retires from the street, and the wings are connected by a strong wall, with rustic gates.

A very few feet within the above-mentioned entrance the parish of St. Botolph Bishopsgate ends.

The great height of the buildings, the number of stories, multitudes of windows, and curious cranes for hoisting the goods, all create surprise and wonder; while the cleanliness of the pavement and extent of the whole excite our applause.

Two handsome houses terminate the warehouses near Houndsditch, in which the officers that govern them reside. Between them is a fine gateway. Several wretched streets, and some hundreds of habitations were removed to carry on those works. The space of pure air thus obtaiend must be of essential service in such a neighbourhood.

On the opposite side of the street was an ancient brick house, the door of which was several feet lower than the pavement; which, with some others, appear to have been built in the time of Charles II.

Nearly opposite Devonshire-street, on the west side of Bishopsgate street, is an old building, known as the White Hart inn; on the front, which is of some antiquity, is 1480 in large figures. There is nothing worthy of notice in the interior, and, from examination, it appears to have been erected about the latter end of the sixteenth century.

In some ground, on the east side of Moorfields, now called Blomfield-street, was buried Hadje Shah Swara, a Persian, 'who, with his sonne, came over with the Persian ambassador, and was buried by his owne son, who read certaine prayers, and used other ceremonies, according to the custome of their owne country, morning and evening, for a whole moneth after the buriall; for whom is set up, at the charge of his sonne, a tombe of stone, with certain Persian characters thereon; the exposition thus. This grave is made for Hodges Shaughsware, the chiefest servant to the king of Persia, for the space of 20 years, who came from the king of Persia, and dyed in his service. If any Persian cummeth out of that country, let him read this and a prayer for him. The Lord receive his soule; for here lyeth Maghmote Shaughsware, who was born in the towne of Novoy in Persia.*'

In the year 1568, sir Thomas Rowe, merchant taylor and lord mayor of London, caused this ground to be inclosed with a brick wall, to be a common burial ground, at a low rate, for such parishes in London as wanted convenient burial places. He called it the New church-yard near Bethlehem, and established a sermon to be preached there on Whitsunday, annually; which, for many years, was honoured with the presence of the lord mayor and aldermen. This, however, has been for a considerable time discontinued, and the burial place shut up.

Near Half-Moon-alley, is a large brick building, known by the name of the London Workhouse. This building was established by act of parliament in the year 1649, for the relief and employment of the poor, and the punishing vagrants and disorderly persons within the city and liberties of London. In 1662, another act of parliament was passed, by which the governors, consisting of the lord mayor, aldermen, and fifty-two citizens, chosen by the common council, were constituted a body corporate with a common seal. The lord mayor, for the time being, was appointed president of the corporation, which was allowed to purchase lands or tenements to the annual value of three thousand pounds; and the common council were empowered to rate the several wards, precincts, and parishes of this city, for its support.

* Stow's Survey, folio, p. 173. In Strype's edition is an engraving of the monument, which is a square altar tomb.

The several parishes, besides their assessments, formerly paid one shilling per week for each child they had in the workhouse; but, in the year 1751, the governors came to a resolution, that no more children, paid for by the parishes to which they belonged, should be taken into the house; and since that time it has been resolved, that only such children should be taken in as were committed by the governors or magistrates of the city, found begging in the streets, pilfering, or lying about in uninhabited places.

The children were dressed in russet cloth, with a round badge upon their breasts, representing a poor boy and a sheep, with this motto, 'God's providence is my inheritance.' The boys were taught to read and write, and the principal part of their time was spent in weaving, &c. the girls were employed in sewing, spinning, and other labour, by which they were qualified for service. When they arrived at a proper age, the boys were bound out apprentices to trades or the sea; and the girls placed in reputable families.

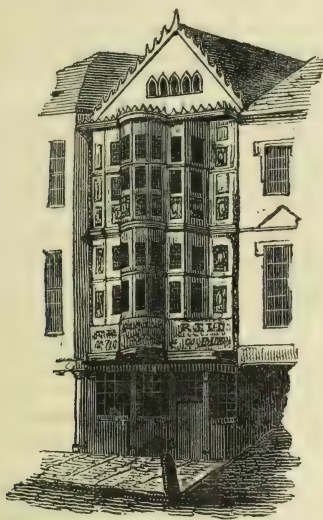
When assistance was wanted to defray the expense attending the workhouse, the governors applied to the court of common council, who, on each application, ordered the sum of two thousand pounds to be paid by a proportionate assessment on the respective parishes in the city.

The building for the reception of these poor, appears to have been finished about the year 1680, during the mayoralty of sir Robert Clayton, whose portrait, as the first president and governor, formerly ornamented the court room. It was originally divided into two parts; the first, next Bishopsgate-street, and called 'the steward's side,' was chiefly for the accommodation of poor children; the west end, or side called 'the keeper's side,' was for vagabonds and dissolute poor. In this latter place the females taken up in the street, were employed beating hemp, washing linen, &c. similarly to Bridewell, and the men to hard labour. This part has long been abandoned by such characters, and is now remaining in ruins. At the end of the building, immediately behind the entrance from Bishopsgate-street, was a chapel, which was pulled down about twenty years ago; and, descending by a flight of eleven steps was the remains of a temporary prison, called Ludgate Prison, where, on the demolition of the gate, in 1760, the prisoners from Ludgate were confined. That portion of the workhouse which remains, is at present used as a paper-hanging manufactory.

At a small distance north-east from Devonshire square, was a place called, anciently, Tassel Close, which was let to the cross-bow makers, who used to practise a game on it of shooting at the popinjay. On the decline of archery, and the invention of gunpowder, this close was surrounded by a brick wall, and served as an artillery ground, where the gunners of the Tower used weekly to practise the art of gunnery. The last prior of

St. Mary Spital granted this artillery ground for thrice ninety-nine years, for the exercise of great and small artillery ; and hence this ground became subject to the Tower. The artillery company received a charter from king Henry, which was afterwards confirmed by queen Elizabeth : and, in 1622, an armoury was erected in it, containing five hundred sets of arms. The company, at length, grew so numerous, that this ground was too small for them ; and when they removed to the present artillery ground, this spot was distinguished by the name of the old artillery ground. It is now converted into streets and lanes, but the name is still retained in Artillery street.

Near the end of Catherine-wheel-alley the stocks originally stood ; they were once stolen, but were restored and a whipping-post added.



Sir Paul Pindar's House.

This curious building is situated near the London workhouse, on the west side of Bishopsgate-street, and is well known by the bow and vast extent of windows along the front. The interior was formerly very curious and rich in carved work, the principal part of which has been destroyed in the most wanton manner.

On the first floor was an elegant room filled with stucco and carved work, and presenting a fine specimen of the decorative style of the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth. Mr. J. T. Smith, who made a drawing of it in 1810, and engraved it in his *Ancient Topography of London*, thus describes it : ‘ The ceiling was lath and plaster, together with all its ornaments, and also those of the upper cornice and frieze, including the upper half of the chimney-piece. On the latter was a basso relievo, of two miserably modelled figures of Hercules and Atlas supporting the globe, which the ar-

tist, if the person who produced such a thing may be so called, thought proper to make of the shape of an egg.

All the carvings, and every other part of the room, under the upper frieze, were of oak, excepting the lower half of the chimney-piece, which was of stone.

Some parts of the sculpture of the chimney-piece were by no means so badly executed, as the before mentioned basso relievo, particularly the figures in fruit baskets, (*caryatidæ*) supporting the two tablets of stag hunting, the latter of which were precisely a repetition of each other. I have reason to believe that the two adjoining houses, to the south, together with this, were originally one fabric; as fragments of similar ceilings, and grotesque figures of the same workmanship, are still visible in them: and indeed, when we recollect that this house, commonly called sir Paul Pindar's, has only one room on a floor, the back part being occupied by a staircase, we cannot suppose that so eminent a person, holding the rank of a first-rate merchant, and indeed an ambassador, enjoying the countenance of king James, and his son Charles the First, could possibly make any figure in a house containing only four rooms.*

In September and October, 1811, the whole of the ornaments of this room were cut away, and the room rendered, what the possessor was pleased to call 'a little comfortable.'

The style of architecture used, was that known by the name of king James's Gothic, though it is clear it was in use in London in the reign of Elizabeth.

The only remains are the ceiling and the carved oak window frames; the first is in excellent preservation, the pendants and shield of arms in the ceiling being quite perfect.

In Half-moon alley, behind this house, is a low plaister building, known as sir Paul Pindar's garden-house, formerly ornamented with medallions, &c. in stucco-work, the whole of which were destroyed in 1821.

On the east side of Bishopsgate-street, is a court called Montague-court, in which was formerly a mansion called Montague house, the residence and property of sir John Harrison, kt. of Balls, in the county of Hertford, in 1642.

Between Angel-alley and Skinner-street, a new church is to be erected, the site is purchased, and preparations are now making to pull down six or eight houses on the south side of Skinner-street, and several behind, with a view of excavating for a foundation.

CHAPTER VII.

History and Topography of Bread-street Ward.

This ward takes its name from the principal street therein, called Bread-street, which was 'itself so called of bread in old time there sold;' for it appeareth by records that in the yeare 1302, which was the 30th of Edward the First, the bakers of London were bounden to sell no bread in their shops or houses, but only in the market. This ward is divided into thirteen precincts, and is under

* Anc. Topog. of London, 4to, p. 51.

the government of an alderman ; sending twelve inhabitants to the common council. Before the great fire in 1666, there were four churches in this ward, viz. : Allhallows, St. Mildred, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Margaret Moses ; the first two were the only ones rebuilt.

Allhallows Church, Bread-street.

This church received its name from being dedicated to all the saints, and its situation. It is a rectory of very ancient foundation ; the patronage of which was originally in the prior and canons of Christ-church in Canterbury, who remained patrons of it till the year 1365, when it was conveyed to the archbishop of Canterbury and his successors, in whom it still continues, and is one of the peculiars belonging to that see in the city of London.

The old church being destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the present edifice was erected in 1684, at the expense of the public.

This church is situated on the east side of Bread-street, the principal front abutting on that street, and the north front upon Watling street : the plan is parallelogram, with a square tower at the south-west angle comprehended within it. The west front of the church has four arched windows in two series ; the key stones of the upper range are carved with cherubs, and the arches are surmounted with cornices resting on consoles. In the lower story of the tower is an entrance surmounted by an elliptical pediment, and above are two circular windows ; the next story has an arched window, with festoons of flowers over the head, and the third story has in each face a triple arcade ; the arches are sustained upon pilasters, and the key-stones are carved into fierce-looking masks : the elevation is finished with a ballustrade. Over a cornice at the angles, are crocketed pinnacles, whimsically enough borrowed from the pointed style ; of which they are, however, poor copies, and show the difficulty of engrafting the detail of one style upon another. The north front of the church is in two heights ; the upper has a series of eight windows with arched heads, the key-stones carved with cherubs heads, and in the basement story are two entrances ; one of which, as well as one of the windows, is walled up. The east wall has no window or opening, except a small door-way at the southern angle. The portions described are all faced with stone. The south side of the church is concealed from view by the houses built against it. The entrance at the west end leads into a vestibule : the breadth of the front part of which is formed in the basement story of the tower ; the latter portion has eight semicircular arches and is domed over ; from this, by means of two porches, the body of the church is approached ; it is very plain, having neither columns nor arches. The ceiling is horizontal, coved at the sides, the covings pierced with arches ; above the windows, which rest upon imposts, enriched with acanthus

leaves. The centre of the ceiling forms one large pannel encircled with mouldings. The altar is adorned with a screen, bearing the usual inscriptions, and painted in imitation of antique marbles; it consists of a centre and wings, the former enriched with an elliptical pediment sustained on two Corinthian columns, with gilt capitals, and the entablature of the order above the whole; and inclosed in the head of a false arch, formed in the wall, are the royal arms. In the north wall of the church is an arched recess, which contains in its basement the vestry, covered with a gallery. In consequence of this intrusion, two of the windows are converted into circles: the other windows, in number and form, resemble those in the opposite wall of the building. There is also a gallery across the west end of the church, containing the organ; it is singularly enough supported on a single Corinthian pillar in the centre, in the adoption of which, utility seems to have been studied rather than ornament. The pulpit and desks are attached to the north wall. The former is hexagonal and executed in carved oak. The christening pew is situated under the western gallery. The font is a plain octangular basin of white marble, on a pillar of the same form and material. The pewing of this church is rather singularly, but with great attention to propriety, arranged on each side of a broad walk in the centre of the church, leaving an uninterrupted view of the altar. On the doors of the churchwardens' pews are painted the arms of the archbishop and the dean and chapter of Canterbury. This building is 72 feet in length, 35 in breadth, 30 in height, and the tower and pinnacles are 86 feet high. The body was erected under the direction of sir Christopher Wren, in 1684, and the steeple in 1697, at the expence of 3,348*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

There are no monuments in this church worthy of notice. It is generally believed that the remains of that eminent scholar, sir Isaac Newton, is buried in this church.

St. Mildred's Church, Bread-street.

On the same side of Bread-street, south of Basing-lane, stands the parish church of St. Mildred, so called from its dedication to St. Mildred, niece to Penda, king of Mercia, who, having devoted herself to a religious life, retired to a convent in France, from whence she returned, accompanied by seventy virgins, and founded a monastery in the Isle of Thanet, of which she died abbess in the year 676. It is a rectory, founded about the year 1300, by lord Trenchant, of St. Albans; but it had neither vestry-room nor churchyard till 1428, when sir John Chadworth, or Shadworth, by his will gave a vestry-room and church-yard to the parishioners, and a parsonage-house to the rector.

In 1559,* on Sept. 5, the stone spire of this church was struck by

* Malcolm, vol. ii. p. 6.

lightning, and, in consequence, the spire was taken down to save the expense of repairing it.

The old church was destroyed in the conflagration of 1666, and the present structure was erected in 1683.

In the reign of Henry VIII. two profligate priests quarrelled in this church, fought, and even shed their blood in the contest. In consequence, divine service was suspended for a month; and the priests did penance in procession through the neighbouring streets.

The advowson of this church was anciently in the prior and convent of St. Mary Overy's, in Southwark, by whom it was granted in the year 1533, to John Oliver and others, for a term of years; at the expiration of which it came to sir Nicholas Crispe, in whose family or assigns it still continues.

The west front of this church would be the only portion exposed to view, if the parsonage, which adjoined the church, was rebuilt. The plan is rectangular, with a square tower attached to the south wall. The whole of the walls, including the tower, are of brick; the west front alone being faced with Portland stone. The building is entirely lighted by four lofty and capacious windows, one in each of the principal walls; the arches of which are segmental. The principal entrance is arched and surmounted with a cornice; it is situated immediately below the west window. The elevation of this part of the church is finished by a cornice, resting on the key-stone of the arch of the window, and two consoles at the sides of it; above this is a lofty attic, having a pedimental cornice, and supported by false walls concaved in their exterior lines. There is also an entrance in the south wall. The tower is in four stories, having windows in the western front in each story. The first two are arched, the third circular, and the fourth also arched. There is no stone-work in the tower; the whole, even the arches of the windows, being worked in brick. Above the parapet rises a tall spire, covered with lead; its basement is equal with the square of the tower, and is of the same form; it is diminished by means of a concavity in each side, and sustains a square pedestal pierced with four openings, and surmounted by an obelisk set upon balls; still retaining the same form, the whole being finished with a vane. The deficiency of ornament apparent in the outside of this building is compensated for by the elegance of the internal decorations, which are executed in a style far exceeding what the spectator would be led to expect. It has no columns, consequently the principal part of the embellishments is confined to the roof; this is reduced in length by a small division being cut off at each of the extremities; both the portions so made are bounded by two semi-circular arches, partly attached to, and dying into the walls of the church, and partly sustained on imposts composed of a group of consoles, surmounted by a fascia. The soffits of the architraves of the unengaged arches are ornamented with sunk pannels, occupied by appropriate devices; the ceilings of these divi-

sions are also semicircular, and pannelled into square and oblong compartments, and at the springings are the arms of the four kingdoms in relief, with regal accompaniments. In consequence of this arrangement, a square centre is formed, which is covered by a dome supported on pendentives, resting on the four arches before described, with the addition of others partly concealed by, and dying into the side walls. The pendentives are enriched with luxuriant foliage, and the periphery of the dome with a magnificent wreath of fruit and flowers. The entire surface is painted to imitate clouds, upon which, at intervals, are placed four groups of winged boys in alto relievo, two in each group. Two of the groups sustain the royal crown, above two Roman C's conjoined, and the remaining two perform the more inglorious office of sustaining the massive chandeliers which serve to light the church. The whole design taken together is exceeding grand in the aggregate, and tasteful in its detail; and the loftiness of the ceiling adds a grace to the building, which its dimensions would not lead the spectator to expect. At the western end of the church is a gallery sustained on Ionic pillars, in which is an organ erected in the year 1717. The christening-pew is beneath the organ, and in it is a small stone font of a circular form, standing on a pillar of a similar shape, and enriched with cherubs. The altar-screen, of carved oak, is richly decorated; it consists of a centre and wings, the former composed of two Corinthian columns, and the same number of pilasters; the shafts painted to imitate lapis lazuli, and the capitals and bases gilt; the whole surmounted by an entablature and segmental pediment; the lower cornice broken, to let a circle into the tympanum, in which is painted a choir of cherubs and the Hebrew name of the Deity. The commandments and paintings of Moses and Aaron occupy pannels in the central division, and the wings have the decalogue and paternoster. The screen is also enriched with doves and other appropriate embellishments. The pulpit is hexagonal, and, with a ponderous sounding-board, is richly carved. It is attached to the northern wall of the church, and below it are the desks.

In the northern window is a large pannel containing the arms of Charles II. sculptured in alto relievo, and highly coloured. Notwithstanding one of the four windows is fronted by the organ, the church is remarkably light, and is one evidence, among many, of the superior abilities of the eminent architect of the building, sir Christopher Wren. The basement of the tower forms a vestry-room, and is approached by a doorway in the south wall of the church. The present church was opened on the 23rd of March, 1683: the expense of the building being no more than 3705*l.* 13*s.* 6¼*d.*

There are few monuments in this elegant church. The principal one is on the south side, to the memory of sir Thomas

Crispe,* *knt.*, deputy lieutenant of Oxfordshire, who died, July 29, 1714.

On the north side of the church is a tablet with the following inscription† :—

‘ The parishioners of St. Mildred, Bread-street, for the preserving of the memory of their noble benefactors, have, in gratitude, caused these inscriptions to be here affixed, A. D. 1684.’

‘ The Lord Trenchaunt of St. Alban’s, knight, who was supposed to be the new builder of this church, or best benefactor to the work, about 1300.’

‘ Sir John Chadworth, or Shadworth, sometime lord mayor of London, who gave to this church a parsonage house, vestry, and church-yard, in the year 1430, was buried in a vault in this chancel.’

‘ Mr. Copinger, whose monument stood in this place before the late dreadful fire.’

‘ Mr. Thomas Langham, a good benefactor to this parish in the year 1575.’

The parish church of St. John the Evangelist stood at the north east corner of Friday-street, in Watling-street; but being burnt in the fire of London, it was not rebuilt. It is a rectory, founded about the same time as Allhallows, and was also in the gift of the priory of Christ church, Canterbury, till it was conveyed with that church to the archbishops of Canterbury, who still retain it. The site of the old church is now a burial place for the use of the parishioners.

The church of St. Margaret Moses stood at the south-west corner of Little Friday-street, opposite to Distaff-lane, and was thus named from being dedicated to St. Margaret, and from one Moses, or Moyses, who had formerly rebuilt it; but suffering by the fire in 1666, it was not again rebuilt.

It is a rectory, and was numbered among the most ancient foundations in the city; for in the year 1105, it was given, by Robert Fitzwalter, to the priory of St. Faith, at Housham, or Horsham, in the county of Norfolk: which gift being confirmed to them, by a bull of Pope Alexander III. in the year 1163, it was possessed by the prior and canons till the suppression of their convent by Edward III. as an alien priory, when this church fell to the crown, in which the patronage has continued until this day.

One part of the site of this church was sold to the city, by virtue of an act of parliament, for the purpose of widening the street, between Friday-street and Bread-street; and the money arising from the sale, was applied towards paving and beautifying the church of St. Mildred: the other part was reserved for a burial-place for the parish of St. Margaret.

On the north side of Distaff-lane, is

* Son of sir Nicholas Crispe, *bart.* who expended upwards of 100,000*l.* in the service of Charles I.

† It would have reflected great cre-

dit on all the parishes of London if they had followed the above excellent plan; this is the only church that has such a memento of its benefactors.

Cordwainer's Hall.

It is a modern structure with a facing of stone; in the pediment are the arms of the company, and below, a tablet representing a woman spinning, in allusion to the name of the lane. The interior is neatly fitted up, and consists of an upper and lower hall, each having a music gallery and plain stuccoed ceilings. In the upper hall is a three-quarter length portrait of W. Williams, Esq., three times master, who died Nov. 5, 1809, aged 87; at the opposite end of the room in a recess is a vase, by Nollekins, of neat and elegant form, to the memory of Mr. John Came, a great benefactor to this company. In the court room are plans of the different estates belonging to the company, and two views of the hall.*

Basing-lane or Bakeing-lane, is so called from the king's or some great bake-house having formerly been here as early as the 20th Richard II.

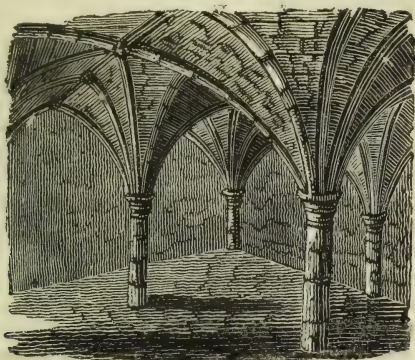
On the south side of this lane, is Gerard's Hall Inn, built upon arched vaults, 'and' says Mr. Maitland 'with arched gates of stone, brought from Caen in Normandy.'

Stow says, in his time this was a common hostelry, corruptly then, and now called Gerard's Hall, from a giant said to have dwelt there.

In the high-roofed hall of this house some time stood a large fir-pole, which reached to the roof, and was said to be one of the staves that Gerard the giant used in the wars. There stood also a ladder of the same length, which, as they said, served to ascend to the top of the staff. But Stow considers all this to be a fable; nor does he believe that any of the name of Gerard lived there. 'I read,' says he, 'that John Gisors, mayor of London in the year 1245, was owner thereof; and that sir John Gisors, knight, mayor of London, and constable of the Tower, 1311, and divers others of that name and family, since that time owned it: for I read that William Gisors was one of the sheriffs in 1329: more, that John Gisors had issue Henry and John, which John had issue Thomas; which Thomas deceasing in the year 1358, left unto his son Thomas his messuage called Gisor's hall, in the parish of St. Mildred in Bread-street. John Gisors made a feoffment thereof 1386, &c. So that it appeareth, that this Gisor's hall of late time, by corruption hath been called Gerard's hall for Gisor's hall; as Bosoms inn for Blossoms inn, Bevis marks for Buries marks, Mark lane for Mart lane, Beliter lane for Belzetters lane, Gutter lane for Guthuruns lane, Cry or Cre church for Christ church, St. Michel in the Quern for St. Michel at Corn, and such others. Out of this Gisor's hall, at the first building thereof, were made divers arched doors, yet to be seen, which seem not sufficient for any great monster, or other than men of common stature, to pass through. The pole in the hall might be used in old time, as then the custom was in every parish, to be set up in the street in the summer as a may-pole, before

* This company formerly possessed portraits of king William and queen Mary.

the principal hall or house in the parish or street ; and to stand in the hall before the shrine, decked with holly and ivy, at the feast of Christmas. The ladder served for the decking of the may-pole and roof of the hall.'



Vaults, Gerard's hall.

These vaults, which appear to have been erected early in the thirteenth century, are in excellent preservation, and are used as wine cellars. They consist of two series of circular columns supporting an arched roof, the intersections being ornamented with roses, and grotesque carvings.

On the west side of Bread street, amongst divers fair and large houses for merchants, and inns for passengers, was a prison house, appertaining to the sheriffs of London, called

The Compter

In the year 1555, the prisoners were removed from thence to another new Compter in Wood street, provided by the city's purchase, and built for that purpose. 'The cause of which remove was this ; Richard Husband, pasteler, keeper of this Compter in Bread street, being a wilful and head-strong man, dealt, for his own advantage, hard with the prisoners under his charge ; having also servants, such as himself liked best for their bad usage, and would not for any complaint be reformed. Whereupon, in the year 1550, sir Rowland Hill being mayor, by the assent of a court of aldermen, he was sent to the gaol of Newgate, for the cruel handling of his prisoners ; and it was commanded to the keeper, to set those irons on his legs which are called the widows alms. These he wore from Thursday till Sunday in the afternoon ; and, being by a court of aldermen released on the Tuesday, was bound in an hundred marks, to observe from thenceforth an act made by the common council, for the ordering of prisoners in the Compters.

* Maitland vol. ii. p. 825.

All which notwithstanding, he continued as afore, and could not be reformed, till this remove of the prisoners; for the house in Bread street was his own by lease, or otherwise, so that he could not be put from it. Such gaolers, buying their offices, will deal hardly with pitiful prisoners.*

‘ An abstract of an act of common council, held September 19, in the third and fourth years of Philip and Mary, for the removing of the Compter prison out of Bread street into Great Wood street.

‘ By reason of divers hindrances, injuries, extremities, and displeasures, done unto the prisoners in Bread street Compter, by the keepers of the same, who, hiring the house of the Goldsmiths company, would not many times suffer the sheriffs of London, who stand charged with the prisoners, to use them so well as they had proposed; whereby the city had been slandered, law and good orders broken, and poor prisoners too much abused: therefore was the prison removed to a house belonging to the city, situate in Great Wood street, where the sheriff and his officers were to keep their courts, &c. as they had before used in Bread street. At which time it was also enacted, that the said Compter in Wood street should never hereafter, for any cause whatsoever, be let out to any other use or person, &c.’

In that part of Cheapside which is within this ward, stood a beautiful set of houses and shops, called Goldsmiths’ row; they were built by Thomas Wood, goldsmith, and one of the sheriffs of London, in the year 1491. It contained in number ten dwelling houses and fourteen shops, all in one frame, uniformly built four stories high, beautified towards the street with the goldsmiths’ arms, and the likeness of woodmen, in memory of his name, riding on monstrous beasts; all which were cast in lead, richly painted over and gilt. These he gave to the goldsmiths, with stocks of money to be lent to young men having those shops, &c. This said front was again new painted and gilt over in the year 1591, sir Richard Martin being then mayor, and keeping his mayoralty in one of them; and serving out the time of Cutbert Buckle, in that office, from the second of July till the twenty-eighth of October.

The goldsmiths kept their shops and trade in West cheap from ancient times, even before the days of king Edward III. unto the times of king Charles I. And the exchange for the king’s coin was not far off the place yet called the Old Change, as appears by this record, shewing not only the place of the goldsmiths habitation, but their occupation and business about the coin and plate.

Upon the goldsmith’s petition, exhibited to King Edward III. and his council in parliament, holden at Westminster in the first of his reign, showing ‘that no private merchant nor stranger heretofore were wont to bring into this land any money coined, but plate of silver to exchange for our coin. And that it had been also ordained,

* Maitland, vol. ii. p. 825.

that all who were of the goldsmiths' trade were to sit in their shops in the high street of Cheap; and that no silver in plate, nor vessel of gold or silver, ought to be sold in the city of London, except at or in the Exchange, or in Cheapside, among the goldsmiths, and that publicly; to the end that the people of the said trade might inform themselves, whether the seller came lawfully by such vessel or not. But that now of late the said merchants, as well private as strangers, brought from foreign countries into this nation counterfeit sterling, whereof the pound was not worth above sixteen sols of the right sterling; and of this money none could know the true value by melting it down. And also that many of the said trade of goldsmiths kept shops in obscure turnings, and by-lanes and streets, and did buy vessels of gold and silver secretly, without enquiring whether such vessels were stolen or lawfully come by; and, immediately melting it down, did make it into plate, and sell it to merchants trading beyond sea, that it might be exported. And so they made false work of gold and silver, as bracelets, lockets, rings, and other jewels; in which they set glass of divers colours, counterfeiting right stones, and put more alloy in the silver than they ought; which they sold to such as had no skill in such things.

And that the cutlers, in their work-houses, covered tin with silver so subtilly, and with such slight, that the same could not be discerned and severed from the tin; and by that means they sold the tin so covered for fine silver, to the great damage and deceit of the king and his people.

Whereupon the said goldsmiths petitioned the king, that he would be pleased to apply convenient remedy therein. And he, being willing to prevent the said evil, (as the letters patent ran) did, by and with the assent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons of the realm, for the common profit, will and grant for him and his heirs, that henceforth no merchant, either private or stranger, should bring into this land any sort of money, but only plate of fine silver; nor that any gold or silver, wrought by goldsmiths, or any plate of silver, should be sold to the merchant to sell again, and to be carried out of the kingdom, but should be sold at the king's said exchange, or openly among the said goldsmiths, for private use only: and that none that pretended to be of the same trade should keep any shop but in Cheapside, that it might be seen that their works were good and right.

And that those of the same trade might by virtue of these presents, elect honest, lawful, and sufficient men, best skilled in the same trade, to enquire of the matters aforesaid: and that they so chosen might, upon due consideration of the said craft, reform what defects they should find therein, and thereupon inflict due punishment upon the offenders; and that, by the help and assistance of the mayor and sheriffs, if occasion be. And that in all trading cities and towns in England, where goldsmiths resided, the same

ordinance be observed as in London. And that one or two of every such city or town, for the rest of that trade, should come to London, to be ascertained of their touch of gold, and there to have a stamp of a puncheon, with a leopard's head, marked upon their work, as of antient time it hath been ordained.' These letters patent bore date at Westminster, the thirtieth of March, in the first year of the king.

Mr. Maitland has the following curious account of a remnant of ancient London: he says at the north-east end of Bread-street in 1595, one Thomas Tomlinson, causing in the high street of Cheap a vault to be digged and made, there was found at fifteen feet deep, a fair pavement, like that above ground. And at the further end, at the channel, was found a tree, sawed into five steps, which was to step over some brook, running out of the west, towards Walbrook. And upon the edge of the said brook, as it seemeth, there were found lying along the bodies of two great trees, the ends whereof were then sawed off; and firm timber, as at the first when they fell; part of the said trees remain yet in the ground undigged. It was all forced ground, until they went past the trees aforesaid; which was about seventeen feet deep, or better. Thus much hath the ground of this city (in that place) been raised from the main.*



CHAPTER VIII.

History and Topography of Bridge Ward Within.

This ward is divided into fourteen precincts, namely three of London Bridge, three of Thames-street, three of New Fish-street, the upper and lower precincts of St. Leonard Eastcheap, and the upper and lower precincts of St. Benet, Gracechurch-street, and All-hallows, Lombard-street. This ward is bounded on the west by Candlewick and Dowgate-wards, and on the east by Langbourn and Billingsgate-wards. It is governed by an alderman, and fifteen common-councilmen. Before the great fire in 1666, there were four churches in this ward, viz: St. Magnus the Martyr, St. Benet Gracechurch, St. Leonard, Eastcheap, and St. Margaret, Fish-street-hill; which are now reduced to two churches, St. Magnus and St. Benet.

St. Magnus the Martyr.

This church, which is a rectory, situated at the north east corner of London-bridge, derives its name from St. Magnus, who suffered martyrdom under the emperor Aurelian, for his stedfast adherence to the Christian religion; it is of considerable antiquity, as Hugh Pourt founded a chantry here in 1302.

* Maitland, vol. ii. 827.

The patronage of this church was anciently in the abbots and convents of Westminster and Bermondsey, who presented alternately, till the general suppression of monastic foundations, when it came to the crown. Queen Mary, by her letters patent, 1553, granted it to the bishop of London and his successors, in whom it still remains, but subject to the archdeacon.

This church was destroyed in the great fire 1666, but was soon after rebuilt in a handsome manner, after the designs of sir C. Wren.

This spacious and handsome building, consists of a body and side aisles, with a tower attached to the west end, the basement of which is pierced to admit a thoroughfare for foot passengers. The side aisles of the church were formerly continued to include the Tower. After the great fire which destroyed many of the houses on London Bridge, in 1760, the footway was made, and the aisles of the church were in consequence reduced to their present length. The Tower is in six stories, the west front of the basement is adorned with four Ionic pilasters, sustaining an entablature and pediment; in the centre is a lintelled doorway (which was formerly the western entrance to the church), between two niches having semicircular heads and square pannels above them; the second contains a circular window; the third an arched one; the fourth story is lofty, and has in each side an arched window, between coupled pilasters of the Corinthian order sustaining their entablature, and a parapet pierced with an arcade: at the angles are pedestals supporting urns. The fifth story takes an octangular form, and consists of a plinth sustaining a temple composed of eight composite pilasters, with the same number of arched windows between them, and finished with an entablature; this story is domed over with a leaded roof, in which are four circular perforations; the vortex of this dome sustains the sixth story, consisting of a small octangular temple, formed of eight arches, and sustaining a leaden spire of the same form; the whole is finished with a vane and cross.* The south and north sides of the basement of the tower are pierced with a lofty arch, having a convex frontispiece. The pilasters at the angles of the west front are returned at the sides and coupled with others, and the entablature is continued; a portico is in consequence formed in front of the present western doorway which is lintelled, and surrounded by an architrave: in the western front of the aisles, are blank windows formed of a lofty arch, bounded by an architrave, and surmounted with a cornice resting on consoles at the sides, and also on the key stone of the arch, which is sculptured into a cherubim; the angles are rusticated and the elevation finishes with a parapet and coping. The north side of the church formerly presented one of the handsomest specimens of sir C. Wren's architecture, it is now reduced to an ornamented wall, and deprived of the beauty resulting from uniformity, by the alteration before spoken of: before that period

* It is said in the *Gent.'s Mag.* Christopher's original design for Bow-church.
vol. xc. pt. ii. p. 225, on the authority of Mr. Gwilt, that this steeple was sir

it had eight windows in the aisle similar to those already described, as existing in blank in the west front, and a door-way arched and surmounted with a pediment beneath a circular window in the centre, above which is a festoon of flowers and fruits. The design was then broken into three divisions, the central one projecting a few inches beyond the sides, and in its turn made into three subdivisions, the centre projecting in like manner; seven of these windows remain, but they are walled up to the greater proportion of their height; and by the addition of a reversed arch, the heads are converted into circular windows. The elevation finishes with a cornice and parapet. The clerestory contains five oval windows. The east front is built against by a warehouse, and a portion of the south side was, until the fire in 1827, concealed by other buildings; this part of the church having been damaged by the previous fire in 1760, was rebuilt with brick covered with compe; it contains, in the part which is clear of adjacent buildings, four arched windows, and in the clerestory are five oval ones. The other portions of the church are faced with Portland stone.

The interior is approached by a spacious vestibule, extending the whole breadth of the western front, and occupying the space beneath the organ gallery. In it, are the door-cases belonging to two side entrances in the old front, which as well as that before the principal entrance, are ornamented with Corinthian pilasters and pannelling; the body of the church is made into a nave and side aisles, by two colonnades of the Ionic order; each of which consists of four fluted columns, cabled to about a third of their height, and two attached half columns at the east end; the beauty of the whole is destroyed by the irregularity of the inter-columniations. The second from the west is double as broad as the one which precedes it, and the two succeeding ones: the extreme intercolumniations at the east are still narrower. The apparent irregularity is explained by the circumstance of the alteration which took place when the church was shortened, by which means the widest space which was intended by the architect for a centre, was removed from its distinguishing situation to one in which it appears to be out of all propriety. The peculiar arrangement of these colonnades does away with the often-repeated but vague idea, of the architect having pierced his tower in anticipation of the change which would take place; if this was the case, we must believe that sir C. Wren acted most absurdly in not building the body of the church in a form which would have allowed the change to be effected with less violence to the harmony of the design. The columns sustain an entablature surmounted by an attic and sub-cornice, which serves as an impost to the waggon-head ceiling; arched ribs, springing from the pilasters of the attic, cross the ceiling and divide it into compartments, each of which, except the eastern, is pierced laterally with the clerestory window. The division at the eastern extremity, is filled with three rows of square pannels enclosing flowers. The east wall

is decorated with two pilasters sustaining an entablature, continued from the lateral colonnades, but broken between the pilasters to let in the window, which is divided by two uprights and a transom, and filled with stained glass of a bright warm tint. The greater portion of the wall is occupied by a magnificent altar screen in two stories; the first is made by four columns and two pilasters of the Corinthian order with their entablature, into five divisions, the central being as wide as two of the others; this division contains the decalogue, and is covered with an elliptical pediment, in the tympanum is a pelican with expanded wings, feeding her young with her blood. The two side intercolumniations have full length paintings of Moses and Aaron, and the remaining two the creed and paternoster; these divisions are surmounted with an attic, and sub-cornice, on which are acroteria sustaining urns. The second story is only equal in breadth to the central division, and consists of a square pannel flanked by antæ. In the centre is a circle enclosing a choir of cherubs and the descending dove; below this is an open book, and the whole is finished with a pedimental cornice surmounted with acroteria supporting vases. On each side of this composition are two statues of angels seated, and holding palm branches in their hands. All the spaces on the screen are filled with carvings in relief, by Gibbons, of fruit, flowers, and entwined tendrils, the beauty of which are seen to advantage by the splendid and elaborate gilding and colouring, which have been bestowed upon them. The substantial parts of the screen are coloured in imitation of verd antique and other marbles, the mouldings and dressings white and gold, the foliages white, touched and heightened with gold, forming, on the whole, a resplendent design, in which the utmost profusion of ornament is introduced without gaudiness; the ceilings of the aisles are horizontal and painted to imitate a bright sky with light clouds, the pulpit is hexagonal, each face being richly carved, the sounding board is of the same form and equally ornamented; and with the desks is fixed against a pillar on the south side of the church. The western end is crossed with a spacious gallery containing the organ, which is a large instrument in a splendid oak case, carved as well as the front of the gallery in the same taste as the remainder of the wood work. The font is a circular basin of marble, on a stone terminal pillar, the cover is a square temple with a flower-pot and bouquet tastefully carved, attached to each face. The entrance at the north side is covered with a porch, decorated with attached Corinthian columns, and an entablature and panneling. This church has been twice in danger of destruction since the great fire, by casualties of a similar kind, the first injury sustained was, as before observed, in 1760, the damage then done has been already noticed. On the night of the 31st of July, 1827, its safety was threatened by the great fire which consumed the adjacent warehouses, and it is perhaps owing to the strenuous and praiseworthy exertions of the firemen, that the structure exists at present.

The church had not long before, viz. in 1825, undergone a thorough repair, but in consequence of the damage it sustained, divine service was suspended, and not resumed until the 20th January 1828. In the interval the church received such tasteful and elegant decorations, that it may now compete with any church in the metropolis. This church was built in 1676, and the steeple added in 1706, the expence was 9,579*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

There are many handsome marble monuments attached to the walls recording the names of eminent citizens. That to the memory of sir James Sanderson, records the fact of his stopping a debate at the King's Arms Tavern, during the ferment which occurred after the French revolution; the monument consists of a pyramid of veined marble, with the civic regalia, and on the lower part is a square tablet with an inscription. He died, June 21, 1798. aged 56.

In the ancient church was a monument to the memory of sir John Salter, who died in 1605, who was a good benefactor to the company of Salters, and ordered that the beadles and servants of the company. should go to the said church, the first week in October, three times each person, and say, ' How do you do, brother Salter? I hope you are well? '*

The projecting dial and the clock of this church were erected by sir Charles Duncombe, alderman and sheriff about 1700. The same gentleman presented the church with an organ, by Jordan.

St. Benet Gracechurch.

This church is situated on the east side of Gracechurch-street, and at the south-western corner of Fenchurch street. It is a rectory, and appears to have been all along in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, subject to the arch-deacon. It is of considerable antiquity, as is evident from the notice thereof, when Ralph de Diceto was dean of St. Paul's, about 1190.

This church having suffered in the great fire of 1666, it was rebuilt, and the parish of St. Leonard, Eastcheap, added to it.

The plan is an oblong square, with a tower at the north-west angle. The west front is in two divisions, one of which is occupied by the tower, in which is a lintelled doorway, on the basement floor, covered with a cornice, sustained upon two tryglyphs, and the key stone of the arch, which is sculptured with a cherub's head; above this is a long window, the head slightly arched, the key stone formed into a cherub's head, the whole surmounted by a cornice resting upon the key stone; and above is a circular aperture containing the dial. The next story which rises above the church, has a lintelled window in each face; and the succeeding story also contains, windows, the heads of which occupy the tympanum of pediments extending across each face, above which the elevation finishes with a parapet. A leaded spire is constructed above this story, which consists of a dome having eight

* Annual Reg. 1762, vol. 2.

circular perforations on its surface, on the vortex of which is a small temple with four faces, each of which is finished with a pediment, and represents a small portico: upon the centre of this temple is placed a square obelisk, which is finished with a ball and vane. The other division of the front is similar to the basement story of the tower, except that it has no entrance; the elevation is finished with a balustraded parapet. In the north side of the tower are two windows, one of which is long and the other circular; and in the same side of the church are five other windows, with circles above to correspond. Beneath the fourth window from the west is an entrance, now walled up. The elevation finishes with a balustraded parapet. The east end has no window. Part of the south front is concealed by houses; in the remainder are three windows with circles above, in the same style as the opposite side, with an entrance beneath one of the windows.

A portion of the plan of the interior, at the west end, is occupied by a vestibule formed in the lower story of the tower, and the vestry. The body of the church is without aisles or columns. The ceiling is arched and groined into compartments, corresponding in number with the windows made by ribs crossing the church, and resting on imposts, formed of escallops and shields alternately, accompanied by palm branches, and surmounted by a small cornice enriched with acanthus leaves; the soffits of the ribs are pannelled, and the pannels filled with flowers; the groins are drawn to an edge, and on the points of intersection are coupled cherubs' heads. Across the west end is a gallery; the front consists of an entablature and attic in carved oak, the pilasters enriched with carvings of fruit and foliage, and cherubs' heads, in lime-tree; the workmanship most probably of Gibbons. In the wall above this gallery are two arches, and a clock dial highly ornamented. The altar is a very splendid composition, the screen is of oak with gold enrichments, and made by four Corinthian columns into three divisions, the central is covered with an elliptical pediment and attic, and contains the decalogue on its pannels. In the side compartments are paintings of Moses and Aaron. On the cornice are the royal crown and supporters. All the friezes and enrichments are adorned with carved work in foliage and heads; the work, no doubt, of the eminent sculptor before-named. On each side of the screen is a square pannel, with a highly enriched border of carved work, containing the Creed and Lord's Prayer, and surmounted with shields, having the initials I H S., with a cross and nails. The wall over the screen is painted with a red curtain drawn up, and disclosing the sky with a glory in the centre. The pulpit is octagonal, of carved oak, and is situated against the south wall. The font, at the south-west corner of the building, is a circular white marble basin, adorned with cherub's heads, and standing on a pedestal enriched with scrolls.

This church was rebuilt by sir Christopher Wren after the great fire, and finished in 1685, at the expense of 3583*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.* It is in length about 60 feet, breadth 30, and height 32. The tower and spire are 149 feet in height. This is one of the few remaining churches in the metropolis which is destitute of an organ: this is attributable to the predominance of Quaker influence in the parish.

There are no monuments worthy of notice.

Mr. Malcolm in his *Londinium Redivivum*, published 1810, has extracted much curious matter from the church books of this parish: respecting the ‘parish feasts’ is the following:—

‘1549. For as much as y^t hath been an old accustome in the foresaid pish that the eldest churchwardyn, at the audyt day at his going oute, should make a banket to the pish^{rs} of the s^d pish, at his own proper costes and charges, having 6*s.* 8*d.* allowed hym out of ye box of the churche towards the charges thereof; and for bycause y^t was thought very necessary that the said banket, shoulde be contynued alwayes hereafter, as well for y^e honest assembly together of y^e whole pish at the least ones in a yere, as for y^e renewing friendship and love bytwene the said pish^{rs}, and for the pacifying of rancore and displeasur growing bytwene any of them, at any tyme hereafter, &c.’ ten shillings was allowed in consequence of an advance in the prices of provisions.

1549. Paid for mending six organ pipes that were broken at taking downe the high altar 8*s.* From this circumstance the organ must have been very near it, contrary to modern custom.

Paid for pulling downe the altar 4*d.*

All the church plate was sold this year for 117*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

‘Y^e money to be made up 120*l.* to be layd out in the purchasing land for the advantage and maintenance of the church.’

The distracted state of religion will appear in most odious colours from many of the following extracts:

1553. P^d to a plasterer for washing owte and defacing of such scriptures as in the tyme of king Edward the VIth. were written aboute the chirche and walls, we being commanded so to do by ye right hon. ye l^d bishopp of Winchester, l^d chan^r of England, 3*s.* and 4*d.*

P^d for a cross, and Mary and John, being copper gilt, 4*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

The queen (Mary) made an ‘entry towards the tower’ the above year: upon which occasion the front of the church was hung with arras towards Fenchurch-street. The expense of putting it up was 4*d.* and the cost 20*s.*

P^d for an ell of holland for two corporas clothes, and three yards of sear cloth for y^e altar, and for two corporas cases, and for a crosse cloth, 1*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

P^d for a pax and holy water sprinkle, 8*d.*

P^d for a pyx and a white canopy with four tassels, and for a fair manuall in text hand, being of vellum and new bound, 16s.

P^d for ye floote of ye sepulchre,* and for a desk for ye high autler, 8s.

P^d for palm for Palm Sunday, 2d. P^d for wax used about the sepulchre Easter Day 7s. P^d for a sacke of coales to watch the afore said sepulchre 1s. 3d.

P^d for a lb. of candles same time 2½d.

P^d to the paynters for making ye Roode, with Mary and John, 6l.

Mary's ideal pregnancy cost our parish something considerable ; as they ' p^d upon May last, to a prieste and six clerks, for singing of Te Deum and playing upon the organs, for the birth of our Prince (which was thought then to be), 1l. 8s'—Thus we find not only the birth presupposed, but even the very sex determined.

1555. P^d for the picture of St. Benedict, 1l. 5s.

P^d for an ymage Crucifix, with Mary and John, 13s. 4d.

P^d for paynting a cloth to hang before ye Roode in Lent, 8s.

P^d for 16 fadom of cord to draw up the cloth 3d.

P^d for 12 garlands on Benedict's day 1s. P^d for carrying streamers on ditto 2d. P^d for a potac'on for the clerk 1s. 4d. P^d for strewing herbs on ditto 4d. P^d to ye suffragan for hallowing y altar 1l. P^d to four ministers same day 4s. and two of his men 8d. P^d for his sleeves and his apron 2d. P^d for oyle olyve 1d. for mariole 2d. two bunches of hyssop 2d. Ringing same day 4d.

1556. P^d for making the sepulchre against Easter 5s. the lights cost 15s.

1557. P^d for paynting two Passion banners 5s. P^d for six ells of buckram, at 1s. per ell, to make the sexton a surplice ; for making it 8d.

Alle suche goodes as doeth apertayn to Saynte Bennete, Gracechurch, writen out the xvi daye of Februarie, 1560.

1 cope, of cloth of goulde.

A cope of redde silke with frang of gould.

A cope of blewe damask. A coppe of sattine with blewe birds.

Another ould grene cope.

A vestment with lions of goulde with all that appertayneth to it.

A vestment of redd velvet wth the lily pote.

A vestment of blewe sattine of Brugges.

A vestment of white fustian with roses and flowers.

A vestment of red saye wth the lily potte and all things to it:

A carpet of cloth of golde, for the table frynged.

A herse cloth, of cloth of gold frynged.

A herse clothe for children, of blewe damaske, with V wounds.

A cannapye of redde velvet.

* A ceremony in the church of Rome of making a sepulchre for the Saviour on Easter day.

Three corporas clothes, (with the linnen clothes) of clothe of golde in them.

Two cannapyes, one of clothe of golde, the other of redde sattine wth birds of goulde.

A cannapye wth white nedell worke, fringed.

Deacon and sub-deacon of blewe sattine.

A churchinge clothe fringed, white damaske.

An aulter clothe, fringed, of yelow and redde saye.

ii aulter cloths of yelow and redde buckram, fringed.

Two streamers and a flage. A crosse clothe furnished with the Trynitie.

ii redd banner cloths of buckram, fringed. ii passion banner clothes paynted.

ii rode clothes paynted. A Sepulchre with ii carpets.

In consequence of the sale of the church plate 19 years before, what they possessed at this period were utensils of brass and pewter.

The time was now arrived when all the preceding ornaments were to perish, and the church become once more the temple of what was, and still is, rational devotion.

1st Eliz^a, payd to a carpenter for pulling downe the Roode and Mary 4s. 2d.

P^d three labourers one day for pulling down the altars and John 2s. 4d.

P^d ye somner for to warn y^e parson and church'ns to appear at St. Martyn's before y^e Official, which enquired whether y^e parson kept resident or not upon his benefice 4d.

P^d the scrivener to write a bill to certify y^e arch-deacon whether there was any anabaptist, or erroneous opinions, within y^e parishe 1s.

P^d for warninge for the above purpose, anabaptists, and other vicious persons 4d.

1567. P^d for two quarts of Malmsey 10d.

1584. P^d three labourers for burying the old bones in the churchyard 6s. 2d. P^d for altering oure chimes to a newe tune 4l.

1593. P^d for 10 ells for the Commandments 5s. 10d.

1597. P^d for timber and workmanship to make y^e poste of correction, and paynting ditto 1l. 2s.

This and the following article were probably placed in the neighbourhood of the old market, from whence the street derives its name. There is barely room for the poste of correction and stocks at this time in Gracechurch street.

P^d for a pair of stockes set up by command of the King, 2l. 2s. 6d.

1604. P^d to a paynter y^t commission from y^e bishopp of Londno to view the church where y^e Kinges Armes might be set up, and sentences of Scripture.

1608. P^d for carrying snowe oute of ye streete 1s. 4d.

1610. Paid an aid to ye Prince for two houses in Fenchurch-strete, 5s.

1611. Pd for repairing the church 120*l.* 9*s.*

In the year 1625 the steeple was rebuilt; and a committee viewed one of the St. Margaret's spires for a model, but which is not mentioned.

Pd masons worke for a new steeple 100*l.* other work 90*l.*

1630. Pd for paynting Queen Elizabeth's tomb *, with y^e frame of it, 8*l.*

1642. Commences with a still further change of religion and opinions; and thus we find them selling 'y^e popish altar cloth for 1*l.* 8*s.*; and superstitious brasses taken off the grave-stones for 9*s.* 6*d.* The cross on the steeple gave offence, and the lead was torn from it and sold for 13*s.* 2*d.*'

A merry peal was rung and the ringers were paid 2*s.* 6*d.* 'when the bishops were voted downe by parliament.'

They had pieces of 'brass ordinance,' as they are termed, appointed to stand near the church, and 1*s.* 6*d.* was paid to the porters for removing them.

The garrison's head-quarters were kept in this parish, though where is not mentioned: '7*s.* was paid for a lanthorne and for candles for maintaining a light in it, in darke nights, in the troublesome times; to hang before it.'

The cross on the top of the steeple was next taken down, for which they paid 18*s.* and a workman 1*s.* 6*d.*, 'for defacing superstitious things in the church.'

1643. The total amount of the poor's rates was 24*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

1655. Received a fine for swearing, 1*l.* 8*s.*

Received a fine for drawing ale, at 2*d.* per quart, 13*s.* 4*d.*

We have now arrived at the period when the church of St. Benedict (so often adorned, and so often stripped of its decorations,) yielded to the purifying flames a helpless victim; and thus terminated, I hope for ever, the animosities which had reigned in it, with respect to forms of worship.†

The old iron and lead cleared from the ruins of 1666 (3 tons of the latter) sold for 28*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and the old bell metal for 37*l.* 18*s.*

The church plate and books were removed from place to place, as each were rendered dangerous by the approach of the dreadful element, and cost 10*s.* 8*d.*

1671. The steeple was standing, but 4*s.* was paid to prevent people from passing under it.

It was at this time that the parish] was united to that of St. Leonard, Eastcheap.

* This was a picture of queen Elizabeth lying on her tomb, common in many London churches. One was remaining in very indifferent preservation on the north wall of the chancel of St. Martin Outwich, when that church was rebuilt 1797, in the account of which

by Mr. Wilkinson, this is called a 'monumental painting.' More instances may be found in Strype. This royal virgin was thus perpetuated by her subjects, as Charles I. was in the following century.

† Malcolm, vol. i. p. 318.

Mr. Malcolm says he found but very few particulars relating to the rebuilding of St. Benet's church; or what sum it cost, or how raised, from the church books. It was completed in the year 1687, when 'this parish's part towards the altar-piece and rails round the font' was paid, being 60*l.* 12*s.**

'The report of us of y^e vestry of St. Bennett, Gracechurch, in p'suance to a receipt from ye committee, dated Dec. 24, 1670. The parish of St. Benedict, Gracechurch, is in y^e gift of y^e dean and chapter of St. Paul's. John Cliffe p'sent incumbent. Our constant tithes, legally due before the fire, was about 56 or 58*l.* per ann., and a house to dwell in. Perquisites and casualtyes were estimated at 10*l.* per annum. Besides the love of y^e parrish, which hath been of considerabel valew to y^e minister, if he be an able man.

Our present incumbent being a bachelor, hath a curate's place in the country, wee know nott of w^t vallew.

Our neighbour parrish of St. Leonard, Eastcheap, is now by act of parl^t joined to us of Gracechurch, soe y^t together they make upp a very considerable annual revenew, as will appear by comparing the report of theirs with ours.'

1693. They paid 102*l.* 18*s.* for the great bell; for the small one 9*l.* 11*s.* for the clock 37*l.* 10*s.* and for the dial 15*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*†

On the east side of Fish-street Hill, near the corner of Little Eastcheap is the church-yard of St. Leonard, the church of which was destroyed by the great fire in 1666.

This parish is a rectory, and one of the thirteen peculiars in this city belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, the patronage of which formerly belonged to the prior and convent of Canterbury, but at present is in the dean and chapter of that see. It appears to have been of ancient foundation, and derived its name from St. Leonard, a French saint, the additional epithet serving to distinguish it from another church in this city dedicated to the same saint.

The oldest parish books extant are dated 1668. The vicinity of the vestry-room to the spot where the dreadful calamity of 1666 had its origin, was probably the cause of the loss of the more ancient ones.

In 1693 an 'Account was taken what is upon the stone in the roome y^t was the vestry ffor the parrishe of St. Leonard, Eastcheap, before the flier of London‡:—

Time out of minde this Vestry I stoode, till crooked with adge
my strength I lost,

And in Nov^r. with full consent was built anew at y^e parrish
cost.

When Queen Eliz^h raigned had to England's peace 26 yeare.
John Heard person at that time, Richard Pountes and Hary
Baker church-wardens wère,

* In the Gent.'s Mag. vol. xxvi. p. 602, the church is said to have cost \$583*l.*

† Malcolm, vol. i. p. 319.

‡ See Gent's. Mag. vol. lxxi. p. 1175.

Anno Dom'i 1584. R. P.

The vestry-room was rebuilt, 1693, and in a very short time after converted into a shop. The rent was 40s. per year, which has since been increased to 5*l.* Mr. Malcolm says the stone is still in being in the cellar. The toft, or plat of ground, on which Sir Thomas Player's house stood (before the fire) on Fish street hill, was let to him April 24, 1668, for a term of 90 years, on paying a fine of 50*l.* and 6*l.* *per annum.*

On the east side of Fish Street Hill, is

The Monument.

The Monument is a noble fluted column of the Doric order, and was erected rather to perpetuate the charge against the Roman Catholics of setting fire to the city, than as a memento of its destruction and restoration. The Monument, like all public buildings of the period, was designed by sir Christopher Wren. This column is 202 feet high, that being also the distance of its base from the spot where the fire commenced. The pedestal is forty feet high, and the plinth twenty-eight feet square; the shaft of the column is 120 feet high, and fifteen in diameter: it is hollow, and incloses a staircase of black marble, consisting of 345 steps, by which a balcony, within thirty-two feet of the top, is reached. The column is surmounted with an urn * forty-two feet high, with flames issuing from it.

The cubic measurements of this column are as follows:—

	Feet.
The solidity of the whole fabric, from the bottom of the lowest plinth to the black marble under the urn, the cylinder of the staircase only deducted, and the stone for the carving not allowed for.....	37396
The black marble that covers the capital	287
Ditto the lanthorn	64
From this solidity deduct,	
For eight great niches	281
For three doors and passages	289
For three sides reveyled	486
For rough block	1499
For rubble work	7185
	<hr/>
In all	9740
The remainder is	27656
To this add, upon the account of the carvings in the front, the four great dragons, and festoons	540
	<hr/>
There remains of solid Portland stone.....	28196

* Sir C. Wren originally intended that this noble column should have been surmounted with a colossal statue of Charles II. in brass gilt, or else

a figure of a woman, crowned with turrets, holding a sword and cap of maintenance, with other ensigns of the city's grandeur and re-erection.

On three sides of the pedestal are inscriptions (of which the following are fac-similes), written by Dr. Thomas Gale, afterwards dean of York. The fourth side is occupied with a piece of sculpture.

On the north side

ANNO CHRISTI CIOCLXVI. DIE IV. NONAS SEPTEMBRESS
HINC IN ORIENTEM PEDVM CCH. INTERVALLO QUÆ EST
HVIVSCE COLUMNÆ ALTITVDO ERVPIT DE MEDIA NOCTE
INCENDIVM QVOD VENTO SPIRANTE HAVSIT ETIAM LONGINQVA
ET PARTES PER OMNES POPVLAVNDVM FEREBATVR
EVM IMPETV ET FRAGORE INCREDIBILI XXCIX TEMPLA
PORTAS PRÆTORIVM, ÆDES PVBLICAS, PTOCHOTROPHIA
SCHOLAS BIBLIOTHECAS, INSVLARVM MAGNVM NVMERVM
DOMVVM CCIIOOOOOOOCC. VICOS CD. ABSVMPSIT.
DE XXVI. REGIONIBVS XV. FVNDITVS DELEVIT, ALIAS VIII. LACERAS
ET SEMIVSTAS RELIQVIA VRBIS CADAVER AD CDXXXVI. IVGERAT
HINC AB ARCE PER TANISIS RIPAM AD TEMPLARIORVM FANVM
ILLINC AB EVRO AQVILONALI PORTA SECVNDVM MVROS
AD FOSSÆ FLETANÆ CAPVT PORREXIT ADVERSVS OPEs CIVIVM
ET FORTVNAS INFESTVM ERGAVITAS INNOCVVM VTPER OMNIA
REFERRET SVPREMAM ILLAM MVNDI EXVSTIONEM.
VELOX CLADES FVIT EXIGVVM TEMPVS EANDEM VIDIT
CIVITATEM FLORENTISSIMAM ET NULLAM
TERTIO DIE CVM IAM PLANE EVICERAT HVMANA CONSILIA
ET SVBSIDIA OMNIA, CÆLITVS VT PAR EST CREDERE
IVSSVS STETIT FATALIS IGNIS ET QVAQVA VERSVM
ELANGVIT.

SED

FVRROR PAPISTICVS QVI TAM DIRA PATRAVIT NONDVM
RESTINGVITVR

Translation.

‘In the year of Christ 1666, the 2nd day of September, eastward from hence, at the distance of 202 feet, the height of this column, a terrible fire broke out about midnight; which, driven on by a strong wind, not only wasted the adjacent parts, but also very remote places, with incredible noise and fury. It consumed 89 churches, the city gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, a vast number of stately edifices, 13,200 dwelling-houses, and 430 streets; of the twenty-six wards, it utterly destroyed fifteen, and left eight others shattered and half burnt. The ruins of the city were 436 acres, from the Tower by the Thames side to the Temple church, and from the north-east along the city-wall to Holborn-bridge. To the estates and fortunes of the citizens it was merciless, but to their lives very favourable, that it might in all things resemble the conflagration of the world. The destruction was sudden; for, in a small space of time, the city was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing. Three days after, when this fatal fire had baffled all human counsels and endeavours, in the opinion of all, it stopped, as it were, by a command from heaven, and was on every side extinguished. But papistical malice, which perpetrated such mischiefs, is not yet restrained.’

On the south side,

CAROLVS II. MART. F. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. FID. D.
 PRINCEPS CLEMENTISSIMVS MISERATVS LVCTVOSAM RERV
 FACIEM PLVRIMA FVMANTIBVS IAM TVM RVINIS IN SOLATIVM
 CIVIVM ET VRBIS SVÆ ORNAMENTVM PROVIDIT TRIBVTVM
 REMISIT, PRECES ORDINIS ET POPVLI LONDINENSIS RETVLIT
 AD REGNI SENATVM QVI CONTINVO DECREVIT VT PVBLICA
 OPERA PECVNIA PVBLICA EX VECTIGALI CARBONIS FOSSILIS
 ORIVNDA IN MELIOREM FORMAM RESTITVERENTVR, VTIQVE ADES
 SACRÆ ET D. PAVLI TEMPLVM A FVNDMENTIS OMNI MAGNI-
 FICENTIA EXTRVERENTVR PONTES PORTÆ CARCERES NOVI
 FIERENT EMVNDAREMTVR ALVEI VICI AD REGVLAM RESPON-
 DERENT CLIVI COMPLANARENTVR APERIERNTVR ANGIPO-
 TVS, FORA ET MACELLA IN AREAS SEPOSITAS ELIMINAREN-
 TVR. CENSVIT ETIAM VTISINGVLÆ DOMVS MVRI INTER-
 GERINIS CONCLVDERENTVR, VNIVERSE IN FRONTEM PARI
 ALTITVDINE SONSVRGERENT, OMNESQVE PARIETES SAXO
 QVADRATO AVT COCTO LATERE SOLIDARENTVR; VTIQVE
 NEMINI LICERET VLTTRA SEPTENNIVM AEDIFICANDO IMMO-
 RARI. AD HÆC LITES DE TERMINIS ORITVRAS LEGE LATA
 PRÆSCIDIT; ADJECIT QVOQVE SVPPPLICATIONES ANNVAS, ET
 AD AETERNAM POSTERORVM MEMORIAM H. C. P. C.
 FESTINATVR VNDIQVE, RESVRPIT LONDINV, MAIORI CELERITA-
 TE AN SPLENDORE INCERTVM: VNVM TRIENNIVM ABSOLVIT
 QVOD SECVLI OPVS CREDEBATVR.

Translation.

‘Charles the Second, son of Charles the Martyr, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, a most gracious prince, commiserating the deplorable state of things, whilst the ruins were yet smoking, provided for the comfort of his citizens, and the ornament of his city; remitted their taxes, and referred the petitions of the magistrates and inhabitants to the parliament; who immediately passed an act, that public works should be restored to greater beauty, with public money, to be raised by an imposition on coals; that churches, and the cathedral of St. Paul’s, should be rebuilt from their foundations, with all magnificence; that the bridges, gates, and prisons should be new made, the sewers cleansed, the streets made straight and regular, such as were steep levelled, and those too narrow made wider, markets and shambles removed to separate places. They also enacted, that every house should be built with party-walls, and all in front raised of an equal height, and those walls all of square stone or brick; and that no man should delay building beyond the space of seven years.’

On the east side is the following:—

INCEPTA
 RICHARDO FORD, EQUITE
 PRÆTORE LOND : AD MDCLXXI
 PERDVCTA ALTIVS
 GEORGIO WATERMAN, EQ : PVÆ
 ROBERTO HANSON, EQ : PVÆ
 GVLIELMO HOOKER, EQ : PV
 ROBERTO VINER, EQ : PV

HISTORY OF LONDON.

IOSEPHO SHELDON, EQ : PV
PERFECTA
THOMA DAVIES, EQ : PRÆ : VRB
ANNO DM MDCLXXVII

Translation.

This pillar was begun,
Sir Richard Ford, knt., being lord mayor of
London, in the year 1671

Carried on

In the mayoralties of
Sir George Waterman, knt.
-Sir George Hanson, knt.
Sir William Hooker, knt.
Sir Robert Viner, knt.
Sir Joseph Sheldon, knt.
And finished in that of

Sir Thomas Davies, in the year 1677.

On the west side is a large piece of sculpture, allegorically representing the destruction and rebuilding of the city. In one compartment the city appears in flames; the inhabitants, with outstretched arms, calling for succour; the insignia of the city laying thrown down and mutilated, while a female, wearing a civic crown and holding a sword, shews that the municipal authority was still maintained. The king, Charles II., occupies a conspicuous situation; he is represented in a Roman habit, and is trampling under his feet Envy, which seeks to renew the calamity, by blowing flames out of its mouth. Near the sovereign are three females, representing Liberty, Imagination, and Architecture. Time is offering consolation to the distressed, and Providence gives assurance of peace and plenty. There are also several other figures, including Mars and Fortitude. The whole was executed by that eminent sculptor, Caius Gabriel Cibber.

Above this, and round the cornice of the pedestal, are large enrichments of trophy work, and the king's and cities' arms, the sword, mace, and cap of maintenance, with four immense dragons at the angles, the whole executed in a bold manner.

Round the base there is the following inscription, attributing the destruction of the city to the papists.

West.

THIS PILLAR WAS SET VP IN PERPETVALL REMEMBRANCE OF THAT MOST
DREADFVLL BVRNING OF THIS PROTESTANT

South.

CITY, BEGVN AND CARRYED ON BY YE TREACHERY & MALICE OF YE POPISH
FACTIO IN YE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER IN YE YEAR OF

East.

OVR LORD 1666, IN ORDER FOR CARRYING ON THEIR HORRID PLOTT FOR
EXTIRPATING

North.

THE PROTESTANT AND OLD ENGLISH LIBERTY, AND INTRODUCING POPERY
AND SLAVERY.

This inscription was defaced during the reign of James II., but on his abdication, and the accession of William III., it was very deeply engraved. It is due to the memory of the great architect, Sir Christopher Wren, to state the inscriptions were not suggested by him, but adopted contrary to his wishes, instead of the following elegant composition which he had prepared :—

Inscription for the great pillar, or monument of London, according to the first conception of sir Christopher Wren.

Qui celsam spectas molem idem quoque infaustum & fatalem toti quondam civitati vides locum. Hic quippè, anno Christi M.DC.LXVI. 2 Sept. alterâ post mediam noctem horâ, ex casâ humili, prima se extulit flamma, quæ, Austro flante, adeò brevi invaluit, ut non tantum tota ferè intra muros urbs, sed et ædificia quæcunque arcem, et templariorum hospitium, quæcunque denique ripas fluminis, et remotissima civitatis interjacent mœnia, ferali absumpta fuerint incendio. Tridui spatio, C. Tempia, Plateæ CCCC. et plura quam XIV. Domorum millia flammis absorpta fuere. Innumeri cives omnibus suis fortunis exuti, et sub dio agitare coacti, infinitæ, et toto orbe congestæ opes in cinerem et favillam redactæ: ita ut de urbe omnium quotquot sol aspicit amplissimâ, et fœlicissimâ, præter nomen et famam, et immensos ruinarum aggeres, vix quicquam superessit.

Carolus secundus, Dei gratiâ, rex Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ, anno regni XVIII. et plerique Angliæ procures consumptâ incendio urbe penè universâ, eâdemque triennio spatio in ampliorem modum instauratâ, et non ut ante ligneis aut luteis, sed partim lateritiis, partim marmoreis ædificiis, et operibus, itâ ornatâ, ut e suis ruinis pulerior multò prodiisse videatur; auctis prætereà ad immensam magnitudinem urbis pomœriis; ad æternam utriusque facti memoriam, hic, ubi tantæ cladis prima emicuit flamma,

Monumentum posuere.

Discat præsens et futura ætas, nequa similis ingruat clades, tempestivis Numea placare votis: beneficium verò regis et procerum, quorum liberalitate, præter ornatum, major etiam urbi accessit securitas, grata mente recognoscat.

O quantum tibi debet Augusta,
Tot nascentia templa, tot renata,
Tot spectacula !—————

Martial.

On the site of the Monument stood the parish church of St. Margaret; the patronage of this rectory was in the abbot and convent, and the bishop of Winchester, till Queen Mary, by her letters patent, 1553, granted to the bishop of London and his successors, in whom it still remains, but subject to the arch-deacon. The church being consumed in the great fire 1666 was not

rebuilt, the parish being annexed to the adjacent one of St. Magnus.

The date of the first erection of this church is not known, though it was of considerable antiquity, from Roger de Bredefeld and Edward Hoseland, being rectors before the year 1328.

In the cellar of the house, No. 45, on the eastern side of this street, and nearly adjoining to the site of St. Leonard's Church, are the remains of an ancient crypt, which was formerly groined and vaulted with stone, a low pointed doorway and the semi-pillars which sustained the vault still remain, the whole apparently the workmanship of the sixteenth century. In the passage belonging to No. 60, on the same side of the street, a vestige of a similar crypt was recently destroyed.

At the east end of Crooked-lane and opposite the Monument, was in former times a palace built of stone, in which Edward the Black Prince, son of Edward III. resided, it was afterwards let out for an inn and was known by the name of the Black-bull-inn.

Almost contiguous to the north west corner of London-bridge, was a postern gate, denominated Oystergate, from oysters being anciently sold there.

At the north west extremity of this ward, in a court leading from Gracechurch-street, to Lombard-street is the

Quaker's Meeting.

The exterior and interior is equally plain and totally devoid of ornament, being contrived with no other view than to afford most room and convenience to the congregation. On one side an ascent of several steps leads to a narrow platform; and on this stands the bench for the elders or speakers. From this spot did the memorable William Penn (whose mild and excellent proceedings in founding his Pennsylvanian colony cannot be too highly praised) often preach. The following transaction is transcribed from a MS. of George Fox, in the British Museum.

‘ It was upon me to goe to Barkin meeting ; but hearing y^t there would be a busell against our meetings on y^e first day ; and feeling a great disquietness in peoples spirits in the chusings of the sheriffs ; it was upon me to go to Gratius-street upon the first day, to the meeting there ; and William Pen said he would go along with me. And while William Pen was delivering y^e truth to y^e people, y^e constable came in with his great staff, and bid him give over, and come down.

“ But William Pen held on, declaring the truth in the power of God. After a while, the constable went away. After a while, the constable went away. And when William Pen had done, he sat downe.

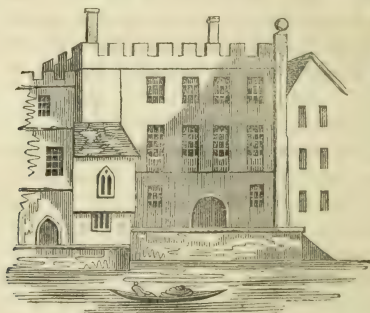
“ And George Fox stood up, and declared to y^e people y^e everlasting Gospel which was preached in y^e apostles days, and to Abram ; and which the church in y^e apostles dayes did receive

and come to be heires of. And this Gospel was sent from Heaven by y^e Holy Gost in y^e apostles dayes, and now : And this Gospel was not of man, neither by man ; but by the revelation by this Holy Gost. Now this Gospel is preached again. John said it should be to all nations, tongues, and people. And now all people are to have Christ, y^e prophet in this Gospel of the new covenant ; for, as Moses said, like unto me will God raise up a prophet ; him shall you hear in all things. He, this prophet Christ, is come. And all y^e Jews in spirit, and true believing Christians in y^e light, are to Christ in his Gospel, new Testament, and new covenant ; who have y^e lawe of God writen in theire hearts, and put in theire minds. And not to heare Moses and his priests in their law, in tables of stone, with their tithes, offerings, and swearing, and othes, and outward circumsicion in y^e law, and tables of stone as before said ; but they are to heare Christ in his new covenant and law of y^e spirit of life, which is in Christ Jesus ; y^t makes free from the law of sin and death. Yea, Christ I say, who bruises y^e serpent's head ; who of the head of enmity and y^t Christ quickens and makes alive. He makes y^m to sit together in y^e heavenly places in Christ Jesus, so that those doe not wander up and downe y^e worlde and invented pathes of religion ; and soe those doe not wander oute of Christ, but sit together in him, as y^e saints did in y^e apostles dayes. And so Christ was, and is, their treasure of wisdom, life, knowledge, and salvation.

As George Fox was speaking, two constables came in with their great staves, and bid George Fox come down, and give over speaking. But George Fox spake on in y^e power of y^e Lorde, both to y^e people and y^e constables ; and said y^t we were a peaceable people, to waite upon God, and worship him in spirit and in truth. And why do you come amongst us with great staves, who are a peaceable people ? You need not come amongst us with great staves, who are a peaceable people ; who desire y^e good and salvation of all people. And soe George Fox went on with many other words. And then the constables drew out towards y^e door ; and y^e soldiers stood with their muskets in y^e yard. And George Fox kneeled downe, and prayed ; and desired the Lorde to open y^e eyes and hearts of people, both high and low ; y^t their minds might be turned to his holy spirit, y^t he may be glorified in all and over all. George Fox was gotten up from prayer ; y^e constables was come in again, with their great staves, but not y^e soldiers. And yⁿ friends past away out of meeting : for it was our full time of breaking up our meeting. And y^e soldiers and constables were very civil. George Fox and friends went into widow Scot's chamber, where we used to goe, and many friends with him. And John Osgoth went downe to y^e constables, and spake to them y^t they might leave their staves and come to us, if they would any thing with us. Y^e people were gone ; and one of y^e constables came within a quarter of an hour with his staff. We desired to see his

warrant ; and when we did, we saw y^t one Holton was y^e informer, a north countryman. They say he is a papish, and an alderman of y^t warde signed the warrant. And it was asked the constable whether he could arrest by his warrant on y^e first day. And he said he thought he could not. And he tould us y^t he charged y^e informer to come along with him to y^e meeting ; but he ran away from him. Soe we tould him he was a clear man of meddling with us ; y^t we were free to goe in our freedom to y^e alderman. And so John Osgoth said he would goe with the constable to speake with y^e alderman. Soe they presently came back againe ; and y^e alderman who had signed the warrant was gone from home, and y^e constable at a strait ; and being a tender man, we bid him to set an hour to come to us again, or send for us. I should goe to William Meade, and William Pen to his chamber, and he sat y^e w^h hour ; but he never sent to him. But Thomas Lower met him about y^e 7th hour ; and y^e constable tould him he thought it would come to nothing. Y^e Lord's power was over all to his glory. G.F.*

On the south side of Thames-street is



Fishmongers' Hall.

1665.

Previous to the incorporation of the two companies of salt-fishmongers, and stock-fishmongers, the fishmongers had six halls, but upon their joint incorporation they agreed to have but one, namely, ' the house given unto them by the lord Fanhope, [sir John Cornewell] in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked-lane.'

This fabric, which was destroyed by the fire of London, appears to have been a plain narrow edifice, castellated and covered with lead, having two principal stories, the lower one of which had a kind of gallery or balcony. On its destruction the late hall was erected from the stately designs of sir Christopher Wren, and might be considered as a noble specimen of his intention to ornament the banks of the river Thames, had his entire plan for rebuilding the city been carried into effect. This hall occupied an extensive plot of ground between Thames-street and the river, at a

* Malcolm's London, i. p. 60.

short distance from the north end of London Bridge, the chief front being towards the river of which it commanded a fine view. The entrance from Thames-street being under a long passage, ornamented in front with sculptured pilasters sustaining a open pediment, in which are the company's arms, and on each side a dolphin. This portion of the edifice still remains. The buildings environed a square court paved with flat stones; the hall, which formed the south side of the court was a very spacious and lofty apartment, handsomely fitted up, with a capacious gallery going round the whole interior. At the upper end behind the seat of the prime-warden, was an ornamental niche, wherein was a full sized statue, carved in wood, and painted, of sir William Walworth, knt., who was a member of this company, and is represented in the dress of his time, his right hand grasping a dagger, reputed to be the identical weapon with which he struck Wat Tyler from his horse.



Walworth's Dagger.

This dagger is evidently belonging to the period, viz. the latter end of the fourteenth century, it is of neat workmanship, without inscription of any kind, the blade is formed of four sides concaved, and is in length from the hilt $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the hilt is 5 inches, and across the guard, 6 inches. The above is a correct delineation of the weapon, from the original, which is carefully preserved by the company. Below the niche is inscribed the following lines :—

Brave WALWORTH, knight, lord mayor, yt slew
 Rebellious Tyler in his alarmes,
 The king therefore did give in lieu
 The dagger to the cytyes armes.

In the 4th yeare of Richard II. Anno Domini, 1381.

If there be not much poetry in this artless verse, observes Mr. Brayley, there is at least some fiction; for the dagger, as it is called, in the first quarter of the city-arms, was certainly intended for the sword of St. Paul, the chosen patron of the corporation, and was borne centuries previous to the age of Walworth and his compatriots. Horace Walpole says that the above statue was made by Edward Pierce, the statuary and architect, who died in 1698. There is an expression of strong muscular energy in the countenance of this figure, which was probably carved from some genuine likeness; the eyes are large, and the beard dark and bushy, with whiskers. In the windows at the same end of the hall

was some painted glass, displaying the arms of England, the city, the goldsmiths' and fishmongers' companies; and under the gallery were numerous shields emblazoned, with the arms of the successive prime wardens. In front of the gallery was a very large and clever picture of the gallant admiral earl St. Vincent, which was put up at the expense of the company, in veneration of his great talents and services.

In the court room were full lengths of the sovereigns William the third, and Mary, his consort, Frederick prince of Wales, and his consort, &c. and eight curious pictures, apparently from the Dutch school, of various kinds of fish, which are grouped with much skill, and excellently coloured. An apartment above, contains two other pictures, full lengths, of the late margrave and margravine of Anspach, executed in 1797, by Romney: these are in a loose, sketchy style, but are regarded as good likenesses: the connection of the margravine with the company, arose from an invitation given by her to the company, in an excursion up the river Thames, to land at Brandenburg-house, then her residence. Here also was a portrait of W. Sturch, esq. prime warden, 1827-8, it is a half length by T. Phillips, esq. R. A.

The chief part of the edifice was of brick, but the front next the Thames was ornamented with stone window cases, quoins, &c. the latter being wrought in rustic: and the summit of the building terminated by a cornice, having a large central pediment, in the tympanum of which were the royal arms of Charles II.: from the wharf was an ascent to the portal of the hall by a high flight of stone steps. The north buttress of the new London-bridge abutting on the eastern part of the hall, the city were obliged to purchase a considerable portion, for which they paid 20,000*l.* to the company.

CHAPTER IX.

History and Topography of Broad-street Ward.

This ward derives its name from a street in it which obtained the appellation of Broad-street for being, before the fire of London, one of the widest streets within the walls of the city. It is bounded on the north and east by Bishopsgate ward; on the south by Cornhill and Wallbrook wards, and on the west by Coleman-street ward. It is divided into the ten precincts of St. Mildred, Woolchurch, St. Christopher, St. Bartholomew Upper, St. Bartholomew Lower, St. Margaret Lothbury, St. Benet Fink, St. Martin Outwich, St. Peter-le-Poor, and Allhallows, London Wall. It is governed by an al-

derman, and sends twelve inhabitants to the court of common-council. There were formerly six churches in this ward, viz. :—All-hallows London Wall, St. Bartholomew by the Exchange, St. Bennet Fink, St. Martin Outwich, St. Peter-le-Poor, and St. Christole-Stock, all of which exist except the last.



Allhallows Church, London Wall.
1760.

This church is situated on the north side of the street, taking its name from the city wall in the interval between Moorfields and New Broad-street, the north wall abutting on the actual wall of the city. The patronage of this church, which is a rectory, was anciently in the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, near Aldgate, who presented Thomas Richer de Sanston to it in 1335.

At the dissolution of religious houses, in the time of Henry VIII. this church, with the priory to which it belonged, was surrendered to the crown, in whom the advowson still remains. The old church escaped the fire of London, but became so ruinous that, in 1765, the parishioners obtained an act of parliament to empower them to pull it down, together with the parsonage house, and to enable them to raise money by annuities to rebuild it. The first stone of the present edifice was laid July 10, 1765, and it was consecrated Sept. 8, 1767. It was built from the designs of Mr. Dance, the builder of the Mansion-house, and was the first edifice built from his designs. The old church appears from the above engraving, which is copied from one by Toms, in 1760, to have been a building of the 14th century; it was equally humble with its successor, but possessed none of a church-like appearance. The present edifice affords a striking contrast to the works of Wren, and it would almost appear that the architect had studiously avoided giving to his building any indication of what it was designed for. The exterior, with the exception of the tower, is built with brick, and if it were large

enough, it might be taken for a riding-school. The tower is attached to the west end of the building, three of its sides being clear of the main structure, all of which are uniform, except the western, which is distinguished by the entrance. It is square in plan, and in elevation is made into three principal stories. The first contains the doorway flanked by two Doric columns sustaining their entablature and a pediment; above this is a circular aperture for a dial. The second story has an arched window filled in with weather boarding, and the elevation is furnished with a cornice and parapet having vases at the angles: within the parapet is a circular stylobate sustaining a small temple of the same form, to which is attached eight Corinthian columns sustaining their entablatures. The intercolumniations are pierced with arched openings, and the entablature above is broken and recessed; the whole is crowned with an hemispherical cupola, the surface being ribbed and finished with a vane. The residue of the western front is mere dead wall. The south side is relieved by four arches formed in the brick work, the heads being pierced for windows, and is finished by the cornice continued from the tower. In the basement are windows lighting the catacombs. The east end is occupied with a semicircular bow, the brick wall of which is without relief; the elevation finishes as before. The north side is concealed from observation, but is similar to the south, with the exception of an abutment forming the vestry-room, which extends northward beyond the bounds of London Wall, and is in the adjoining parish of St. Stephen, Coleman-street. The basement story of the tower forms a porch to a vestibule, in which on the south is a flight of stairs descending to the catacombs, and ascending to the gallery, and an entrance to the body of the church. The interior is in five divisions, the first contains a gallery, the next three are appropriated to the auditory, and are marked by four engaged Ionic columns, with fluted shafts attached to each of the side walls; these sustain a fascia ornamented with leaves and honeysuckles in an incorrect taste, upon which rests a waggon-head ceiling pierced laterally with arches above the intercolumniations; the whole surface of the ceiling is frittered into numerous pannels filled with plasterer's imitations of the flowers of the honeysuckle, the whole composition being only remarkable as one of the worst specimens of modern Grecian architecture; the division to the west, is ceiled in a plainer style, the ceiling resting on a fascia continued from that before described. The chancel, which occupies the bow noticed on the outside, is abruptly divided from the nave, by a small portion of wall, which is attempted to be relieved by a painted curtain. The surface of the concavity is made into various pannels, and the upright is finished by the continued fascia; the ceiling is in form of a half dome, the soffit of which is entirely occupied by lozenge shaped pannels with small flowers in the centre, the whole design so different from the rest of the church, that it might be taken for the work of another hand. The western gallery is sustained upon Doric

columns, and the front is composed of an entablature and attic, painted to imitate mahogany; on the frieze is an inscription, stating when the church was rebuilt. In the gallery is a small organ. The pulpit and desks are affixed to the north wall; they are without ornament; the former is approached from the vestry-room by a flight of stairs outside the church, the entrance is covered by a mean frontispiece, finished with a pediment. On the same side of the church is a doorway to the vestry, and so fond of uniformity was the architect, that he has constructed on the opposite wall a false doorway, part of which shews itself above the pews; beneath the western gallery is a small font of white marble, consisting of a circular basin on a pillar of the same form. Above the communion table is a copy of Cortona's painting of "Ananias restoring St. Paul to sight," made by Nathaniel Dance, (afterwards sir N. Holland, bart.) the brother of the architect, and by him presented to the church. On the upper part of the frame is the verse (Acts ix. ver. 17.) recording the event. Setting aside the bad taste in which the building is decorated, the want of ornaments appropriate to the destination of the structure is most strikingly apparent: notwithstanding the exuberance of decoration, there is not one sacred emblem to denote the purposes for which the building was erected, and which has much more the appearance of an assembly-room, than a church. The works of Mr. Dance are scarcely legitimate subjects for criticism; it is only necessary to add, that the present specimen is not behind the other deformities which that gentleman has added to the city. The expense of the building was 2,941*l*.

There are several mural tablets, of no general interest, in the present church, besides a marble monument to the memory of Joseph Patience, esq. architect: it is surmounted with a bust, distinguished by a marked expression of astonishment, as if the sculptor had intended to represent the surprise of the deceased, at witnessing the faulty architecture about him.

Attached to the western wall of the church is a small portion of London-wall, in a good state of preservation.

The monuments in the old church were destroyed with the structure which contained them, with the exception of two, one of which is affixed to the western wall of the vestibule, and the other, a handsome and spacious mural monument, mentioned in Strype's *Stow*, (edit. 1720.) as then occupying a place on the western side of the pulpit in the old church, to the memory of Dominici de Heila, of an ancient family in Flanders, who died 28th April, 1608, aged 82, and Gulielmæ de Heila his wife, who died 31 May, 1609, aged 70, may be seen on the north wall of the church of Castle Hedingham, Essex; and a small marble tablet attached thereto, bearing an inscription importing that it was removed by a descendant of the family resident in that parish, from the church of Allhallows, London-wall, on the demolition of the latter edifice in 1766.

The earliest churchwarden's account is for 1455, but there is nothing mentioned that should lead us to suppose the church was then an ancient building.

This church contained a rood loft, and a representation of Judas in it, which was painted for 13*d.* in 1455. In 1457 this loft was rebuilt for 6*l.*, and the gilding on the cross cost 3*s.* 4*d.*

In addition to the high altar, were two others dedicated to our Lady and St. Lawrence. This church was particularly rich in the ornaments belonging to the Roman Catholic church; among other items is the following:—

A cross of silver parcel gilt, weighing 93½ oz.

A pontyfycall of Saynt Thomas of Canterbury, clossed in sylver.

A bone of Saynt Davy, clossed in sylver.

A cross weighing 10½ oz. to bear at sacrament.*

St. Bartholomew the Little, or St. Bartholomew by the Exchange.

This church is situated on the east side of St. Bartholomew lane, and separated from Threadneedle-street by houses built against its south wall. It is of very ancient foundation; for, in the year 1331, John de Tyerne was presented to this living, on the death of John de Aldeburgh, the rector; and it had become so decayed, that it was entirely rebuilt in the year 1438.

The living was anciently in Simon Godart, citizen, who probably gave it to the abbey of St. Mary of Grace; as it fell, with the dissolution of that religious house, into the hands of the crown, in whom it has continued to the present time, subject to the archdeacon. The old church was burnt down by the fire of London, after which the present building was erected. The exterior view is far from handsome, owing to the stones of which the walls are composed, being rough and irregular. The west front, as seen in Bartholomew lane, shews a centre and side aisles with a square tower, attached to the south wall. The central division is faced with smoothed stone; it contains the principal entrance, which is arched and surrounded with a concaved frontispiece, over which is a mask between handsome festoons of foliage. Above this is a large arched window, divided into compartments by two stone uprights sustaining an arched head, and joined to the jambs at the springing of the arch, by a transom stone; this window is walled up. In the aisles are arched windows, and the elevation is finished with a cornice and attic. The tower is in four stories, the first contains an arched window corresponding with the aisles in its western front, above which is an oblong square window; the third story has an arched window, and the upper story another of an oblong square form, bounded by an architrave and surmounted by a cornice. The southern face is built against the third story; the eastern face is a copy of the western one. The finish to the tower

* Malcolm, ii. p. 66.

is a singular attic, in the middle of each face is an arch sustained upon antæ, the coping being made to rise and form a pediment above the window; this portion is also of smoothed stone. The north side of the church has four arched windows in the aisle, of a similar character to those in the west front; beneath the first window is a lintelled doorway; and between the first and second is an octagon staircase turret, lighted by loopholes, the height of which has been increased by an addition of brick work. Above the aisles is a clerestory containing five segment arched windows, this portion is built of brick, with stone dressings. The east front, which is concealed from public observation, corresponds in its general features with the western. A portion of the south wall of the church appears above the premises of the Cock tavern. This is an attached chapel, now used as a vestry, it contains two segment arched windows, and is built with the same materials as the church. Above this is seen the clerestory. The walls and tower of this church, there is little doubt, are anterior to the fire, the architect found them sufficiently strong to sustain a new roof, and he only rebuilt the portions which had been destroyed by the fire. The fact of the additions to the staircase, tower, and the clerestory, being made with brick, is a corroboration of this opinion, as it is very improbable that the architect should have found his first materials fail him when his walls had rose to a certain height, and then be forced to finish the elevation with a different description. The church may, therefore, be looked upon as an ancient edifice completely modernized; it has lately been very ably repaired, and the parish, to their great credit, have made no alterations in the architecture. The interior is entirely modern; it is entered by a spacious vestibule, in which are internal porches fronting the doorway, adorned with Corinthian pilasters, and two poor boxes attached to the central porch; on each side of the church are four semicircular arches, sustained on three Tuscan pillars, the key-stones are enriched with cherubim, and sustain a cornice, above which rises the clerestory, diffusing a body of light into the church, and giving to it a more cheerful appearance than might be expected from its confined situation. At the east end is a chancel lighted by a large window in the east wall, a copy of that described in the west front, and by two series of windows in the lateral walls, corresponding with those in the aisles and clerestory of the church. The ceilings are horizontal, that of the body of the church rests on a cornice, and is made into square pannels. The one immediately over the altar is distinguished by concavities at the angles, containing cherubim, and the centre is painted with clouds surrounding the Hebrew name of the Deity. The ceilings of the aisles correspond with the central division, but are not pannelled; in the wall of the south aisle is a large ill-formed arch communicating with the vestry before noticed, the keystone is carved with a cherub. A gallery crosses the centre of the west end of the church, in which is a large organ

in an oak case, richly carved. The altar is a slab of elegantly veined marble upon gilt supporters; upon the ledger is a pedestal of the same material, which although it appears to be intended for an ornament, is, in fact, a depository for the communion plate. The altar screen is carved oak, and is enriched with four Corinthian columns sustaining an attic and the arms of Charles II.; in the intercolumniations are the customary inscriptions and paintings of Moses and Aaron, and, above the centre, a small painting of the descent of the Holy Spirit. The walls of the chancel are painted in imitation of veined marble, and on the sides and inner arch of the window, is inscribed GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST, ON EARTH PEACE, GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN. The pulpit and reading desk are attached to a pillar on the north side of the church, the former is polygonal, and has a sounding board of the same form, all richly carved in oak. The font is spherical, and sustained on a terminal pillar of veined marble, and is, upon the whole, a handsome piece of workmanship, it stands in a pew in the western vestibule. The dimensions of this building are as follows:—length 78 feet, breadth 60, height 41, and height of tower 90 feet. It was built by sir Christopher Wren, in 1679, at the expense of 5077*l.* 1*s.*

In the vestry books of this parish anno 1578, it was agreed, that every householder in the parish, should in rotation, watch their day, from eight in the morning till the same hour in the evening, for the purpose of expelling rogues and beggars from the streets of the parish.*

St. Benet Fink.

This church is situated on the south side of Threadneedle-street, nearly opposite the entrance to Old Broad-street. It is so called from its dedication to St. Benedict, an Italian saint, and founder of the order of Benedictine monks; and it received the additional name of Fink, from one Robert Fink the elder who rebuilt it, but at what period is not known. It is of ancient foundation, and, though at present only a curacy, yet was originally a rectory; John de Branketre being rector thereof, before the year 1323. The patronage of this church, which was formerly in the family of the Nevils, and was probably given by some member of that noble family to the adjacent hospital of St. Anthony, fell at the suppression of it to the crown. King Edward IV. subsequently gave it to the dean and chapter of Windsor, in whom it still remains; it is supplied by one of the canons, who is licensed by the bishop of London.

The old church being destroyed by fire, in 1666, the present building was erected in 1673. The plan is singular, the outer walls forming a decagon: a great part of the building is concealed by adjacent houses, and even that portion which is visible,

* Malcolm, ii. p. 430.

is defaced by the watch-house belonging to the ward being attached to it. The three elevations of the structure, which are to be seen from the street, till within the last 30 years contained windows of large dimensions with arched heads, divided by two stone uprights, into three parts, and crossed by a transom stone at the springing of the arch, to which point they are now closed with masonry. The key-stones of the arches are carved with consoles, sustaining a cornice, which is continued round the whole building, and is surmounted by an attic, above which is seen a leaden roof, arising in the form of a spherical dome.

Three other sides of the polygon abut on the burying ground of the church, in these divisions the windows remain in their original state. The tower attached to the western portion is square and massive, the northern front, which is the only visible part, is in two stories, the first contains a lintelled entrance covered with a pediment, the whole enclosed within an arch-formed concavity, above this is an oblong square window; to this succeeds a square enriched tablet, intended for a dial; the upper story has an upright oval window in each face and the elevation is finished with a cornice, which sweeps over the crown of the windows; the whole of the part already described is faced with stone, the tower is heightened by a leaded dome, square in plan, and pierced with port-hole apertures; this is surmounted by a square lantern, with scrolls at the angles and oval windows in the sides, finished with a dwarf spire sustaining a gilt ball and cross; a vestibule is formed in the basement of the tower, from which the body of the church is approached, and on the south side is a door leading to the adjoining church-yard. Although much contracted in dimensions, the interior as it came out of the hands of the architect, shewed a tasteful and to a certain degree elegant design; a peristyle of six composite columns, supported on plinths the height of the pewing, are disposed in an oval, they sustain on their capitals architrave cornices, which enter the walls of the church opposite to the pillars, and become imposts to six semicircular arches, the spandrels of which are formed into pendentives, and support with the intervention of a modillion cornice a dome, elliptical in its plan but semicircular in its vertical section; on the centre was once a lantern, which not only diffused light into the structure, but gave a cheerful appearance to it, the removal of this and closing up the northern windows has rendered the church rather gloomy, though the latter was necessary, to exclude the noise of carriages in such a public situation. The soffits of the lateral arches and the dome are plain. The western portion of the building is occupied by a gallery accommodating itself to the plan of the church, the front is pannelled and it contains a large organ, and seats for the children of the ward school. The window in the eastern division of the polygon is of the design already described, it has the coat of arms of the enlightened benefactor Holman in the central division,

viz. *vert*, a chevron between three pheons, *or* ; beneath it the date MDCXCV ; below the window is the altar screen handsomely painted and gilt : in the centre are pannels bearing the decalogue, on each side of which is a pair of composite columns painted in imitation of marble, with gilt capitals supporting an elliptical pediment ; between the columns are paintings of Moses and Aaron. The pulpit, which is hexagonal, is with the desks attached to the pillar nearest the altar ; on the south side of the church in one of the windows is a sun-dial in stained glass, with the motto *Sine lumine inane*. The font is a circular basin of white marble, on a column of the same form, it is more modern than the church ; on the poor box is the date 1688. The church was rebuilt in 1673, from the designs of sir Christopher Wren, at the expence of 4,129*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* The superiority of its ornaments was occasioned by Mr. Holman's* donation. The greatest diameter of the church is 63 feet, the lesser 48, and the height of the tower 110 feet.

There are no monuments in this church worthy of notice. In the vestry is a plan of the parish made in 1789.



St. Martin Outwich Church.

1794.

This church is situated at the south east end of Thread-

* The superiority of the ornaments in this church is to be attributed to the liberal donation of 1,000*l.*, by George

Holman, esq. whose generosity is the more remarkable, as he was a member of the Roman Catholic communion ;

needle-street, in an angle made by its junction with Bishopsgate-street. It is dedicated to St. Martin, bishop of Tours, in France, and is of great antiquity. It derives its additional name of Outwich from the family of Oteswich, who were either the founders or proprietors of this church. Stow names four of them, who were buried here, viz. Martin, Nicholas, William, and John. In the year 1325, John de Warren, earl of Surrey, presented John de Dalington to this living; but the earl dying without issue, and leaving his estates to the crown, the advowson was purchased in 1387, by the above family, who, in the sixth year of the reign of Henry IV., gave it with four messuages, seventeen shops, and the appurtenances in the said parish, to the master and wardens of the taylor and linen armourers and to their successors, to be employed for the perpetual help and relief of the poor brethren and sisters of the said company: by virtue of which grant, the company of merchant-tailors have ever since enjoyed the right of patronage to this church.

The old church, which was built in 1540, was one of the few that escaped the fire of London; but the ravages of time, assisted by the injuries it received from a fire in Bishopsgate-street, in 1765, had affected it so much, that it was taken down in 1795, and the present structure erected, which is one of the smallest ecclesiastical edifices in the metropolis. The exterior has no architectural character. The general features of the building are an oval inscribed within an oblong irregular figure approaching to a square. The north side of the church is a plain brick wall, finished with a stone coping, it originally had two doorways and in the upper part a semicircular window, the latter with the westernmost doorway were stopped up at the recent repair in 1827. The east front is compoed and rusticated, the face of the wall broken by a recessed arch, above which a semicircular window has been constructed in lieu of the one walled up on the north side, the elevation is finished by a square plinth fronted by a dial and sustaining a circular turret and cupola, the prototype of which may be found in nearly every mews. The south and western sides of the edifice are built against; attached to the latter, at the extremity of the north side is an auxiliary entrance, which has only lately been brought into general use. Above the walls already described is an oval clerestory, compoed and rusticated and pierced with four semicircular windows. The interior has been so much improved in the late reparation that it entirely owes its present

he seems, however, to have been entirely divested of the bigotry usually ascribed to persons of that persuasion, and to have possessed a *truly* Catholic spirit. The coat of arms and sun dial before described, were also provided at his expense; he likewise offered an organ, which the parish declined to

accept; but subsequently (1714) received one as the gift of Mrs. Sarah Gregory, (a native of the parish), who also left a freehold house, to provide a salary for the organist, as appears by an inscription attached to the front of the organ gallery,

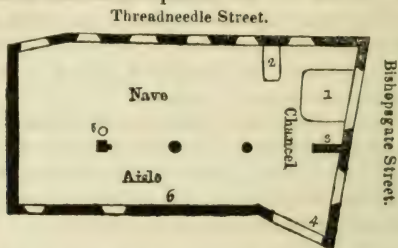
neat, and even elegant appearance, to the very tasteful decorations and embellishments it then received. The outline is an oval made into eight divisions by antæ sustaining an entablature, the capitals are composed from the Ionic order, with cherubim having expanded wings between the volutes, the shafts are fluted and are coloured in imitation of Sienna marble, the caps white with gold enrichments. The ceiling is domed and partitioned by ribs, and in the centre is an oval containing a flower. The three divisions at the western end are recessed, and contain galleries which occupy the spaces between the inner and external walls: the central gallery contains the organ erected in 1805. The east end is similarly recessed, the centre contains the altar and the lateral divisions galleries, the fronts of these as well as the western ones are ballustraded. The altar has been completely remodelled and much improved in the late repair; the wall before that period was ornamented with a large fresco painting of our Lord's Ascension by Rigaud, which even in Mr. Malcolm's time had grown into a deformity in consequence of damp, this has been destroyed and the whole of the wall has been occupied by various panels composed of imitations of lapis lazuli, Sienna, verd antique, and other marbles, the tables of the law are inscribed on gilt pannels covered with a pediment, the creed and decalogue on pannels of porphyry at the sides of the former, the whole has a tasteful and elegant appearance, and is a very pleasing specimen of the skill displayed in the modern imitations of marbles, so tastefully introduced into many recently decorated churches, in the metropolis, after the example of St. Bride's. The altar is composed of stucco, in imitation of porphyry; it consists of a ledger sustained on an arch in the centre, and cariatidal angels, highly gilt at the corners. The recess is ceiled in an arch, enriched with square pannels; the head is occupied by a window filled with stained glass preserved from the old church, and now removed to the present situation from the north window, on its being walled up. There are, in all, twelve coats, besides the arms of King Charles II., and those of the merchant taylors, and south sea companies. One of them has beneath **A. D. 1483**, being the arms of Naylor and Nevil. In the front of the altar rails are the pulpit and desks, the former is square, and stands on a pedestal of the same form, ornamented with antæ, the whole painted and varnished in imitation of polished oak. The improvements before detailed are not the only ones which took place at the recent reparation. As originally constructed, the pulpit and its appendages were situated at the west end of the church, and, in consequence, the congregation most indecorously turned their backs to the altar during divine service. All the seats have been reversed, and a new pulpit and desks constructed in a situation more appropriate than the former, though the size of the church does not allow them to be so placed as not to impede the view of the altar. The font is of marble, and stands in a pew beneath the north-western gallery.

There are several monuments in the present building, which were preserved from the old church. The most splendid is an altar tomb, with recumbent effigies in alabaster, of John Oteswich and his lady, it was placed at the rebuilding of the church, in 1792, in an obscure corner beneath the south-west gallery, where it still remains; the figures, however, are in fine preservation. The male effigy is dressed in a long gown, and has a sword at his left side, his countenance placid and features handsome, his head rests on a cushion supported by angels, the hands are conjoined in the attitude of prayer, and at his feet is a lion. The lady's hands are in the same supplicatory attitude, at her feet a dog: this monument is highly interesting, not only as a fine specimen of the workmanship, but as a record of the costume of a merchant of the fourteenth century. Against the north wall is another ancient monument, to the memory of Hugh Pemberton, merchant taylor and alderman, who died 1500, and Katherine his wife. It consists of an altar tomb with an elaborate canopy, sustained upon pillars springing from the exterior angles of the ledger; the canopy is composed of five arches with ogee canopies, three in front and two in flank, the spandrils filled in with panneling, and the whole finished with a cornice, ornamented with strawberry leaves placed erect on the eaves; at the back were formerly several engraved effigies in brass, of which only remain seven kneeling children, and near them this inscription on a label: *Pater de celis Deus miserere nobis*, and two shields of arms, viz. the merchant taylor and Pemberton; this monument is well preserved, and displays a fine specimen of the workmanship of the early part of the sixteenth century. A space has been cut out of the back of the tomb, for a locker, in which they formerly placed the valuables of the church. Within the communion rails is a brass to the memory of Nicholas Wotton, bachelor of law, rector of this church, who died 1482. Above the inscription is his effigy engraved, in good preservation. Without the rails is a brass of similar form, and with an engraving to the memory of John Breux, rector, ob. 1459. Against the south wall, and nearly opposite to Pemberton's monument, is a mural one, with the following inscription:—

Here resteth the bodie of the worshipfvl Richard Staper, elected alderman of this cittye, ano 1594. Hee was the greatest merchant in his tyme, the chiefeſt actor in discovere of the trades of Tvrkey and East India. A man homble in prosperity, payneful and ever ready in the affayres publicqve, and discreetly carefvl of his private; a liberal howsekeeper, bowntifvl to the poore, an vpright dealer in the world, and a devout aspirer after the world to come, mvch bleſt in his posterity, and happy in his and their allyavnces. Hee dyed the last jvne, ano domine, 1608. *Intravit et exiret.*

The deceased and his lady are kneeling opposite to each other, at altars, with a family of five sons and four daughters in the rear, the whole flanked by two Corinthian columns; the canopy sustains a model of a ship of war; the whole is in very good preservation, except the original colours, the monument having been painted white when the church was rebuilt; a warm stone colour has been

given to it in the last repair, and the model of the ship and the various enrichments gilt.* The same hue has also been given to the monument of Pemberton. Upon the whole, the recent repair reflects the highest credit upon the parochial authorities ; this, and other instances to be noticed in the course of the work, shew a laudable spirit of improvement prevails in the metropolis, which will one day, it is to be hoped, render nugatory the often repeated censure upon churchwarden's repairs.



1. Altar.—2. Pulpit.—3. Pemberton's Monument.—4. Oteswiche's Monument.—5. Font.—6. Staper's Monument.

Plan of St. Martin Outwich Church.

1760.

The old church was an interesting and venerable edifice, as appears in the view above.

From the above plan, it will be seen that the church consisted of a nave and south aisle, lighted by five pointed windows on the north side, all of which differed in their size and ornaments, and by two at the east end. At the west end was a small tower, having one story above the main building. The nave and aisle, were separated internally by arches resting on clustered columns, and there was a small gallery across the western extremity. The pulpit was fixed between two of the windows, on the north side of the church near the east end where the preacher in consequence of the numerous windows, was constantly interrupted and his voice rendered inaudible by the noise of the carriages, and the ribaldry of stage coachmen. An altar tomb then stood on the north side of the communion-table, which was subsequently destroyed, prior to the Reformation, it was probably used as the sepulchre of our Saviour, in the Paschal ceremonies of the church of Rome, some of the particulars relative to the former church, are gleaned from the information of a worthy and enlightened friend of the writer, who well remembers the ancient edifice.

* It is to be regretted that the colours of the dresses of the effigies upon ancient monuments should so frequently be effaced. Such representations of the costume of past ages ought to be preserved with scrupulous attention. A valuable memorial of the age of Elizabeth, at St. Helens, has been in-

jured in a similar manner, and but for the officious interference of the ' indefatigable mountebank' Malone, the monument of Shakespear at Stratford would have presented, at the present time, the very hues of the dress which the poet wore in his life-time.

An inventory of the ornaments belonging to this church was communicated by the late J. Nichols, esq. to Mr. Malcolm, and is printed in his *Londinium Redivivum*; among the church ornaments the following are the most curious: itm, a chales, w^t the patten of sylver and geyltte, w^t a TrynYTE in the patten anameld, pond, xxixth unc' of Troye.

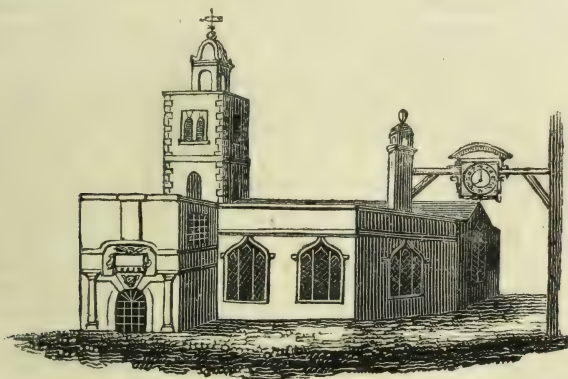
Itm, a crosse of sylver and gylt, wythe ovr laddye and seint John off Evangelyste, of the gyfte off my lady of Burgayne, some tyme before y^e wyfle of Richard Naylore, me'chant off London, pond' xxvj. unc' and xijth. of Troye.

Itm, a boxe, with diverse rellyks thereyn, to the number of a xj. w^t scrypturs on them.

Itm, a cloth called a vayle of whyte lynneyn, to draw affor the awter in lent time.

In 1539.

To the masters of Pappe, for the porchase of the churcheyrde, in the presence of Mr. Hamon, ijl. xiijs. iiijd. This is the ground mentioned before*, as being the site of the hospital, called the Papey, in Bevis Marks.



St. Peter le Poor.

1760.

On the west side of Broad-street, nearly opposite to the Excise-office, is situated the church of St. Peter le Poor. It is of very ancient foundation, as appears from a register of it, so far back as 1181. It was dedicated to St. Peter the Apostle, and is distinguished from other churches of that name, by the additional epithet of le Poor, which Stow conjectures was given to it, from the ancient state of the parish, though, in his time, (as at present) there were many fair houses in it, possessed by rich merchants, and others.

* Vide *ante* p. 84.

It is a rectory, and appears to have been always in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

The church which preceded the present edifice was an irregular building, the east end and south side being bent, to humour the form of the street. From the representation of a gentleman well acquainted with it, and to whom the author is indebted for much information relative to other relics of ancient London, which no longer exist, some idea may be given of the old structure. The irregular area was divided, as usual in old churches, by two series of clustered columns sustaining pointed arches, into a nave and side aisles. The windows were made by mullions into three lights, with cinquefoil arched heads, and the earth outside the church was raised so high that curtains were drawn across the lower part of the windows during divine service to prevent passengers from looking through them; the east window had four mullions deprived of their tracery and it contained six coats of arms in stained glass. The roof was timber, and pannelled into square compartments, with bosses at the angles in the taste of the sixteenth century, and the gallery, which was erected in 1629-30* at the west end remained; the front was enriched with the uncouth imitations of Italian architecture of the period, being pannelled into compartments, divided by terminal pillars resembling the Ionic order, and the compartments occupied by arched recesses. At the north west angle of the building was a small tower, and one singularity of the exterior was a clock dial, suspended from the middle of a beam, extending across the road at the south side of the church. The length of this humble building was 54 feet, its breadth 51, and height only 23. It contained various monuments of the time of Elizabeth and James I. In 1788, an act of parliament was obtained for taking down the old church, and the present was commenced soon after, and completed in 1792, at an expense of more than 4000*l.*: of this sum 400*l.* was subscribed by the city of London, and the remainder was raised on annuities by the parish. The architect was Mr. Jesse Gibson.† In order to give additional width to the street, the plan of the church was laid out partly on the site of the old one, and partly on an adjoining church-yard. The chancel of the old church was thrown into the road way, and the bones of the wealthy inhabitants of the parish, and the various rectors, who had been buried in this portion of the building, were, in consequence, most indecently transferred into the highway. Several of the old monuments were broken to pieces, and the materials used in mending the road,‡ and the brass plates were sold to a plumber in the Minories. In the room of the ancient and venerable church rose a flimsy structure of the modern Grecian style of architecture.

* Gent. Mag. vol. lix. pt. i. p. 300.—Britton's illustrations of the public buildings of London, vol. ii. p. 72.

† Britton's illustrations of public buildings, vol. ii. p. 73.

‡ In the vaults, which are very spacious and well arranged, are several mural tablets from the old church.

The whole plan and arrangement of this building are at variance with the established rules of church architecture. The principal entrance faces the south-east, and the altar is opposite. The ground plan shows a circular body with attached tower and lobbies towards the street, and a semicircular tribune at an opposite point in the circle. The east front is the only portion of the exterior which is ornamented. The façade is made in breadth into three divisions, consisting of a centre and wings resting upon a plinth; in the former is a flight of steps and a lintelled entrance, having a column and pilaster of the Ionic order at each side sustaining an entablature, above which is an arch formed in blank, the whole is accompanied by two pair of engaged Ionic columns, sustaining an entablature pediment and attic; the entablature is continued above the wings, which are flanked by Ionic pilasters, and contain recessed arches in blank; above the central division rises the tower, which consists of a square stylobate sustaining a lofty story of the same form surmounted by a dome: the dado of the stylobate contains the dial surmounted by a festoon of drapery, and the superior story is flanked by coupled Corinthian pilasters sustaining an entablature, on the angles of the cornice are placed four vases; in each face is an arched window filled with weather boarding, the lower part fronted by a ballustrade. The dome is ribbed, and would have made a tasteful finish if the architect had stopped with it, but fancying it wanted something more, he raised on its crown a small circular wall enriched with festoons, and closed in with a spherical cupola, which, with its vane, forms the finish to the design. The walls of the church are brick, and the small portion, which is not hid by houses, is a plain wall, finished by a cornice and blocking course, above which rises a large lantern with a low conical roof. The interior is approached through a square vestibule, occupying the ground floor of the tower, to the right of which is a vestry, and, to the left, a lobby and staircase to the gallery. The inside of the building will rather disappoint the critical spectator. The circular wall is without the least ornament, from the base to the surrounding entablature, except the coupled pilasters of the Ionic order, applied to the sides of the semicircular tribune which contains the altar. A gallery sweeps round the whole of the edifice, except the part occupied by the altar, and the architect appears to have been so averse to pillars, that, with the exception of two small Ionic columns, below the organ, this gallery is entirely supported by brackets silently inserted in the walls, and concealed in the flooring. The front of the gallery is pannelled, and contains the organ, which is situated above the principal entrance. The ceiling of the church is coved and ornamented with lozenge shaped pannels containing flowers. In the centre is a large lantern composed of twelve elliptical arches sustained on antæ; the whole of the voids are glazed, and are fronted at their basements with a ballustrade, the ceiling is also coved and radiated from the centre.

Through this lantern the whole of the light of the church is derived, and this mode of lighting the building answers very well in the present situation. The ceiling is the best feature in the church, the ornaments of the cove are elegant, and the lantern gives a decided air of cheerfulness to the church. The tribune is ceiled to form a half dome, springing from a simple impost moulding. The soffit is radiated, having the Hebrew name of the Deity in the centre. The altar screen is a mean and paltry design; it is composed of four Ionic columns sustaining an entablature, and a pediment above the centre; in the intercolumniations are inscribed the decalogue, &c. The pulpit and desks are grouped together on the north side of the tribune, near the altar. On the front of the gallery, above the principal entrance, is a brass plate bearing the following inscription:—

THIS CHURCH HAVING BEEN REBUILT, WAS CONSECRATED BY THE RIGHT REVEREND BEILBY, LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, ON THE 19 NOV. 1792, THE REVEREND JAMES SIMPKINSON, M. A. RECTOR, WILLIAM EVANS, EDWARD VAUX, CHURCHWARDENS.

The dimensions are as follows:—

	Ft.	In.
Exterior length.....	90	6
———— breadth of the principal front.....	53	0
———— height of tower.....	90	0
Diameter of the body exterior.....	62	6
———— interior.....	56	0
Radius of the tribune.....	10	0
Height of the interior to the cornice.....	30	6
———— crown of lantern.....	53	6
———— tribune to crown of arch.....	25	0

There are no monuments of particular interest in this church, being all tablets to private individuals. There are several memorials of the family of Graham of Kinross.

Priory of Augustine Friars.

On the spot of ground still retaining the name, formerly stood a convent of Mendicant-friars, called properly Friars Eremites of the order of St. Augustine. The house was a priory, founded A.D. 1253, by Humphrey de Bohun, ninth earl of Hereford and Essex, and lord high constable.

Reginald Cobham gave his message in London to enlarge it, in the year 1344. Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, re-edified this church in the year 1354, and his body was buried in the choir. The small spired steeple was overthrown by a tempest of wind in the year 1362, but was raised anew, and was standing in the year 1603, in a very dangerous and tottering condition; but such was the venerable regard the city had for it, that a petition being preferred to the lord-mayor and aldermen, by the inhabitants of St. Peter le Poor, they readily concurred to

promote the repair thereof all they could, by using their interest with the marquis of Winchester, to whom the property of that monastery and the lands adjoining belonged, and for that purpose drew up a letter to him, in the most pathetic words, and moving arguments, exciting him to proceed with that work ; which was as follows :

“ Right honourable, my very good lord,

“ There hath been offered of late unto this court a most just and earnest petition, by divers of the chiefest of the parish of St. Peter le Poor in London, to move us to be humble suitors unto your lordship, in a cause which is sufficient to speak for itself, without the mediation of any other, viz. for the repairing of the ruinous steeple of the church, some time called the Augustine fryars, now belonging to the Dutch nation, situated in the same parish of St. Peter le Poor, the fall whereof (which, without speedy prevention, is near at hand) must needs bring with it not only a great deformity to the whole city, it being for architecture one of the beautifulest and rarest spectacles thereof, but a fearful imminent danger to all the inhabitants next adjoining. Your lordship, being moved herein (as we understand) a year since, was pleased to give honorable promises, with hope of present help ; but the effects not following, according to your honourable intention, we are bold to renew the said suit again, eftsoons craving at your lordship's hands a due consideration of so worthy a work, as to help to build up the house of God, one of the chiefest fountains, from whence hath sprung so great glory to your lordship's most noble descendency of the Paulets, whose steps your lordship must needs follow, to continue to all posterity the fame of so bountiful benefactors both to the church and commonwealth.

“ So that I trust we shall have the less need to importune your lordship in so reasonable a suit : first, because it doth principally concern your lordship, being the owner of the greatest part of the said spire or steeple : but especially that by disbursing of a small sum of money, to the value of 50 or 60*l.* your lordship will do an excellent work, very helpful to many, and most grateful to all, as well English as strangers ; who by this means shall have cause to magnify to the world this so honourable and charitable an action. And I and my brethren shall much rejoyce to be relieved herein by your lordship's most noble disposition, rather than to fly to the last remedy of the law of the land, which in this case hath provided a writ *De reparatione facienda*.

“ Thus hoping as assuredly on your lordship's favour, as we pray incessantly for your continual felicity, we humbly take leave of your lordship. From London the 4th of August 1600.

Your lordship's humbly to be commanded,

Thomas Lowe,

Leonard Holiday,

Nicholas Mosly, mayor

Richard Markin,

Robert Hampson,
Ry. Godard,
John Wattes,
Thomas Smythe,
William Craven,
Humphrey Weld.

John Hart,
Henry Billingsly
Stephen Soame,
William Ryder,
John Gerrard,
Thomas Bennett.*

But this took no effect, and this fine ornament of the city was demolished.†

This house was valued at 57*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* and was surrendered by Thomas Hammond the prior, with twelve brethren, to the king, on the 12th of November, in the 30th of Henry VIII. A great part of this friary was granted to William Paulet, baron St. John of Basing, in Hampshire, created earl of Wiltshire, Jan. 19, 1550, and marquis of Winchester Oct. 12, 1551.

There were buried in this church, among many others of less note, Edmond, first son of Joan, mother to king Richard II. 1375.

Lady Margery de Ilderton, in Com. Northumberl. buried in Augustine Friars, London. Her will bore date, 1338.

Guy de Mericke, earl of St. Paul.

In the middle aisle Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, lord high constable, K. G., who died 1361.

Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Warren, K. G., beheaded 1393.

John de Vere, earl of Oxford, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1461.

William Bouchier, lord Fitz-Warine, obit circa 1470.

Dame Jane Norris, lady Bedford.

Anne, daughter to John viscount Welles.

In St. John's chapel, John, son of sir John Wingfield.

The lord Angleure, of France. By him the lord Tremayle of France.

In the Chapter-house, many of the barons slain at Barnet field, 1471.

In the body of the church, sir Thomas Courtney, son to the earl of Devonshire, and by him his sister.

Between St. James's altar, and St. Mary's, the lord William, marquis of Berkeley, and earl of Nottingham, and dame Joan, his wife. This William, marquis of Berkeley, by his last will, bearing date Feb. 6, 1491, bequeathed his body to be buried here in the friary of Augustine: and two friars to sing perpetually in the White-friars church in Fleet-street, in the suburbs of London, for the testator's soul, and the soul of Thomas Berkeley, his son, &c. Sir Thomas Brandon, knight, who married the lady marchioness, bequeathed by his will, anno 1509, to these friars Augustine, 60*l.* for a perpetual

* Mr. Malcolm very justly remarks 'we are at a loss which to wonder at most, the extreme meanness of his lordship, or the want of spirit in the corpo-

ration and the inhabitants of the rich parish of St. Peter-le-Poor,

† Strype's Stow, i. book ii. p. 114.

memory to be had of the said marquis Berkeley, and the said lady his wife : and his own, to be buried in the friars preachers, London.

William Collingborne, esq., beheaded, 1484.

Sir James Tirrell, sir John Windany, knights, beheaded 1502.

Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, K. G., beheaded 1521.

Guischard D'Angle, earl of Huntingdon, K. G., obit 1380.

In the successful cruises made by the English in the year 1545, about three hundred French ships were taken ; Henry converted the conventual churches into so many warehouses for the cargoes. This and the Black-friars he filled with herrings and other fishes, and the Grey friars were filled with wine.*

That portion of the church which was eastward, and not granted to the Dutch, the before-named Paulet, earl of Wilts, obtained in the fourth year of king Henry VIII., who of his special grace granted him *totam superiorem partem Ecclesiæ nuper fratrum Augustinen, infra civitatem London. viz. Le Quere, La Cros Ile, & capellas ibidem.*

The other part, namely, the steeple, choir and side aisles to the choir adjoining, the earl reserved to household uses, as for stowage of corn, coal and other things. His son and heir, the marquis of Winchester, sold the monuments of noblemen (there buried) in great number, the paving stones, &c. (which cost many thousands) for one hundred pounds, and in place thereof made stabling for horses. He caused the lead to be taken off the roof of the church, and laid tile instead ; which exchange of lead for tile, proved not so profitable as he looked for, but rather to his disadvantage.†

In the fourth of king Edward VI., he granted by letters patent, dated the 24th of July, 1551, all that church, except the choir, to John Alasco,‡ and a congregation of Germans, and other strangers, fled hither for the sake of religion, and to their successors, *in puram et liberam eleemosynam* ; and the church to be called 'The temple of the Lord Jesus ;' Alasco to be the first superintendent, and Gualter de Leone, Martinus Flandrus, Francis Riverius, and Richardus Gallus, to be the four first ministers : and this gift was confirmed by the successive princes to the Dutch strangers, and remains to them to this day, for the holy uses of prayer, preaching and administration of the sacraments.

It is customary for the Dutch and Walloon churches to pay a deference to every bishop of London, and to each lord-mayor, upon their first accession to their dignity and charge, and to present

* Holinshed, 968.

† Maitland, ii. p. 842.

‡ John Alasco was uncle to the king of Poland, and some time a bishop of the church of Rome ; having been driven from his country for his change of religious opinions, he settled at Embden, in East Friesland. He was

there chosen preacher to a congregation of Protestants, who, under the terror of persecution, fled to England, where they were protected by Edward VI. On the accession of Mary, Alasco was ordered to quit the kingdom, and died in Poland in 1560.

them with a piece of plate. Their ministers and elders of both churches, as representatives of the whole, at some convenient time, make their appearance before them, and one of the ministers makes a short congratulatory speech to the bishop in Latin, to the mayor in English.

The existing remains of the conventual church, comprising the whole of the nave, is a portion of the church which was rebuilt in 1354, by the earl of Hereford, and displays the most perfect example of the architecture of the fourteenth century in the city; it is far less ornamental than the generality of edifices of that age, but when the transepts and choir, with the lofty and elegant spire existed, it must have been a grand and extensive church, as the portion still remaining is larger than any parochial church in the metropolis. The west front is made by buttresses into central and lateral divisions: the former contains an entrance with a pointed arch covered with a frontispiece and pentice of wood of the latest description of pointed architecture, the jambs have attached columns, and the head of the arch the square headed architrave above it, which marks the workmanship of the sixteenth century; above this is a lofty and spacious window, with a pointed headway, bounded by a weather cornice, and divided into compartments by six perpendicular mullions; the head of the arch is occupied by two subarches, enclosing circles and trefoil tracery, and sustaining a larger circle, occupied by six quaterfoils radiating from the centre; the whole forming an elegant and pleasing group of ornamental stone work. The gable above the window is finished with a modern coping, behind which, on the ridge of the roof, is a small cupola of modern construction; the lateral divisions each contain a window, divided into four lights by three mullions, the arch filled with elegant quaterfoil tracery disposed in pleasing and fanciful forms, and bounded by a sweeping cornice; the elevation of both of these divisions is finished with a parapet raking up to the centre gable, and the southern angle is guarded by double buttresses; a polygonal staircase tower lighted by loopholes, is attached to the northern angle of the front; the upper part of this turret, as well as a portion of the walls of the main building, is modern. The north side of the church is partially concealed, towards the east, by attached buildings, and the part which is visible, is made by buttresses into five divisions, each containing a window similar to those in the lateral divisions of the west front. The south side of the church is more concealed than the other, the portion which may be seen from an adjacent court shews seven divisions made by buttresses, and containing windows exactly similar to those on the other side; in this uniformity the present church differs from the buildings of the period, in which the tracery of the windows was generally studiously varied, a series of different designs being met with repeated in succession, so that the same design occurs in every third or fourth window; in the present subject only two de-

signs are introduced throughout the whole of the building. Near the eastern extremity of the south side, is a modern arched entrance, with a heavy rusticated frontispiece, and the wall is finished, as well as the northern side, with a modern parapet of brickwork and stone coping ; near the entrance is a sun dial, with the motto, *DOCET UMBRA* ; the roof is covered with slates, which, as well as the finish of the side walls, are additions in modern times. The interior is divided into a nave and aisles, by eight pillars, each composed of a cluster of four cylindrical columns, and sustaining nine pointed arches on each side of the nave ; the arches are lofty, and are of the graceful and elegant form which prevailed in the period to which the church is above ascribed. The jambs of the windows are continued to the floor, forming a recess beneath the cills, almost universal in buildings of this period ; the east end of the church is closed by a blank wall. At the end of the south aisle, is still seen the arch of communication with the transept. The roof of the nave is composed of boards, supported on strong beams, all white-washed, that of the aisles is modern, and plastered. The windows of four divisions on the north side are destroyed, and the spaces walled up, with the exception of a modern window ; on the opposite side two windows are destroyed, and one modern one substituted ; in three of the windows of the south aisle, is the following inscription, six times repeated,

15 IESVS. 50.
TEMPLE.

surrounded by an ornamental border in stained glass, and these, together with a crown and a portion of the mantling of a coat of arms in the west window, is all that remains of stained glass in the building ; the inscriptions, it is to be recollected, were only set up at the period of the conversion of the building into a protestant church. The first division from the west end, is occupied by a gallery, vestry, and library, the former has a ballustraded Ionic front sustained upon columns ; on the frieze is the following inscription :—

ECCLESIE LONDINO BELGICÆ BIBLIOTHECA CONSTRUCTA
SUMPTIBUS MARIE DU BOIS, 1659.

This gallery contains a fine toned organ ; the next two divisions are vacant, and form a nave to the church, which occupies the remainder of the building ; the whole of the walls are handsomely wainscotted with cedar or mahogany, and the pews and screens are pannelled in the style of the early part of the seventeenth century, and are very fine specimens of carpentry. The altar screen, which is affixed to the eastern wall, is painted to imitate four Ionic columns of stone, with their entablature, the intercolumniations being inscribed with the commandments. In the pavement are several brassless slabs, which are alone the remnants of the numerous sepulchral monuments which once adorned the building ; the inlaid brasses were removed when the monuments of the church were so shamefully disposed of

at the commencement of the reformation, which æra, it is to be lamented, was disgraced by many similar acts of Vandalism. One stone in particular, had a cross flory in brass, the traces of which are very perfect. The numerous modern gravestones, almost composing the pavement of the church, commemorate many respectable Dutch families, whose names have graced the mercantile annals of the metropolis.

St. Anthony's Hospital.

On the north side of Threadneedle-street, in the parish of St. Benet Fink, near where the French church stands, was formerly the hospital of St. Anthony, some time a cell to that of St. Anthony of Vienna. It appears king Henry III. granted to the brotherhood of St. Anthony of Vienna a place amongst the Jews, which was some time their synagogue, and had been built by them, about the year 1231. But the Christians obtained of the king, that it should be dedicated to our blessed lady : and since, an hospital being there built, was called St. Anthony's of London. It was founded in the parish of St. Benet Fink, for a master, two priests, one school-master, and twelve poor men : after which foundation, amongst other things given to this hospital, one was a messuage and garden, whereon was built a large free-school, and one other parcel of ground, containing 37 feet in length, and 18 feet in breadth, in the parish of St. Benet Fink. This was given to the master of the hospital, to the enlarging of their church, and house to the same belonging, for a master, 14 priests, &c. in the 7th of Henry VI.

King Henry VI. in the 20th of his reign, gave to John Carpenter, doctor of divinity, master of St. Anthony's hospital, and to his brethren and their successors for ever, his manor of Ponington, with the appurtenances, with certain pensions and portions of Milburn, Turneworth, Charlton, and Upwimburne, in the county of Southampton, towards the maintenance of five scholars in the University of Oxford, to be brought up in the faculty of arts, after the rate of 10*d.* per week for every scholar : so that the said scholars, before their going to Oxford, be first instructed in the rudiments of grammar at the college of Eaton, founded by the said king.

In the year 1474, Edward the IVth granted to William Say, bachelor of divinity, master of the hospital of St. Anthony's, to have priests, clerks, scholars, poor men, and brethren of the same, clerks or laymen, choristers, proctors, messengers, and other things whatsoever, like as the prior and convent of St. Anthony of Vienna, &c. This hospital was annexed, united, and appropriated unto the collegiate church of St. George in Windsor, about the year 1485, as was reported by sir Anthony Baker, master of the said hospital, to sir John Woolfborne, knt. and other commissioners in the 37th of Henry VIII.

The proctors of this house were to collect the benevolence of

charitable persons towards the building and supporting thereof : and among other things remarkable in this place, Mr. Stow says, he remembered that the officers charged with the oversight of the markets in this city, did several times take from the market-people pigs starved, or otherwise unwholesome for man's sustenance ; these they used to slit in the ear ; and one of the proctors for St. Anthony's having tied a bell about the neck of one of them, and turned it to feed on the dunghills, no man would hurt or take it up, but if any gave them bread, or other feeding, such they would know, watch for, and daily follow, whining till they had somewhat given them : from whence arose the proverb, that such a one would follow such a one, and whine like an Anthony pig. But if one of these pigs grew to be fat, and came to good liking, as oftentimes they would, then the proctor took it up for the use of the hospital.*

Since the annexing this hospital to Windsor College, in the year 1449, the 14th of Henry VII. sir John Tate, some time ale-brewer, then a mercer, caused his brew-house, called the Swan, near adjoining to the said free chapel, college, or hospital of St. Anthony, to be taken down for the enlarging of the church, which was then newly built ; toward the building whereof the said Tate gave great sums of money.

This goodly foundation having a free-school and alms-houses for poor men, built of hard stone, adjoining to the west end of the church, was of old time confirmed by Henry VI. in the year 1501.

Sir John Tate deceased 1541, and was there buried in a monument by him prepared, as appeareth by an indenture tripartite, made between the said John Tate, the dean of Windsor, and William Milbourne, chamberlain.

Walter Champion, draper, one of the sheriffs of London, 1529, was buried there, and gave to the beadmen 20*l*. The lands, by year, of this hospital were valued, in the 37th year of Henry VIII. to be 55*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

Here was also an antient marble tomb of John Taylor, some time master of the Rolls, remaining long after the French enjoyed the church, viz.

Religionis interest monumenta extrui et ornai.

Johannes Taylor trigeminor, natu primus, illustrissimo rege Henrico VIII^o imperante, archichartophylax, in hac sacra æde teneris ab unguiculis enutritus, ad laudem Dei omnipotentis, et istius celebris et beatissimi patris Antonii ecclesiæ ornamentum et decus, ad oblivionis procacitatem, quæ rerum omnium citius obfuscatur memoria, effugandam, hoc vivus et superstes posuit, quia præstat tempestive quam fero sapere, executoribus negligentibus ac avaris hujusmodi curam relinquendo, Anno Dom. MDXXXII.

Quocunq ; ingrederis, sequitur mors corporis umbram.

* Maitland ii. p. 844.

Mr. Maitland says, 'one Johnson (a school-master here) became a prebendary of Windsor, and then (by little and little) spoiled this hospital : he first dissolved the choir, conveyed away the plate and ornaments, then the cells, and, lastly, put out the almsmen from their houses, appointing them portions of 12*d.* the week to each : but afterwards their houses, with others, were let out for rent, and the church was a preaching place for the French nation, who hold it of the church of Windsor.'

The French Church.

It is a plain structure in the form of an oblong square. The south side, which abuts on the street, is faced with stone, the basement appears to have been built with the materials of the old church ; the superstructure is in two stories, made by a string course and consists of a centre with lateral divisions ; in the first are three large arched windows, below which were two lintelled entrances, now walled up, a larger entrance having been made beneath and in part occupying the centre window ; in the upper story are three circular windows to correspond with those described, but rather smaller, all the lower windows are walled up to the springing of the arches. The angles are rusticated, and the elevation finishes with a cornice, in the centre of which is an elliptical pediment. The east front is concealed from general observation ; it is built of brick with stone dressings, and contains a large Venetian window between two arched and two circular ones corresponding with the portion described. The north side of the church has five arched windows with circular ones above ; this portion is built of brick and plastered. The west end is built against.

The interior is plain and neat. There are no columns, and it is roofed in one span. The ceiling is horizontal, coved at the sides and pierced with arches above the upper range of windows ; in the centre, is a large lantern light of recent construction. A gallery occupies the west, north, and south walls, the front of which is composed of an architrave and denticulated cornice and attic sustained on clustered pillars at the angles, and remarkably slight ones in the intervals with gilt leaved capitals of no regular order ; in the western branch of the gallery is an organ. The altar has a plain screen painted with drapery held back by cherubim and inscribed with the decalogue in French ; it partly conceals the Venetian window in the centre of the wall. The pulpit and desks are situated in the front of the rails of the altar, the former is polygonal and has a sounding board and canopy of the same form, it is constructed of oak and richly carved ; in a pew beneath the pulpit is a small font.

In this ward are several public offices, and halls of companies ; the principal object of interest is the extensive pile of buildings known as

The Bank of England.

It occupies an area of an irregular form, bounded on the south side by Threadneedle*-street, on the west by Princes-street, on the north by Lothbury, and on the east by Bartholomew lane.

The concerns of this establishment were originally commenced at Grocer's hall, and they continued to be carried on there during forty years; but the company's lease being nearly expired, and the increase of their business requiring larger premises, it was determined at a general court of proprietors, held on the 20th of January, 1732, that a hall and offices should be built in Threadneedle-street. In the following month the directors made a contract for the erection of the new building with Messrs. Dunn and Townsend, who were then employed at Greenwich hospital, and who agreed to complete the work by Michaelmas, 1733. The designs were made by Mr. George Sampson, and the fabric was raised under his direction; the front being of stone, and the major part of the offices of wood. The new Bank was first occupied on the 5th of June, 1734; and on the 1st of January following, a marble statue of William the Third was put up in the great hall with much ceremony. The ground which had been previously covered by the house and garden of sir John Houblon, the first governor of the company, was destined to become the site of the new structure.

In the 4th and 6th years of king Geo. III. two acts of parliament were obtained to enable the bank directors to purchase premises which adjoined to their buildings, in order to enlarge them; and by another act, passed in the intermediate year, the glebe land, the parsonage, &c. belonging to the rector of St. Christopher le Stocks, were vested in the governor and company. Other houses and ground had been purchased at different periods; yet the directors, still finding themselves in want of room, and perceiving by the riotous transactions which occurred in June, 1780, that St. Christopher's church might become a dangerous fortress in case of a determined attack upon the bank, they entered into an agreement with the patron and rector, and under the sanction of parliament, became in the following year, possessed of the entire parish of St. Christopher, with the exception of a portion of the Royal Exchange, and the habitations of seven parishioners on the west side of Princes street. Since that time the church has been taken down, and the spot on which it stood is now a part of the site of the bank itself. Another act to enable the company to purchase contiguous houses and ground, was passed in the year 1793; and in 1800, (39th and 40th Geo. III. chap. 89), they were further empowered to purchase houses, &c. and to improve the surrounding avenues. Under the successive operation of these statutes, the bank has been completely

* Anciently Three-needle-street.

insulated ; and the buildings progressively extended as the greatly increased, and still accumulating business made it necessary.

The names of the architects under whom, in succession, the bank buildings have been erected, are Mr. George Sampson, sir Robert Taylor, and John Soane, esq. R. A. and professor of architecture. From the designs of the latter gentleman, the whole of the present exterior walls have been built. The former centre of the principal or south front, with some of the apartments on the same side, were by Sampson ; the lateral wings, and the returns on the east and west sides, with the several offices immediately attached, were built by sir Robert Taylor, between the years 1770 and 1786 ; all the other and far more extensive buildings, have been designed and erected by Mr. Soane, between the year 1788, and the present time.

The exterior walls of this edifice measure 365 feet on the south side, 449 on the west side, 410 on the north side, and 245 on the east side. Within this circuit, are nine open courts, a spacious rotunda, court, and committee rooms, numerous public offices, an armoury, a printing office, library, &c. besides various private apartments for the chief officers and servants. The marshy soil on which a part of the buildings is raised, (the ancient stream of Walbrook having taken its course in this direction) rendered it necessary to pile the foundations, and to construct counter arches beneath the walls. When the foundations of the principal front were laid in 1732, oyster shells were dug up in a moorish soil at the depth of thirty feet below the surface of the ground.*

The old design of the principal front, which extends about eighty feet, was of the Ionic order ; it consisted of two stories on a rusticated basement. In this design, simplicity and grandeur were combined into a dignified elevation of character that perfectly accorded with the intention of the building, but was singularly foiled by the wings attached by sir Robert Taylor ; who, instead of making his work harmonize with the original and admirable plan of Mr. Sampson, in which external propriety was united to internal convenience, deviated into a more sumptuous yet meretricious style, whose prevailing characteristic was gaiety and flutter. In the façade of the wings, (which he copied from a small ornamental building by Bramante, in the Belvidere gardens, at Rome,) Corinthian columns, fluted and gutherooned, were arranged in pairs along the whole front, supporting a pediment at each extremity, and a ballustraded entablature between ; the intercolumniations having arched recesses : in the tympanum of each pediment was a bust within a circular niche : the returns at each end were in the same style.

The whole of this front has been rebuilt or rather covered with a new façade from the designs of Mr. Soane during the last four years : much has been said by way of criticism upon this work, but all must allow it to possess at least the merit of uniformity ; the several

* Mait. L. nd. p. 623, ed. 1739.

discordant portions of the old front have given way to an entire design, upon the merits or demerits of which our plan will not allow us to enter at large. In pulling down a portion of the old western wing the wall appeared to have been built with the materials of the church; the old work of sir Robert Taylor in part exists behind the new façade, the prominent parts only having been removed. The present design like the former consists of a centre and wings. The former portion is made in height into three stories; the walls are marked with horizontal lines in the stucco work resembling rustics; the basement story has a large arched entrance in the centre between two smaller ones, the rest is occupied by four semicircular niches: in the mezzanine story are seven windows nearly square. This portion of the elevation is fronted by eight Corinthian columns imitated from the temple of the sybils at Tivoli, the columns rest upon a continued plinth broken before the entrances and they sustain an entablature; the shafts are fluted and the capitals are uncommon but by no means handsome specimens of the order: they approach more nearly to the composite, for which they would be mistaken by any unpractised eye; the frieze is embellished with the Grecian fret which almost characterizes the works of the architect, and upon so large a scale as the present, has any thing but an elegant appearance; the cymatium is enriched with the heads of lions at intervals.

The cornice is surmounted by a blocking course broken by square acroteria, situated over the columns, crowned with spherical caps and enriched with honeysuckles on the sides; upon the crowns of the six central ones, are anomalous ornaments resembling decanter stopples. The third story is an attic, and is made by antæ corresponding in number and situation with the columns, into seven divisions containing windows lintelled and covered with cornices resting on consoles: the antæ are surmounted by a cornice and blocking course which differs from the lower example, in being crowned with a subcornice, broken between the acroteria, which in lieu of the caps are terminated with abaci sustaining six amphoræ in the centre and two angular caps at the ends; between the six central acroteria is a second blocking course which bears the inexhaustible fret. The returns of the attic story have each a window corresponding with those described; the chimneys are more ornamental than such subjects are usually found; each group consists of six twisted columns formed after the Greek Doric; the capitals sustain an architrave, above which are seen the ends of the flues. Chimney-pots are certainly unsightly objects, but it is questionable whether such Boëotian compositions as the columns which are here substituted for them are not equally so. The wings correspond in their general features with the centre. The elevation rests upon a continued plinth, which varies in its height, owing to the irregular line of the street: they are each subdivided into a centre and lateral divisions, the central is recessed; the wall is ornamented with blank windows of the same description as in the attic of the centre with square pannels over

them; the recess is occupied by six columns. The side divisions are again partitioned by antæ into three portions. The centre is occupied by a large lintelled niche, having the appearance of a blank entrance; in the lateral divisions are smaller niches with square pannels above. The entablature is continued, as well as the blocking course, with its accompaniments along the whole line of the wings, it is surmounted by a low attic wall, finished by a sub-cornice above the centre, and fantastic turret looking groups over the antæ of the side divisions: each of these appendages is square in plan, and consist of four tall pedestals, crowned with the angular caps before described, and united by a continuation of the attic wall, pierced with arches to keep up the communication along the parapet, which would otherwise be interrupted by these turrets. The exterior angles of the building are rounded off, and the wall formed into a recess, flanked with antæ, and occupied by two columns; the attic wall is discontinued, and in its place is an acroterium sustaining two scrolls and an escallop shell; the other fronts of the building, owing to the irregularity of the site, could not possibly be uniform with each other, they will, therefore, be taken separately.

The eastern front in Bartholomew lane alone corresponds with the southern or principal one, already described; assimilating in its main features with one of the wings. The centre is recessed, and contains eight columns, having a lintelled entrance on one side, and a niche to correspond on the other; the walls are then continued in length, and are ornamented with blank windows and pannels, the attic and minor embellishments as before, the northern angle is also rounded and recessed, and contains two columns. The northern front is older than the portions described; it consists of an ornamented wall sustained on a stylobate; the face of the wall is marked with rustics. In the centre is a projection beyond the face of the wall, decorated with two pilasters and two antæ, the intervals between which are embellished with a niche, bounded by an architrave, and surmounted by a cornice and pannels. The continued entablature which predominates throughout the building, is here surmounted with a blocking course, broken by acroteria, the two central ones sustaining amphoræ, and the others spherical caps, as before described; the elevation is heightened by an attic, in the breadth equal only to the central division of the substructure, this is surmounted by a cornice and pediment, enriched with acroteria; the side walls recede and have three niches on each side of the central projection; the blocking course is broken by the acroteria as before; to these portions succeed entrances; the eastern one leading into the Lothbury court, and the western into the more private portion of the structure. They are uniform, each consisting of a lofty arched gateway, surmounted by a pediment; on each side of both the entrances is a recess, flanked by antæ, and containing two columns; above which the blocking course is broken, to make way for two cubical turrets surmounted by volutes, and connected by an attic

wall, the continuation of the main wall beyond the entrances at both extremities contains three niches, and the blocking course and acroteria are applied as a finish to the elevation. The western angle has always been regarded, and with great justice, as a splendid architectural composition. It consists of a stylobate, semicircular in plan, and sustaining six columns, four of which in front are disposed in the same form as the stylobate, and sustain the main entablature, which is here brought out into a bow, and the frieze splendidly enriched with the skulls of oxen, connected by festoons of foliage suspended from the horns; two other columns are situated in the rear, which in due subordination to the principal range have plain shafts, and in the wall at the back is a false entrance. The whole composition is flanked by two pair of insulated columns, over which the entablature breaks, the finish is an attic wall and turrets corresponding with the portions already described, but in a richer style of detail.

The western front in its general features assimilates with the one last described, but is in a plainer style; the design has only been completed with the close of the year 1827. It has no centre, and is not uniform in itself. The face of the wall is broken by niches as before, and it has a lofty lintelled entrance covered with a cornice resting on consoles; after an interval in the wall on each side is a recess containing two columns, and similarly decorated with those in the northern front; the entablature is continued along this front, but instead of the blocking course, is a balustrade broken by turrets above the recesses, corresponding in that respect with the northern front, and by an attic wall pierced by five arched windows, and surmounted by a pediment above the entrance.

It would be very difficult, and perhaps impossible, to give a complete idea of the interior of the Bank, without the aid of a ground plan. The principal entrance from Threadneedle-street opens by a large arched gateway (having a smaller entrance on each side,) into a quadrangular paved court, with which all the leading communications are connected.

Before the late improvements, many of the offices which should have been approximate to each other, were widely separated, and the approaches to them irregular and difficult to be found, so that the public business was very materially delayed. To remedy this great defect, which had resulted from the buildings having been erected at various periods, and with different degrees of accommodation, the governors and directors consulted Mr. Soane, who recommended that the whole should be simplified in accordance with one general plan, and every future addition and alteration made subservient to the same grand system; by which means the inconveniences complained of would be gradually diminished: under this arrangement one main line of connection has been opened through the interior from south to north; namely, from Threadneedle-street through the paved court, pay hall and bullion-court into Lothbury,

and affording easy communications with the court and committee-rooms, the governor's, deputy governor's and waiting-rooms, the discount-office, the treasury, the bullion-office, the general cash-book office, the chief cashier's office, the chancery-office, the secretary's office, &c. At the entrance to the secretary's office the main passage turns westward, and leads to the land-tax-redemption-office, the loan or property-office, the bank-note-office, and the stamping office, the drawing office in the accountant's department, the accountant's office for the new specie and various other offices dependant upon them. Between the land-tax-redemption and the loan or property-offices, is a passage leading to the accountant's office for the old Specie. On the west side of the paved court is the dividend pay-office; adjoining to which is the green court, (formerly St. Christopher's church-yard,) which gives communication to the cheque-office, the reduced annuity-office, the armoury, the barracks, and the bank-note printing-office.

The east side of the paved court leads to the rotunda, the 3 per cent office, the 4 per cent office, the bank stock-office, the 3 per cent. consols dividend-office, the 3 per cent. consol and unclaimed dividend-office; and through the latter, communicates with the new entrance from Lothbury. Through this disposition of the avenues, the inconveniences that formerly arose to persons who had business to transact in the 3 per cent consol-office, and were therefore obliged to pass through the crowded rotunda have been entirely obviated.

The principal suite of apartments is on the ground floor, and there are no rooms over the chief offices. Beneath this floor however, and even below the surface of the ground, there is more building, and a greater number of rooms than in the entire superstructure.

Our survey of the interior will be commenced with the paved court, which is composed of the back front of the pile of building which forms the centre of the principal façade before described, on the south side, the pay hall on the north, and by façade walls on the east and west; the two former are parts of the original building by Sampson, the others of that of sir Robert Taylor. The south side is in two stories faced with Portland stone; it consists of a principal story upon a rusticated basement, pierced with seven arches, three of which are entrances and the others windows; the upper story is partitioned into divisions by eight Ionic pilasters, the intervals containing windows; the whole is finished with an entablature with heavy vases on the cornice; the front of the hall, which forms the north side of the court, is also faced with stone, and consists of a centre and side divisions, the former is ornamented with four three-quarter Corinthian columns sustaining an entablature and pediment; the latter is continued over the side divisions and is crowned with a balustrade; the tympanum of the pediment has an alto relievo of Britannia holding a cornucopiæ, from which guineas appear to be falling. The intercolumniations and side divisions are occupied by

windows and an entrance between the central pair of columns; the east and west walls have each entrances, accompanied by two Corinthian columns, sustaining an entablature and pediment; in the west wall is a second entrance which leads into the dividend warrant-office, which is bounded by the wall of the western wing of the principal front; this office is the work of sir Robert Taylor; it is a plain room, 45 feet by 41, covered by a coved ceiling, with an oval lantern in the centre; the cheque-office which adjoins to it is 41 feet by 28. The other entrance, on the same side, leads into a court having an iron railing surrounding a square grass plot and plantation, which was the burying ground belonging to St. Christopher's Church. This is bounded on the north, west, and south sides by a colonnade, being a portion of sir Robert Taylor's building, differing from the wings only in having the arches pierced for windows; and on the east side, in part by the hall, and in the remainder by the façade wall: an entrance at the south eastern angle of this court leads into a large and handsomely fitted up office, for the new four per cents, the plan is a parallelogram, and is made into two divisions by a screen of Roman Doric columns coupled, sustaining an entablature, the residue is covered with a domed ceiling sustained on pendentives springing from an entablature, over four groups of Doric columns in the angles. In the centre of the ceiling is a lantern light, the offices just described occupy the site of the church. There are others on the west side of the quadrangle, of no particular interest, and above the balustrade has recently been raised an unsightly attic. Returning to the paved court, and crossing to the entrance, opposite to that through which we have just passed, we are led by a tortuous passage into the rotunda, the light is artificially and not inelegantly let into this passage by its roof, through a domed lantern, tastefully decorated with bustos and caduceus; on the south side of this passage is a recently constructed office, for the business of the branch banks departments. It is perfectly plain, with the exception of a frieze of foliage on the walls, and the light is admitted by a lantern.

The rotunda is a spacious circular hall, the walls being surrounded by a series of eight arched recesses, surmounted by a cornice, above which are eight semicircular windows, and the whole is covered with a hemispherical dome and lantern light. The original rotunda by sir Robert Taylor, having been roofed with timber, was, on a survey in 1794, found to be in such a decayed state, that it was judged effectual to take the whole down, and in the following year the present fabric was erected from the designs and under the direction of Mr. Soane.* It measures 57 feet in diameter, and about the same in height, to the lower part of the lantern; the divisions between the lights are formed by twelve caryatidæ, which support the soffit of the lantern, and have not an unpleasing

* Brayley's Hist. of London, ii. p. 563.

though singular effect; a want of light, or some defect in the original construction, has been remedied by an unsightly skylight in the centre of the roof, having the effect of shewing the statues, which were before hid in gloom, to greater perfection. The large iron stoves which formerly stood in this apartment have been removed, and open fire-places introduced, as being more favourable to ventilation. Here also large desks, with pens, ink, &c., are placed for public convenience.

Various other offices communicate with the rotunda, the main features of which are the same, although each office varies in its ornaments. The plan is parallelogrammatic, the arrangement of the structure cruciform, with a dome and lantern in the centre. They are all constructed of incombustible materials, a circumstance, which when it is recollected that much timber entered into the construction of sir Robert Taylor's buildings, will account for the rebuilding of the bank so soon after its completion. The various stock offices originally built by sir Robert Taylor, have been taken down and replaced by those which we now proceed to describe.

In each office under the several letters of the alphabet, are arranged the books on which the names of all persons having property in the funds are registered, as well as the particulars of their respective interests.*

On the north side of the rotunda, in one of the arches, is a doorway leading into the three per cent. consol dividend office, which is in length 64 feet, and in breadth 45 feet 9 inches: the dome over the lantern light is supported by fluted doric columns. Adjoining to this, and built in the same style, is the three per cent consol office, which was erected by Mr. Soane on the site of the old bank stock office, and an adjoining apartment: it is 89 feet 9 inches in length, and 50 in breadth. This noble apartment was designed from models of the ancient Roman

* The following regulations for conducting the business of the transfer offices were made by the bank directors, after the conviction of Francis Fenton, one of their clerks, for forgery, in September, 1790.

‘No transfer to be entered without a ticket.

‘No stock to be allowed to be transferred till it has been accepted.

‘No transfer to be entered nor witnessed in any of the offices but by the clerks belonging to each division in their respective offices. Although a clerk in one office may not witness a transfer in another, yet he may be allowed to vouch for the identity of the party transferring, but must sign his name at length to such voucher. All other persons who shall vouch for the

identity of the party transferring, must sign their names at length.

‘All clerks in the transfer offices when they shall see a person about to sign a transfer, or an acceptance, must notify to each person what he or she are about to do, more particularly when the party appears to be unacquainted with the business.

‘The supervisors are requested to sign the transfers, adding the letter S at the end of their names.

‘They are likewise required whenever they meet with any irregularity or omission in a transfer, to report it immediately to the head of the office.

‘The hours of acceptance are from nine o'clock till eleven; and from half past one till three o'clock.’

baths. It has ornamented piers sustaining a vaulted ceiling, in the centre of which rises an elegant dome, with lantern lights supported by caryatides. The soffits of the arches are decorated after the antique, with sunk pannels, roses, and other classical enrichments. In this office is an entrance from the Lothbury court. On the east side of the rotunda is another entrance communicating by a circular vestibule with the eastern entrance in St. Bartholomew lane. This vestibule is the last relic of sir Robert Taylor's work in the eastern wing, and the neglected state of its repairs betoken its speedy destruction. On the north side of this vestibule is an office for the Bank and other stocks; the arrangement resembles the other offices, the roof of the lantern light being supported by iron trusses in place of columns. On the south side of the vestibule is the three per cent. reduced office, the lantern of which is more lofty than the others, and ornamented with Ionic columns and stained glass. Our space will not allow us to notice these various offices more minutely, but architectural connoisseurs will be greatly pleased on going through the Bank, and noticing the improvement which the architect has attained in the design of each office as the work proceeded, until the erection of the office which is now appropriated to the three and a half per cent. reduced and other stocks; it is situated in the south side of the rotunda, the entrance is in one of the arches in a corresponding style with the consol office, it is the most beautiful office erected by Mr. Soane; and is built on the site of another erected by sir Robert Taylor, which was singularly enough a copy of the interior of the church of St. Martin in the fields. The present is more classically and profusely embellished than any of the others, and displays the climax of improvement, which the architect was enabled to attain in consequence of the progressive building of the edifice. The pendentives are enriched with carving in basso relievo, in circles, of allegorical subjects with the caduceus, and the ceiling of the lantern is sustained upon sixteen cariatidal female statues in pairs, the size of life, imitated from the Pandroseum at Athens, and better known in the metropolis by the copies introduced in the design of St. Pancras' church. The light is admitted as well above the heads of the statues as behind them; in consequence, that desirable cheerfulness is attained, which is wanting in many of the other lanterns, and the absence of which occasioned the formation of the unsightly skylight above the great rotunda.

The pay hall, which fronts the main entrance, is a part of the original building, by Sampson. The front has been already described. The interior measures 79 feet in length, by 40 in width. Here bank-notes convertible into cash and the banking business, is transacted. At the east end of the hall is a statue of king William by Cheere; below which, on the pedestal, is the following inscription :—

HISTORY OF LONDON.

OB
 LEGIBUS VIM
 JUDICIIS AUCTORITATEM
 SENATUI DIGNITATEM,
 CIVIBUS UNIVERSIS JURA SUA
 TAM SACRA QUAM CIVILIA RESTITUTA,
 ET ILLUSTRISSIMÆ DOMUS HANNOVERIANÆ
 IN IMPERIUM BRITANNICUM SUCCESSIONEM
 POSTERIS CONFIRMATAM
 OPTIMO PRINCIPI
 GULIELMO TERTIO
 CONDITORI SUO,
 GRATO ANIMO POSUIT, DICAVITQUE
 HUIUS AERARII SOCIETAS
 A. C. MDCCXXIV HARUMQUE ÆDIUM I.

Translation.

‘ For restoring efficacy to the laws—Authority to the courts of justice—Dignity to the parliament—to all his subjects their religion and liberties, and confirming them to posterity, by the succession of the illustrious House of Hanover to the British throne—To the best of princes, William the Third, founder of the Bank, this corporation from a sense of gratitude, has erected this statue, and dedicated it to his memory, the year of our Lord 1724, and the first year of this building.’

The clock, which is contained in a building erected for the purpose directly over the hall, is a very ingenious piece of mechanism; and is intended, as much as possible, to obviate the inconvenience frequently experienced in the various offices most immediately connected with the stock business, by the clocks differing from each other several minutes in time. This, with the present clock, can never be the case; for as the hands are all moved by one machine, whether that be right as to time, or faster or slower than the true time, the hands must all shew the same as the regulating hand which is attached to the clock. The whole of the communication is carried on by means of brass rods, properly arranged within the roof of the hall, and from thence continued externally, along the top or roof of the different offices in which the time is to be shewn. From the external rods, smaller ones are carried into the building to the hands of the respective dial-plates, which are numerous. The aggregate length of the various rods employed to communicate the motion, is about 700 feet; and the weight of them is between six and seven cwt. The number of wheels in constant action is about 200; yet notwithstanding the length of the communication, the weight of the rods, and the quantity of wheels, the entire power requisite to keep the machine in play does not exceed the weight of seven pounds on the periphery of the wheel that first communicates the motion, and which wheel is ten inches in diameter. The clock is wound up twice a week; the principal weight is between and three four cwt. Besides shewing the time on the dial-plates as already stated, this clock

strikes the hours and quarters on very large bells, so as to denote the same to those offices which have not dial-plates from it.*

The court-room was designed by sir Robert Taylor, and is unquestionably one of the best compositions that he ever made. It is a very superb apartment of the composite order, 60 feet long and 31 feet 6 inches wide, with large and well-proportioned Venetian windows on the south side; these overlook the church-yard of St. Christopher, which now forms a pleasant area planted with trees and shrubs. On the north side are three fire-places, having sumptuous chimney-pieces ornamented with statuary marble; the central one is particularly grand. At the east and west ends are coupled columns, detached from the walls, supporting enriched arches, which sustain an horizontal ceiling, highly decorated with stuccoed ornaments of varied character. The west end communicates by folding doors, with an elegant octagonal committee-room, where also is a rich marble chimney-piece; and over it a clever half-length painting of William the Third, who is represented in armour. The governor's-room, which is square, has an intersected ceiling, with semi-circular windows near the top, the chimney-piece is of statuary marble, and above it is a very large mirror; against the opposite wall is a fine painting by Morland, of the Bank, Bank-buildings, Cornhill, and Royal Exchange, from an interesting point of view near the Mansion-house. The ante-room contains a good half-length portrait of Abraham Newland, esq. who was chief cashier to the Bank, from 1782 till 1807; and a whole length by Hickey, of Mr. Daniel Race, who also was a chief cashier, and is represented as a diminutive man, habited in black. These paintings were executed by order of the directors, in grateful and honourable testimony of their approbation of the faithful services of the persons thus commemorated. In the adjoining waiting-room on brackets, are two fine busts, in statuary marble, by Nollekens, of the celebrated statesmen, Charles James Fox, and William Pitt. The whole of this suite of apartments is elegantly fitted up, and appropriately furnished.

The chief cashier's office is a spacious apartment, (measuring 45 feet by 30) built in imitation of the temple of the sun and moon at Rome; with large and lofty windows, but perfectly simple in decoration. Connected with it is a room for the chief cashier, as well as a smaller interior office for conducting the more confidential concerns of this department. The accountant's office for one and two pound notes is 95 feet long, 38 feet 9 inches broad, and 38 feet high. The ceiling, which is waggon-headed, and ornamented with sunk pannels, is sustained by Ionic columns standing upon pedestals. This apartment formerly presented a most curious scene during office hours, from the number of clerks who are employed here, and who are mostly young men; a due gradation being observed in the

* The ingenious makers of this curious machine were Messrs. Thwaites and Reed, Rosomond-street, Clerkenwell.—*Brayley*, ii. p. 560.

management of the concerns of the Bank company, and the servants being regularly promoted according to merit and seniority. The ante-room to the discount-office, which has been built of late years for the public use, should be noticed as having been designed after a portion of the remains of Adrian's villa. The accountant's office for five pound notes and upwards, is 94 feet in length, 25 in breadth, and about 13 in height. Over this is the bank note printing-office, which is of similar dimensions as to length and breadth, but considerably higher: about forty printers are regularly employed here. The offices in this part have a communication through the bullion court, with the entrance from Lothbury: the buildings surrounding the former display a neat entablature, supported by pilasters and columns of the Corinthian order.

The new entrance on this side opens by a spacious and lofty archway into Lothbury court, which exhibits a very singular yet interesting display of architectural designs after some of the best specimens of Grecian and Roman art. 'This court forms an irregular quadrangle; the brick buildings on the east and west sides are partially masked by open screens, constructed with stone, and consisting of a lofty entablature, surmounted by vases, and supported on fluted columns of the Corinthian order, the bases of which rest on the upper part of a double flight of steps: these were copied from the beautiful temple of the sybils near Tivoli. On the south side, forming the entrance into the bullion court, is a magnificent arch and façade, designed on the model of the triumphal arch of Constantine at Rome. The entablature is supported by Corinthian columns, fluted, and crowned with statues, emblematical of the four quarters of the globe: the intercolumniations are enriched by basso-relievi in pannels, executed by the late eminent sculptor, T. Banks, Esq. R. A., and allegorically representing the Thames and the Ganges. The great roses in the vaulting of the arch are exact copies from those of the Temple of Mars the avenger, at Rome. The north side of this court contains the lodge, and other offices. All the buildings in this part of the Bank, and from hence westward to Princes-street, have been erected from the designs, and under the direction of Mr. Soane.*

From the passage connected with the new entrance in Princes-street are direct communications with many of the principal offices, but this entrance has not yet been opened to the public. The vestibule or entrance hall, is designed in a very singular taste, and from the massiveness of the columns, which are of the Doric order, without bases, and posited on three different planes, of various heights, in imitation of the Propylæa, at Athens, it assumes the impressive and solemn character of a mausoleum. The two columns next the door seem intended to exemplify a passage in Vitruvius, in which he is supposed to direct the construction of columns larger in the middle than at the base; and of which a few examples may be found in Si-

* Brayley, Hist. Lon. ii, p. 566.

cily. In the centre is a small dome, classically ornamented: the vaultings, and other parts, are also decorated after the antique. The effect of the light and shade is broad and strongly defined.

The engraver's rooms, and library, are also on this side. The armoury is a large square apartment, containing the arms and accoutrements of the Bank volunteers. The arms are kept in the most complete order; and in adjoining departments are depositaries for the regimentals, an orderly room, and every other appropriate convenience. The barracks are conveniently fitted up for the accommodation of the regular guard which is nightly posted here to ensure the safety of the building, and which consists of 30 privates, one drummer, two serjeants, and a superior officer. The vaults, in which the bullion, coin, bank-books, &c. are deposited, are of vast strength, and wholly incombustible.

Besides the offices above described, there are many others in this edifice; yet capacious and numerous as they be, they are still insufficient for the convenient management of the immensely accumulated business which the extraordinary events of the last forty years have entailed on this corporation. So extensive are its present concerns, that upwards of a thousand persons are constantly employed in the various departments and offices within the building.

At what period the knowledge of banking was introduced into this country is unknown; though it may reasonably be conjectured to have been within a short time after the Conquest. There can be little doubt of its having been first practised here by the Italian merchants; all of whom, who were engaged in money transactions, were distinguished both in France and England, by the name of Lombards or Tuscans. These merchants being dispersed throughout Europe, 'became very convenient agents for the popes, who employed them to receive and remit the large revenues they drew from every state which acknowledged their ecclesiastical supremacy.' Hence, and from their being employed to lend the money thus gathered, upon interest, they are called by Matthew Paris, the 'popes' merchants.' We learn from the same historian, that some of the English nobles availed themselves of the same agency, and 'sowed their money to make it multiply.'

Henry the Third, in his 29th year, forbade his subjects to borrow money from any foreign merchants. This was on account of the great exactions which they are said to have committed; for the *Caursini*, as the money-lenders were about this time denominated,*

* This name is commonly derived from the *Corsini*, a noble family of Florence, who were engaged in trade; yet Muratori (*Antiq. Vol. I. Diss. 16.*) strenuously denies that they had any connection with the money lenders called *Caursini*. This latter appellation, he states, was acquired from the

city of Cahors, in France, which was the general rendezvous of these traders, whether French or Italians; and through which they were called *Caorsini*, *Caturcini*, &c. His authorities are Benevenuto, of Imola, who wrote in the year 1380; and Du Cange the learned French glossarist.

are accused of taking the most merciless advantage of the necessities of those who applied to them for pecuniary aid. Previously to this, in 1235, when the king and most of the prelates of England were indebted to them, the bishop of London attempted to expel the Caursini from the city, but the superior influence of the pope, who supported 'his own merchants' against the bishop, prevailed, and they were still suffered to remain. In 1521, they were accused by the king's command, of heresy, schism, and treason; on this occasion, some were imprisoned, and others fled, or concealed themselves: a bull was soon afterwards obtained from the pope, enjoining the king to treat them favourably.* In the reign of Henry the Sixth, the customs were mortgaged to the Lombard merchants as security for money lent to that sovereign.

After the credit of the foreign merchants had declined in England, or rather, after the spirit and enterprise of our own merchants had obtained for themselves an enlarged proportion of those advantages that had previously been enjoyed by foreigners, the goldsmiths became the principal bankers of London; and so continued till the period of the revolution of 1688. Several schemes, however, had in the intermediate time, been promulgated for the general good, but it was not till the year 1694, that the public mind was sufficiently awakened to the utility of such an establishment, that legal provisionⁿ was made to carry it into effect.

The most strenuous and persevering of those was Mr. William Patterson, an experienced merchant of London, and a native of Scotland.

This gentleman had observed the difficulties with which the government raised the supplies for the year, and had seen an English minister under the necessity of applying to the common council for a loan of a few thousand pounds on the first payments of the land-tax—and even taking it in sums so low as 20*l*. He therefore proposed the establishment of a national bank, but met with great opposition; at length, all difficulties were obviated, and in 1694, an act of parliament was passed, authorising the subscribers to raise the sum of 1,200,000*l*. by loan, and to incorporate the lenders into a body, under the title of "the governor and company of the Bank of England." No person was to subscribe more than 20,000*l*.; and the company was not only prohibited from raising more than 1,200,000*l*. unless authorized by act of parliament, but they were not allowed to trade either by themselves or by the means of any agent in any sort of goods or merchandize; their business being confined to dealing in gold, silver, bullion, or bills of exchange. The company had another privilege which has been rarely acted upon, that of lending money "on plate, lead, tin, copper, steel, and iron, at four per cent," and selling them, if not redeemed within three months after the time fixed for their redemption had expired.

* Rym. Fœd. Vol. i. p. 467.

It was at first intended that the government should give only five per cent for the loan of this money, and an office was opened to receive deposits, but with the exception of 5000*l.* subscribed by the lords of the treasury, the subscriptions did not amount to more than 2,100*l.* ; this was owing to the interest offered by government, being three per cent lower than the usual rate. When, however, it was agreed to secure to the company 100,000*l.* a year out of the receipts of the exchequer, the subscription list was filled in ten days, and the deposit of 25 per cent. paid.

The first years of the bank of England were by no means prosperous, owing to its having agreed to take the clipped and deteriorated coin at par in exchange for its own notes, which in consequence were at a discount of fifteen or twenty per cent.

Whilst the Bank was in this embarrassed state, various pasquinades and lampoons issued from the press in derision of the plan whereon it was founded. In one of these, intituled 'the trial and condemnation of the trustees of the Land Bank at Exeter Exchange for murdering the Bank of England at Grocer's-hall;' a whimsical will is read, in which the bank company, after devising its 'soul to the devil,' and making various other bequests, is made to say, 'and we hereby constitute our directors, executors of this our will, giving unto each of them power out of our cash to discount their own tallies, bills, and notes, at par; and the bills and notes of other our creditors, at the highest discount they can get for the same: and our body we commit to be buried, with all privacy, lest our creditors arrest our corpse.' The epitaph which follows, and which states the Bank to have died May 5, 1696, in the third year of its age, says farther, that the company had 'issue legitimate, by their common seal, 1,200,000*l.* called bank bills; and by their cashier 2,000,000 sons of whores, called speed's notes.' In another satirical effusion that appeared at the same period with the title of 'a new ballad upon the Land Bank, or credit restored,' is this verse :

I'll have a law made,
None shall set up the trade,
To borrow, or lend money,
But they at Grocer's shop,
Who are at a full stop,
And neither pay *all* nor *any* !

The assistance of parliament now became necessary, and a new act was passed, authorizing the corporation to increase its capital to 2,201,171*l.* 10*s.* and other privileges being granted to the company, its credit was completely restored; so much so that the bank stock, which had been given in exchange for exchequer tallies, then at a discount of from forty to fifty per cent. rose twelve per cent. above par. The exchequer tallies were afterwards paid off by the bank at par, by which means many persons, who had bought them when at a great discount, amassed large fortunes.*

* Sir Gilbert Heathcote is said to have gained by the rise of price, above 60,000*l.*

The bank had hitherto been a corporation, assisting, 'but not connected with the state further than in the relation of a lender to a borrower, but in the year 1706, it became the direct and immediate agent of government by undertaking to issue exchequer bills to the amount of a million and a half sterling, which paid as in later times an interest of two-pence per diem for every 100*l*.

A most important statute to the welfare and credit of the Bank was made in 1708, (6th queen Anne, chap. 22.) when it was enacted that during the continuance of the corporation, no body politic whatever, erected, or to be erected, nor company, nor partnership, exceeding the number of six persons in England, should borrow, owe, or take up, any sums of money, on their own bills or notes, payable on demand, or in any less time than six months from the borrowing thereof.' This provision is stated to have been more particularly aimed at the Mine Adventure Company, which had recently set up banking, and issued cash notes. In the same year another considerable run (as it is technically phrased) was made upon the bank, in consequence of an apprehended invasion from France, in favour of the Pretender; and the demands were so great that an additional call for 20*l*. per cent. was made upon the capital: by this means, and through the proffered advance of large sums of money from the lord treasurer Godolphin, the dukes of Marlborough, Newcastle, and Somerset, and other noblemen, and by the government undertaking to allow 6*l*. per cent on bank sealed bills, for six months, the directors were enabled to surmount the danger, and to maintain the rising credit of the institution.*

The permission to augment the stock was granted in consequence of the Bank having proposed to circulate Exchequer bills for the services of the year to the amount of two millions and a half sterling, (at 3*l*. per cent. per annum) and also, to advance the sum of 400,000*l*. for the public use, without interest. This advance was regarded as a premium for the continuation of the exclusive privileges of the corporation till the first of August, 1733; and till all the Exchequer bills should be called in and discharged, and the sums advanced by the Bank entirely repaid. The company also on this occasion, agreed to pay the outstanding Exchequer bills, which amounted to 1,775,027*l*. 17*s*. 10½*d*. The interest of the aggregate sum of 1,600,000*l*., (viz., the original 1,200,000*l*. and the present 400,000*l*.) was now fixed at six per cent. to commence from August the 1st, 1711. In the latter year, it was enacted that no person whatever should be 'either a governor, deputy-governor, or director of the Bank of England, and of the East India Company at the same time.' On a further circulation of Exchequer bills in 1713, (12th queen Anne, chap. ii.) the Bank was allowed to create 'additional stock,' by a call from the proprietors; and was to continue a corporation till the first of August, 1743. In the 1st of

* Brayley's Hist. ii. p. 511.

George the First, the Bank was again allowed to increase its capital ; and again, in the third year of the same king, when the company consented to take 5*l.* per cent. upon all the sums advanced to Government, excepting upon their original capital, the interest on which was to continue at 6*l.* per cent., till August the 1st 1743. Through these successive additions the capital stock was increased to 5,375,027*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

The affairs of the bank were highly prosperous, and its capital stock more than ten millions when the rebellion of 1745 threatened to paralyse its operations. In the first moment of alarm, persons became anxious to obtain cash for their notes, and crowded to the bank for that purpose. Unfortunately, the bank was not at that time very well supplied with the precious metals, and certainly not in any thing like the quantity necessary to exchange the notes issued.* But although the demands on the bank were numerous they were not very heavy, and the merchants and bankers of London felt so assured of its stability, that eleven hundred of the most respectable signed a declaration, expressive of their confidence in the safety of the bank, and their determination to support its credit by receiving the notes in all payments, and circulating them on all occasions.

A more imminent danger threatened the bank, which had been steadily increasing in prosperity and consequently in capital, during the fanatical riots of 1780. Fortunately, this great establishment was not the object of attack at the commencement of those daring outrages ; for, unprepared as it then was, it is almost certain that it would have been entirely despoiled. Dr. Johnson, in his letters to Mrs. Thrale, when giving what he calls a journal of ‘ a week’s defiance of government,’ unhesitatingly states that if the mob had attacked the bank ‘ at the height of the panic,’ on Tuesday instead of the Wednesday night, ‘ when no resistance had been prepared, they might have carried irrecoverably away whatever they had found.’ Ald. Wilkes headed the party who drove the rioters away, and this was the first effectual resistance they encountered. Since this period, a guard of soldiers has been regularly sent every evening from St. James’ or the Tower, and lodged in the bank for its protection.

The punctuality with which the dividends on government securities were paid, and the facility with which the principal is obtained, soon pointed out the funds as the most convenient, and often the most advantageous modes of investing capital, and to such extent was this done, that in the year 1791, when government called for a return of the unclaimed dividends which had accumulated in the bank, they were found to amount to 6,660,000*l.* of which half a million was advanced to government without interest.

* Some expedient was necessary, and in order to gain time, the directors paid the notes in silver, and wherever

they could, in sixpences, which rendered the process slow and tedious.

The year 1797 will be ever distinguished in the annals of the Bank ; nor will it be less memorable in the general history of the country.

The immense sums which had been drawn from the Bank for the public service, induced the court of directors, even as early as December, 1794, to express their uneasiness to the chancellor of the exchequer on account of the magnitude of the debt, and anxiously to request a repayment, of at least, some part of what had been advanced. In the following month, (January 1795,) after resolving to limit their advances upon treasury-bills [to the sum of 500,000*l.* they informed the minister that it was their wish ' that he would arrange his finances for the year in such a manner as not to depend on any farther assistance from them.' In April and June, they again found it necessary to remonstrate with Mr. Pitt ; and on the 30th of July, they acquainted him, that they were determined to ' give orders to their cashiers to refuse payment of any treasury bills which would extend the advance beyond the above sum., Notwithstanding this, the ' pressing solicitations' of the chancellor of the exchequer, enforced by ' the probable distress which a refusal might occasion in the then alarming situation of public affairs,' led the directors to depart from their resolution, and to make additional advances.

' There can be little doubt but that at this period,' says Mr. Brayley, ' the directors deprecated all idea of parliamentary interference, in the due discharge of their out-standing notes, payable on demand ;' yet contrary to their better judgment, they suffered their remonstrances and their advances to go hand in hand, till at length, on the 24th of February, 1797, they felt it requisite to send a deputation to the minister, to represent to him the vast drain that had been made upon their specie, ' and to ask him, how far he thought the Bank might go on paying cash ; and when he would think it necessary to interfere, before their cash was so reduced as might be detrimental to the immediate service of the state?'

In consequence of this application, a privy council was held at St. James's, on Sunday, Feb. 26, the result of which, and of another meeting held directly afterwards at the residence of the chancellor of the exchequer, in Downing-street, was the following requisition, or order, addressed to the Bank directors :—

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, Feb. 26th, 1797.

By the Lords of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council. Present :—The lord chancellor, (Thurlow), lord president, duke of Portland, marquis Cornwallis, earl Spencer, earl of Liverpool, lord Grenville, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

' Upon the representation of the chancellor of the exchequer, stating, that from the result of the information which he has received, and of the inquiries which it has been his duty to make, respecting the effect of the unusual demand for specie that has been made upon the metropolis, in consequence of ill-founded or exag-

gerated alarms in different parts of the country, it appears, that, unless some measure is immediately taken, there may be reasons to apprehend a want of a sufficient supply of cash to answer the exigencies of the public service; it is the unanimous opinion of the board, that it is indispensably necessary for the public service, that the directors of the Bank of England should forbear issuing any cash in payment, until the sense of parliament can be taken on that subject, and the proper measures adopted thereupon, for maintaining the means of circulation, and supporting the public and commercial credit of the kingdom at this important conjuncture; and it is ordered that a copy of this minute be transmitted to the directors of the Bank of England; and they are hereby required, on the grounds of the exigency of the case, to conform thereto, until the sense of parliament can be taken as aforesaid.

(Signed) 'FAWKENER.'

Early on the next day, Monday, the above order was generally promulgated, annexed to the following notice from the Bank directors;

Bank of England, February 27th, 1797

'In consequence of an order of his majesty's privy council, notified to the Bank last night, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, the governor, deputy-governor, and directors of the Bank of England, think it their duty to inform the proprietors of Bank stock, as well as the public at large, that the general concerns of the Bank are in the most affluent and prosperous situation, and such as to preclude every doubt as to the security of its notes.

'The directors mean to continue their usual discounts for the accommodation of the commercial interest, paying the amount in bank-notes; and the dividend warrants will be paid in the same manner.

(Signed) 'FRANCIS MARTIN, Secretary.'

On the same day, the principal merchants and bankers assembled at the Mansion-house, and drew up a resolution, that they would not refuse to receive bank-notes in payment of any sum of money to be paid to them; and would use their utmost endeavours to make all payments in the same manner.

The apprehensions and alarm, which on the stoppage of bank payments in specie, quickly spread through every quarter of the kingdom, were partly counteracted by the above resolution, but the more effectual remedy was found in the proceedings of parliament; which being sitting at this time, immediately proceeded to investigate the affairs of the Bank, and in each house, a secret committee was appointed for that purpose.

In the course of the investigations a variety of accounts were produced, and many witnesses were examined, to illustrate the manner in which the bank business was carried on, (as well in respect to the relation in which it stood to the public, as to its connection with the government,) and also to explain the causes by which its em-

barrassments had been produced, and its solvency rendered questionable.

Whilst the examinations were in progress, the attention of every class of society was strongly excited by numerous extravagant conjectures as to the probable results. Under these circumstances, when the committee of the House of Lords made their first report, (3rd of March, 1797,) it was not without great surprise that the public were informed that the 'total amount of out-standing demands on the Bank, on the preceding 25th of February, was only 13,770,390*l*.'; and 'that the total amount of the funds for discharging those demands, (over and above the permanent debt due from government of 11,686,800*l*.) was on the same day, 17,597,280*l*. which left a surplus of effects belonging to the bank, of 3,826,890*l*. beyond the total of their debts, and over the before-mentioned permanent debt due by the government.'

The particular items on which this report was founded will be seen by the following 'Account of the estate of the corporation of the Bank of England, on the afternoon of Saturday the 25th of February, 1797.'

Dr.		Cr.	
Bank Notes in Circulation	8,640,250	Bills and Notes discounted,	
Drawing Account	2,389,600	Cash and Bullion	4,176,080
Exchequer Bills deposited	1,676,000	Exchequer Bills	8,228,000
Audit Roll, or unpaid Divi-		Land and Buildings	65,000
dends	983,730	Lent to the East India Com-	
Bank Stock Dividends, un-		pany, on Mortgage Annu-	
claimed	45,150	ities of 1,200,000 <i>l</i>	700,000
East India Annuity Divi-		Stamps	1,510
dends, unclaimed	10,210	Navy and Victualling Bills	15,890
Sundry Small Articles, un-		American Deben. 1790	54,150
claimed	1,330	Petty Cash in the House	5,329
Due from the Chief Cash-		Sundry Articles	24,150
ier on the Loan of 1797	17,060	Five per cent. Navy Annu-	
Irish Dividends, unpaid	1,460	ities	795,800
Imperial Dividends, unpaid	5,600	Five per cent. Annuities of	
		1797	1,000,000
	<u>13,770,390</u>	Treasury Bills paid	1,512,270
		Lent to Government with-	
Balance on Net Estate of		out Interest	376,000
the Bank, independent of		Bills discounted, unpaid	88120
the permanent Debt due		Treasury and Exche-	
by the Government	3,826,890	quer Fees	740
Amount of the Government		Interest due on Sums advan-	
permanent Debt*	11,686,800	ced to Government	554,250
Total Net Estate	<u>15,513,690</u>		
	<u>L.29,284,080</u>		<u>L.17,597,280</u>
		Permanent Debt due by Go-	
		vernment, with an Inter-	
		est of Three per Cent.	11,686,800
			<u>L.29,284,080</u>

* This sum can only be regarded as an Annuity of 350,604*l*. since govern-

ment have the power of retaining it for ever at the easy rate of 3*l*. per cent.

Among the papers laid before parliament, during the investigation, was a table professing to shew the scale of cash and bullion in the bank during every quarter, for several successive years prior to the stoppage. In this account round numbers only were used; and a mysterious kind of notation was employed in the statement, which for a time, prevented the exact sums from being known to the public; yet it was at length discovered that the mean number 660, denoted four millions, and by pursuing the calculations, and comparing the different accounts, the totals were found to be as follows:—

Dates.					Cash and Balances in Hand.	Bills Dis- counted.	Average advance to Government.
					£.	£.	£.
1793	March	.	.	.	5,508,000	4,817,000	8,735,200
	June	.	.	.	4,412,000	5,128,000	9,434,000
	September	.	.	.	6,836,000	2,065,000	9,455,700
	December	.	.	.	7,720,000	1,976,000	8,887,500
1794	March	.	.	.	8,608,000	2,908,000	3,494,100
	June	.	.	.	8,208,000	3,263,000	7,735,800
	September	.	.	.	8,096,000	2,000,000	6,779,800
	December	.	.	.	7,768,000	1,887,000	7,545,100
1795	March	.	.	.	7,940,000	2,287,000	9,773,700
	June	.	.	.	7,356,000	3,485,003	10,879,700
	September	.	.	.	5,792,000	1,887,000	10,197,600
	December	.	.	.	4,000,000	3,109,000	10,863,100
1796	March	.	.	.	2,972,000	2,820,000	11,351,000
	June	.	.	.	2,582,000	3,730,000	11,269,700
	September	.	.	.	2,532,000	3,352,000	9,901,100
	December	.	.	.	2,508,000	3,796,000	9,511,400
1797	February the 26th	.	.	.	1,272,000	2,905,000	10,672,490

In the last sum of this table, viz. 10,672,490*l.* there is an apparent error of 708,076*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* when compared with the total of the more particular advances made to government, and outstanding on the 25th of February, 1797; but this was occasioned through the amount of the interest due not being annexed to the latter statement. The account of the advances stood thus:

		£.		
On Land Tax	1794	.	.	141,000
	1795	.	.	312,000
	1796	.	.	1,624,000
	1797	.	.	2,000,000—4,077,000 0 0
On Malt Tax	1794	.	.	196,000
	1795	.	.	158,000
	1796	.	.	750,000
	1797	.	.	750,000—1,854,000 0 0
Consolid. Fund	1796	.	.	1,323,000
Vote of Credit for 1796, namely, £.2,500,000.		.	.	821,400—2,144,400 0 0
Exchequer Bills without Interest		.	.	376,739 0 9
Treasury Bills of Exchange		.	.	1,512,274 2 3
Total		.	.	£.9,964,413 3 0

On the stoppage of cash payments at the Bank, means were concerted to fill up the void in the circulation which it was easily foreseen would be produced from such a measure; and on the 1st of March, Mr. Pitt introduced a bill into parliament for empowering the directors to issue notes for sums lower than 5*l.* to which amount they had hitherto been restricted. The preamble to the act, (which was passed into a law with such celerity as to receive the royal assent on the second day afterwards), set forth, that such issue was 'expedient for the public service and for the convenience of commercial circulation.' Bank notes for 1*l.* and 2*l.* each, were in consequence immediately issued; and within a few days after, (March the ninth), in order to supply coin for small payments, Spanish dollars, stamped with a miniature head of his Britannic majesty, were also circulated by the Bank at the rate of four-and-ninepence per dollar, which was about threepence more than their then value.

Whilst the alarm was at its height, the Bank was repeatedly crowded day after day, by persons who wished to secure some value for the paper which it was apprehended was now falling into complete discredit; and the dollars could scarcely, at first, be supplied fast enough to meet the increasing demands. The reports made by the committees of parliament, however, and the agreement entered into by the bankers and merchants, to receive and to pay bank notes as usual, very soon elicited a returning confidence on the part of the public; and within a few days, so great is the versatility of the human mind, 'all transactions of every kind went on, as if nothing had happened, for people in general did not perceive, at least not immediately, that there was any difference between bank-notes, not convertible into money of solid gold and silver, (but which still passed from hand to hand without any sensible depreciation), and that of money itself.'*

In January 1799, the directors of the Bank gave notice, that they would thenceforth pay all odd sums, not exceeding 5*l.* in cash; and that all notes for 1*l.* and 2*l.* which had been issued previously to the month of July, 1798, should also be paid in cash, or exchanged for new notes, at the option of the holders: this was on account of an extensive forgery of small notes having been then recently discovered. The profits of the Bank were found to have so much increased by the several suspensions of payments in specie, and other circumstances connected with national affairs, that the directors were in March, this year, enabled to make a bonus to the proprietors of bank stock, at the rate of 10*l.* per cent. upon their capitals, in addition to their customary dividends of seven per cent. This was done by making transfers to that amount in the loyalty five per cent. stock, to 1797.

* Ann. of Com. vol. iv. p. 410.

In January 1800, the Bank proposed to advance for the public service, three millions on Exchequer bills, without interest, for six years from the 1st of April, on condition of their charter being extended, with all its exclusive privileges, till one year's notice after August the 1st, 1833; and till the repayment of all debts that might be then due to them by government. This proposal, which is said to have had its origin from an apprehension entertained by the directors that a rival company might be incorporated, was agreed to by parliament, and an act, (40th Geo. III. chap. 28.) was passed on the 28th of March to give it effect. It appears, however, from subsequent proceedings in parliament that "this agreement was not considered, either by those who acted upon the part of the public, nor by the bank directors themselves, as a bar against further participation, whenever the increase of their profits derived from the public, and the circumstances of public affairs, might upon similar principles, make such a claim reasonable and expedient." In May, 1801, another bonus, of 5*l.* per cent. in the Navy five per cents. was made to the proprietors of bank stock.

In the year 1803, an extraordinary instance of embezzlement and fraud was discovered at the bank, on the part of Mr. Robert Astlett, a principal cashier, and one of the most confidential servants in the company's employ. The detection arose from circumstances communicated to the directors by Mr. Bish, the Stock-broker and Lottery-office keeper, in Cornhill, who had been engaged by Astlett to dispose of some Exchequer bills, which on examination, Mr. Bish had found to have previously passed through his own hands, and been delivered in to the Bank. It appeared in evidence, that Astlett had the custody of all Exchequer bills brought into the Bank, till a sufficient quantity was collected to arrange in bundles, and deliver to the directors, in the parlour, where the bundles are counted, and a voucher for the delivery of them given to the cashier. In conformity to this practice three bundles to the supposed amount of 700,000*l.* had on the 26th of February, been transferred to the parlour, and the proper entry made under the signatures of two directors; yet on counting the bills, it was seen that the vouchers had been given for 200,000*l.* more than the bundles contained. For the felonious embezzlement of three of those bills, of 1000*l.* each, Astlett was put on his trial at the Old Bailey, on the 8th of July, when it was proved by his counsel, that the purloined bills were not valid; inasmuch as they had not been signed by a proper officer, as required by an act of parliament. The prisoner was therefore acquitted; but he was detained in custody by order of the court, in consequence of it being stated that the bank directors intended to issue a civil process against him for 100,000*l.*

and upwards, money paid for bills, which he had converted to his own use.

On the Thursday following, July the 14th, at a half yearly general court of proprietors, (which was held at the Bank for the purpose of declaring a dividend,) the chairman entered into a detailed and satisfactory explanation of the manner in which Astlett had imposed upon the directors, and been enabled by interlining sums, and other artful contrivances, to carry on his frauds without suspicion. He also stated that the actual loss was about 320,000*l.* a sum nearly amounting to the entire dividends of the half year ; but that the affairs of the company were in so prosperous a state that they should be able to divide as usual : about 78,000*l.* likewise, of the above sum, he expected the Bank would be able to recover.

Previously to the return of the sessions, the directors departed from their declared intention of issuing a civil process, and Astlett, on the 3rd of September, was again tried for a criminal offence. The indictment was founded on the act of the 15th of George the second, chap. 13, and he was charged with the felonious embezzlement of property and effects of the Bank of England. The same ground of objection was taken as on the former trial, against the validity of the bills, from their want of a proper official signature ; but this was over-ruled by Mr. justice Le Blanc, and the jury having brought in a verdict of guilty as to the facts, the point of law was reserved for the decision of the twelve judges. That decision was pronounced at the Old Bailey, on the 16th of February, 1804, by Mr. baron Hotham, who stated that ‘ the objection had been ably and legally discussed ; but that the judges were of opinion that the bills in question came properly under the denomination of the ‘ effects,’ meant by the statute ; and that the prisoner, by having been found guilty of the embezzlement of them, was subjected to the pain of death.’ This sentence, however, was not executed, and Mr. Astlett remained a prisoner in Newgate* for many years, having but lately been discharged by means of a pardon.

The restriction on cash payments, authorized by the privy council in 1797, and confirmed by an act of parliament, though intended as a temporary measure, was continued by various legislative acts until the month of September, 1817, when the bank issued a notice, that cash would be given for all their notes of 1*l.* and 2*l.* value, dated previous to the 1st of January, 1816 : so great, however, was the demand for cash, that in the course of two years, from the 1st January, 1817, to the 1st of January, 1819, the gold coin issued amounted to 1,596,256*l.* in guineas and half guineas, and 4,459,725*l.* in sovereigns. Had this sum been withdrawn merely for the purpose of superseding paper money in internal circulation, it would have occasioned no uneasiness ; but it was found that it was ex-

* Brayley's Hist. of London, ii. . 537.

ported to France at a premium, and that in such quantities, that out of a new coinage of 5,000,000*l.* made by the French government, nearly four millions of it was from the coin of this country. In order, therefore, to prevent such a drain of the precious metals, it was determined once more to interdict cash payments. After this measure was adopted, two parliamentary committees were appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank. In the report of the secret committee of the House of Commons, dated May 6, 1819, we have a clear and decisive proof of the Bank of England fully justifying that ample confidence which the public have reposed in the stability of its resources. It appears by this parliamentary document, that the Bank was liable to be called on to pay, in fulfilment of its engagements, on the 1st of January, 1819, 33,894,580*l.* and that it was then in possession of government securities to the amount of 39,096,909*l.*, leaving a surplus in favour of the Bank of England, of 5,202,320*l.* exclusive of the permanent debt due from government to the company, of 14,686,800*l.* repayable at the expiration of the charter. Thus the total capital of the bank exceeds twenty millions sterling.

The proposal again to restrict the Bank from payments in cash, met with considerable opposition in both houses of parliament, though the usual orders of the house were suspended, that the bill might pass through all its stages in one day; and it passed through the commons on the 5th of April, 1819, and through the lords on the following day. This act, which is known by the name of Mr. Peel's bill, limited the restriction to the 1st May, 1822, on which day cash payments were resumed, and have continued uninterrupted and unlimited to the present time.

It will readily be perceived that the principal business of the Bank of England is as the agent of government in the management of the public debt; and, in addition to the allowance it has for transacting this business, considerable profit is derived from the balances which it holds belonging to the government, which have sometimes amounted to six millions. Although there can be no doubt that the profits of the Bank, for transacting the business of the government, are great, yet it is but justice to this body, the first in wealth and character that ever existed, to say that the directors, on all occasions, manifest a corresponding liberality, that their treasury has always been open when the necessities of the government required a loan, and that when, in 1798, voluntary contributions were solicited for carrying on the war, the Bank commenced the subscription by a donation of 200,000*l.*

In nothing is the resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England more gratifying, than the service it has done to the cause of humanity, by putting a stop to that system of forgery which every year sent numerous victims to an untimely death. The forgeries were generally in notes of the lowest value, and these being entirely withdrawn, the crime has almost ceased.



St. Christopher le Stocks.

St. Christopher's church stood upon the site now occupied by the western wing of the principal front of the Bank. It was of considerable antiquity, as appears from Richard at Lane being collated thereunto in 1368. It was in the patronage of the bishop of London, and was not totally destroyed by the fire of London, being repaired in the years 1671 and 1696, under the direction of sir Christopher Wren; the body was modernized, and contained three large arched windows, with a clerestory. The tower was lofty, square in plan, with an octangular turret at each angle, which finished above the battlements in obelisks of the same form ending in vanes, being almost a counterpart of the steeple of St. Sepulchre's church.

The interior was not unlike many other churches erected by sir Christopher Wren, it was divided into a nave and aisles, the tower being situated within the walls, and occupying the west end of the south aisle. The body and aisles were divided by composite columns, sustaining an architrave. The ceilings were horizontal and pannelled; a monument now in the parish church of St. Margaret, Lothbury, occupied the place of a window in the north aisle, and the pulpit and desks were grouped against one of the columns, on the north side of the nave. The south aisle had a gallery extending the whole length of that portion which was clear of the tower. The altar screen of carved oak, was decorated with columns sustaining an entablature and pediment, surmounted by seven candlesticks on acroteria; the wall above was painted with a curtain drawn up to display the Hebrew name of the Deity, in a circle of carving in re-

lief, consisting of vine leaves, grapes, and wheat ears, the whole surrounded by a splendid irradiation.

In this church was buried Mr. John Kendrick, (citizen and draper of London), a native of Reading, who died in 1624, and whose extensive bequests to that town, and to Newbury, to the draper's company, St. Paul's, Christ Church, &c. amounted to upwards of 32,000*l*. And also William Varelst, a descendant of Simon Varelst the celebrated fruit and flower painter in the time of Charles II.

On the north side of St. Christopher's church yard, was situated the principal penny post office, previous to its removal to Lombard-street.

Opposite the east entrance to the Bank, at the upper end of Capel Court, (so called from sir William Capel, lord mayor in 1503, who had a mansion or inn here) is the

Stock Exchange.

A neat plain building, fronted with stone to the height of the attic story, which is of brick. It was erected in the year 1801, by Mr. James Peacock, architect; and is very conveniently arranged, and handsomely fitted up. The expense was defrayed by a subscription among the principal stock-brokers, of 50*l*. transferable shares. No person is allowed to transact business here but those who are ballotted for annually by a committee, and on being chosen, subscribe ten guineas each. Under the clock at the south end of the spacious room where the subscribers assemble, is a tablet for the purpose of exhibiting the names of such defaulters as have not been able, or willing, to settle their losses on agreements made for the purchase or transfer of stock, and who are not again suffered to become members. On the east side is a recess, with an elevated desk, for the use of 'the commissioners for the redemption of the national debt', who make their purchases four times a week, namely, on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, precisely at the hour of twelve. Since the creation of foreign stocks an additional building has been erected for the accommodation of the speculators on these funds. No other business is transacted here, than what solely relates to the purchase and sale of stock in the public funds, Exchequer bills, India bonds, and the like securities. The hours are from ten till four: this building has three entrances, besides the principal one in Capel Court.*

Merchant Taylor's Hall.

This extensive edifice is situated in Threadneedle-street, on the

* A singular custom is connected with the stock exchange. The number of Jew brokers admitted by the city, is limited to twelve, and these only on condition of purchasing the privilege by a liberal gratuity to the lord mayor for the time being. During the mayoralty of Wilkes, one of the Jew brokers was taken seriously ill, and his lordship is said to have calculated pretty openly on

the advantage he would derive from filling up the expected vacancy. The son of the broker meeting the lord mayor reproached him with wishing his father's death. 'My dear fellow,' said Wilkes, with that sarcastic humour which was peculiar to him, 'you are completely in error, for I would rather *all* the Jew brokers were dead than your father.'

site of the 'principal messuage' of a worshipful gentleman,' named Edmund Crepin, who in the year 1331, (sixth of Edward III.) 'for a certain sum of money,' made it over in trust for the Company, to John de Yakesley, the king's pavilion-maker.* This messuage was afterwards called the New Hall, or Taylor's Inn, to distinguish it from the ancient hall of the company in Basing lane. The hall and many portions of the building are ancient, but some parts of the structure being destroyed by the fire of London, and subsequently rebuilt, the arrangement is, in consequence, irregular; the whole was extensively repaired about thirty or forty years ago. The front exhibits a portal, consisting of an arched pediment supported on columns of the composite order, with an ornamental niche; above the pediment are the company's arms. The hall† is a spacious apartment; from the style of the architecture it was apparently erected in the early part of the sixteenth century. In the eastern wall is a single window, the arch of which is obtusely pointed; it is divided in breadth by three mullions into four divisions, which are subdivided into two stories by a transom; all the compartments thus formed have cinquefoil heads. The north side is partially concealed by houses, but the south side is visible from the garden of the hall; it is made by buttresses into divisions, four of which contain windows only differing from that already described in having two mullions and consequently fewer compartments. The walls and buttresses have a modern ashlar of Portland stone, and the upright is finished with an entablature; these works are not in the best taste. The north side assimilates with the one described. The interior has been deprived of its best feature by the destruction of the timber roof by the great fire; the ceiling is plastered and is without ornament. At either end of the hall is a gallery; the eastern has a screen, parting the vestibule beneath from the rest of the hall; this screen is of oak, carved and ornamented in an elegant style. It is made into compartments by Ionic columns fluted and cabled, they are raised on pedestals and sustain an entablature; in three of the divisions are doorways, the centre arched, and the side ones lintelled and covered with pediments; the remaining divisions have niches containing statues of Justice and Mercy. Above the lateral doorways are the following inscriptions:

JOHN FOSTER, MASTER.

1. MR. JOHN ACROD. 1672. 3. ROBERT SEWELL, ESQ.

WARDENS.

2. MR. JOHN WHITE. 1673. 4. MR. THOMAS WHITE.

SIR WILLIAM PRITCHARD, ALDERMAN, MASTER.

1. ROBERT SEWELL, ESQ. 1673. 3. MR. JOHN KAY.

WARDENS.

2. MR. THOMAS WHITE. 1674. 4. MR. JOHN SOAME.

The screen is otherwise ornamented with rich and elegant relief's of fruit and foliage. Above this is the music gallery, from

* Stow's Sur. p. 143. edit. 1597.

† The anniversary meeting of the great characters both of church and state, who compose the corporation of the sons of the clergy is usually held here.

the front of which the flags and banners of the company are displayed during festivals. The hall is wainscotted* to the height of the window sills, and set off with Ionic pilasters. The west end of the hall suffered by the fire, and has been rebuilt, with a gallery outside the walls, but communicating with the hall, by a triple arcade, sustained on Corinthian pillars. In this gallery is a fire-place with a handsome marble frontispiece bearing the date of 1730, and surmounted by an urn. On the north side of the dais at the west end of the hall, is a semicircular arched recess for a beaufet, and on the other side, corresponding with it, is an entrance leading to the parlours. On the dais is a mahogany table about thirty feet long, and others of exceeding large dimensions are situated in the lower part of the hall parallel to the side walls; the tables bear the date 1673, and the arms of the company on shields.

At the sides of the hall are numerous shields, emblazoned with the arms of various masters of the company; and behind the master's seat, are inscribed in golden letters, the names of the different sovereigns, dukes, earls, lords spiritual and temporal, &c. who have been free of this community. Here also are whole lengths of William the Third, queen Mary, Charles the Second, and James the Second, and a full length portrait of sir C. Hunter, in his robes of the office of mayoralty.

The hall will shortly undergo a repair, in which it is intended to ornament the roof, and place some stained glass in the windows; it is to be hoped that this wealthy company will not lose the opportunity of appropriately embellishing the ceiling, in the style of the main building. To the south west of the hall, are the rooms next to be described, and a handsome staircase.

In the binding room is a picture of 'Henry the Seventh, presenting the charter of incorporation to the company;' this was 'painted and presented by Mr. Nathaniel Clarkson, of Islington, a member of the court of assistants.'† The king is attended by archbishop Warham; Fox, bishop of Winchester, Willoughby lord Brooke; and in the fore ground the clerk of the company is exhibiting a list of the sovereigns enrolled among its freemen. In this apartment are also two portraits of clerks of the company, and above the mantel-piece a fine bust in marble of Mr. S. Dobree, late one of the court of assistants. Against the flats of the staircase, which is spacious, are whole length portraits of the following lord mayors, all merchant-taylors; sir William Turner, 1669; sir Patience Ward, 1681; sir William Pritchard, 1683; and sir John Salter, 1741.

In the lower parlour are portraits of the following persons:—sir Thomas White, lord mayor, 1553; ‡ Mr. J. Vernon, Mr. R. Dow,

* Mr. Maitland says the [inside of this hall is adorned with hangings, which contain the history of St. John Baptist; and which, though old, are very curious and valuable. None of

these hangings remain!

† Pen. Lond. p. 379.

‡ Founder of Jesus college, Oxford, died Feb. 11, 1566, aged 72.

sir Robert Rowe, lord mayor, 1568; W. Pell, esq. aged 83, died 1672; all three quarter lengths; Charles I. and II.; Mr. R. Gray, died 1633, aged 59. There are also two portraits of a man and a woman, well painted, without names, and apparently of the sixteenth century. The wainscoting of this room is curious; above each of the two doors of entrance is the following inscription:

The wainscoting of this parlour & mantel-piece, &c. is the gift of Mr. Michael Rolls & Mr. Edward Clarke, two of the assistants of this society, ANO 1683.

Surmounted by a shield of arms, *Argent* on a bend engrailed *azure* a cross crosslet fitchee *or*. crest a demi-lion, *az.* holding in his paws a crosscrosslet *or*.

The other inscription is similar, only the name of Clarke precedes that of Rolls; this is surmounted by a shield, *or* a fesse dancette three bezants between three billets *az.* charged with three lions rampant of the first. Crest, an arm couped below the elbow, grasping in the hand a roll of parchment *arg.* the hand proper habited *az.* charged with two bars dancette *or*.

Above the mantel-piece, and in different parts of the room, are some exquisitely carved wreaths of foliage and fruit, by Gibbins.

The enrichments of this apartment are of the Corinthian order. The ceiling is pannelled by flying cornices into square compartments.

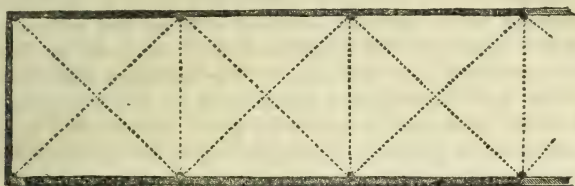
In the prince's chamber, above the mantel-piece, is a full-length portrait of the late duke of York, in his field-marshal's uniform, with the mantle of the order of the garter: it is a spirited likeness, and is particularly brilliant in parts, and the head is undoubtedly the best likeness extant: it was painted by sir T. Lawrence, P. R. A. and cost 500 guineas.

This is a very handsome apartment; the enrichments are of the composite order.

The kitchen belonging to this splendid establishment is situated to the south-east of the great hall: it is nearly square in plan; the walls are very lofty, and the entrances occupy the whole breadth of the north side. Three low-pointed arches, the headways enriched with mouldings, the central being wider than the side ones, formed the original entrances, the centre being the only one used at present. Above, are three lofty windows; the arches are of the same form as the doorways. Against the remaining walls are built four capacious fire-places. The present ceiling is plastered, and is of modern construction: the corbels which sustained the original wooden roof, still remain. In the west wall is a window, with a pointed arch, partially concealed by a chimney; it is walled up; but the mullion which partitioned it into two lights, still exists. The age of this room is of the same period as the great hall. Perhaps no part of the building gives a greater idea of the wealth and respectability of this company than the kitchen; the number and magnitude of the fire-places, the

loftiness of the walls, the space and antiquity of the room, have the appearance of a baronial or collegiate establishment.

A vestige of the earliest erection of the hall in the fourteenth century still exists in a crypt, which is situated near the north-east angle of the hall, partly running under the entrance court; it is now used as a coal cellar. The following is a ground plan taken from actual admeasurement for this work:



Plan of Vaults.

The vaulting is very simple; it is divided by arched ribs crossing from side to side into three divisions, which are again crossed by diagonal ribs issuing from the same impost. The points of intersection are without bosses. The imposts consist of corbels formed of grotesque heads, sustaining octangular capitals. Two of the heads are engraved.



The materials of which the walls of the crypt are formed, are chalk and rag-stone, and the architecture is distinguished by solidity and plainness rather than by its ornaments.



The dimensions are as follow :

	Ft.	In.
Length	39	10
Breadth	12	10
Height of vault, from the present level to soffit of arches	10	1
Of side walls to corbels	1	7

Drapers' Hall.

Is situated in Throgmorton-street, near its junction with Broad-street; it was erected on the site of a large mansion, which had been built in the time of Henry the Eighth, 'in the place of olde and small tenements,' by Thomas Cromwell, 'Mayster of the king's jewel-house,' and afterwards earl of Essex. Cromwell's house, which he had thus constructed for a city residence, was subsequently purchased by the drapers, and made their 'common hall;' till about the period of the great fire, which was here stopt in its progress northward.

The southern front of the present edifice, in Throgmorton-street, is erected in a plain style, with an ornamental centre, consisting of four pilasters of a bad Ionic order, sustaining a frieze charged with festoons of foliage, and circles; the latter, enclosing the crest of the company, alternating with tiaras; the whole is surmounted by an attic, crowned with a pediment, in the tympanum of which is a ram's head between groupes of foliage, the whole finished with a ballustrade. Between the central pilasters is a large arched entrance, the headway being entirely occupied with an alto relievo of the arms of the company. The architecture of this front is, upon the whole, exceedingly poor and mean. The entrance leads through a small porch into a quadrangle surrounded by a cloister, composed of rectangular openings separated by piers, and fronted by an arcade, sustained on pillars of a mongrel order, the capitals composed of a row of acanthus leaves, surmounted by an abacus; three sides of the court are occupied by the hall, and various other apartments built over the cloisters of a bright red brick, with various windows enclosed in stone architraves, having, alternately, circular and lintelled heads; the walls are finished with a cantiliver cornice and ballustrade. The southern side of the cloister is covered with a gallery, fronted by a ballustrade.

The hall, properly so called, occupies the eastern side of the quadrangle; the ascent being by an elegant staircase, coved, highly embellished with stucco-work, gilding, &c. and in a niche is a well-executed bust of his late majesty. During the late repairs, this staircase has been furnished with an elegant lamp, suspended from the lanthorn. The stately screen of this magnificent apartment is curiously decorated with carved pillars, pilasters, arches, &c. and the ceiling is divided into numerous compartments, chiefly circular, displaying in the centre a representation of Phaeton in his car, and round him the signs of the zodiac, and various other enrichments. In the wainscoting is a neat recess, with shelves, whereon the company's plate, which, both for quantity and workmanship, is of great value, is occasionally displayed. Over the master's chair is a half-length portrait, on pannel, of Henry Fitz-Alwyn, Fitz-Leofstan, the first mayor of London, whom the drapers claim as a member of their own community, in contradiction to Stow, and other writers, who describe him as belonging to the goldsmiths; Mr. Brayley says, this has the traditional merit of being a likeness, yet with very little probability, as its execution is, at least, between three and four centuries too modern for the time in which he lived. Above the master's chair is a semicircular window, with the arms of England, the city, and the company, in stained glass, the execution of which reflects the highest credit on the artist, Mr. Willement. From the ceiling depend three elegant large chandeliers, with one smaller, at each corner of the room.

The court-room adjoins to the hall, and forms the north side of the quadrangle. This is fitted up with great elegance. On each

side of the fire place, (which is of white marble) is a full length portrait of his present majesty, in his coronation robes, and the late duke of York, both by sir T. Lawrence, P. R. A. Here, also, is a fine full length portrait of the immortal Nelson, by sir W. Beechy. In this room is a large and interesting picture ascribed to Zuchero, which exhibits a lady with light coloured hair, in a laced ruff, and a close black habit, richly decorated; in her left hand a small book; her right hand on the head of a little boy, apparently between three and four years of age, arrayed in a reddish coloured vest, of a closely wrought pattern, and holding a flower: both are standing in a matted room, and on a table near them is a glass with flowers. This painting was cleaned and copied by Spiridione Roma, and has been engraved by Bartolozzi. It is said to represent Mary, queen of Scots, and James her son, (afterwards king of England) but if this be the fact, the figure of the prince could not have been painted from the life,* since it is certain, as several writers have observed, that his unfortunate mother [never saw her son] after he was a twelvemonth old.

From this room was formerly a long gallery, leading to the ladies chamber, where balls were formerly held: but this gallery has, since the last repairs, been converted into a suite of apartments, in one of which are full-length portraits of William III, and George I, II, and III; the latter painted by N. Dance, from a personal sitting. In the ladies' chamber, above the mantel-piece, is a large painting by sir Godfrey Kneller, of the benevolent sir Robert Clayton, lord mayor in 1680; he is portrayed in his official robes, seated near a table, on which is a mace, and leaning against it, the city sword: this picture is finely executed. On either side of the fire-place are full-length portraits of Henry Smith, esq. a late clerk of the company, in his robes, and Jesse Gibson, esq. late surveyor, both executed by T. C. Thompson.

On the opposite side of the apartment are good portraits of J. Smith, esq. a clerk of the company, and father of the above-named gentleman; sir William Boreman, an officer of the board of green cloth in the reigns of Charles I. and II, who endowed a free-school at Greenwich; and Mr. Henry Dixon, of Enfield, a former master, who bequeathed lands for apprenticing boys, and rewarding them at the expiration of their servitude.

Another fine picture in this room represents sir Joseph Sheldon, by Gerard Voest, lord mayor in 1677, sitting in his official robes.

* For other notices concerning this picture, see *Gent. Mag.* Vol. XLVIII. pp. 585, 643; and Vol. XLIX. pp. 188. 231. Another objection has been made to the genuineness of this picture, on account of the hair being light coloured, while, on the contrary, in most of the known portraits of the queen, her hair is dark or black: yet this objec-

tion is rendered nugatory by a passage in Haynes's *State Papers* (p. 511.) which speaking of Mary, when a prisoner at Tutbury, says, 'She is a goodly personage; hath an alluring grace, a pretty Scottish speech, a searching wit and great mildness. Her hair of itself is black: but Mr. Knolls told me, that she wears hair of sundry colours.'

There is also a portrait of Mr. Hardwick, formerly clerk of the company; and a small portrait of Mr. Thomas Bagshaw, who died in 1794, having been beadle to the company forty years, and was thus honoured by the court of assistants for his faithful services.

The windows overlook the private garden, in the middle of which is a small basin of water, with a fountain and statue. The larger garden which adjoins to this, is constantly opened to the public in fair weather, from morning till sun-set, excepting on Saturdays, Sundays, and the company's festival days. This is a pleasant and extensive plot of ground, neatly laid out with gravelled walks, a grass-plot, flowering shrubs, lime trees, &c. and a circular piece of water, with a statue and fountain. Beneath the ladies chamber is the record room, which is constructed with stone and iron, and made fire-proof, for the more effectual security of the company's archives, books, plate, &c. A new and elegant staircase, leading from the clerks' office to the hall, has been made during the late alterations.

On the east side of Broad-street was formerly the residence of that eminent citizen, sir Thomas Gresham. It was built with brick and timber, and fronted Bishopsgate-street.

By his will he appointed four lecturers in divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry, and three readers in civil law, physic, and rhetoric, each with a salary of fifty pounds a year, payable out of the rent issuing out of the royal exchange. This house was the place where the professors had their apartments, and where the lectures were to be read; which were begun in 1597. This arose in a great degree from the institution of the royal society, the meetings of which were, for a considerable time, held here.

The origin of that respectable body was from the meeting of a few illustrious persons at the lodgings of doctor Wilkins, afterward bishop of Chester, and others worthy of record, doctor Seth Ward, afterward bishop of Salisbury, Mr. Boyle, sir William Petty, and the doctors Wallis, Goddard, Willis, and Bathurst, sir Christopher Wren, and a few more. In 1658, they assembled in Gresham college, by permission of the professors of the foundation of sir Thomas Gresham; and on the restoration were incorporated by royal charter. A most instructive and well-founded museum was established here in 1677, by Henry Colwall, consisting of natural and artificial curiosities, collected with great care and judgment. The society had then an advantage never possessed at any other time, the assistance of the great Mr. Boyle, the most accomplished, the most learned, and most religious virtuoso, who pointed out the proper objects of their collection, and gave them the most finished instructions* for procuring them from every quarter of the globe. At that period there were, in both the Indies, persons capable of understanding, and pursuing with success, the plan laid down for them

* About the year 1711, the society removed from hence to Crane-court in Fleet-street.

at home. It was the good fortune of the museum to have, co-existent with its formation, a philosopher for its curator, fully qualified to describe its various articles. Doctor Nehemiah Grew not only described, but illustrated every subject which required them, with the most learned and pertinent remarks. He published his *Museum Regalis Societatis* in 1681, and dedicated it to the founder, Mr. Colwall, at the expense of whom the plates were engraven. By singular chance, Gresham college escaped the flames in 1666; but very little of the original house remained: it having been mostly rebuilt in 1691, possibly after the original design: the arcades being adapted for the reception of the numbers of commercial and other followers of so universal a merchant as sir Thomas Gresham.

On the site of the college and ten alms-houses, founded by sir Thomas Gresham in 1575, was erected

The Excise-office.

The principal front in Broad-street, is a dull monotonous design, faced with Portland-stone, the lower stories being rusticated. In the centre of the basement is a large entrance; the residue of the elevation is occupied by numerous windows in regular tiers, without any pretensions to ornament, and is finished with a cornice and blocking course, in the centre of which is a pediment. The entrance leads into a court surrounded by brick buildings, spacious, and no doubt well enough suited to the purposes to which they are applied, but the whole are erected in a style so decidedly plain and unornamental, that a particular description would be fatiguing as well as uninteresting.

This is the principal office of excise in his majesty's dominions, and the business of it is conducted by nine commissioners, under whom are a great number of officers, both within and without the house. These receive the duties on beer, ale, and spirituous liquors; on tea, coffee, and chocolate; on malt, hops, soap, starch, candles, paper, vellum, parchment, and other exciseable commodities: for the surveying and collecting of which duties, a great number of out-door officers are employed in different districts or divisions, throughout the kingdom, to prevent frauds and losses. Before these commissioners all cases of seizure for frauds committed in the several branches of the revenue under their direction are tried: and from their determination there is no appeal except to the commissioners of appeal, who are part of themselves, for a rehearing.

At the upper end of Pinners'-court, in Winchester-street, stands Pinners' or Pinmakers'-hall, a modern edifice, let out as mercantile offices; the former building was a very antique edifice, principally used as a dissenting meeting-house.

On this spot, previous to the erection of Pinners' hall, was formerly a glass-house, where Venice glass was made, and Venetians

employed in the work : and Mr. James Howel, an ingenious man in king James the first's reign was steward to this house (who was afterwards clerk of the council to king Charles I.) When he left this place, scarce able to bear the continual heat of it, he thus wittily expressed himself, says Mr. Maitland, ' that had he continued still steward, he should in a short time have melted away to nothing among those hot Venetians.'

On the spot where Great and Little Winchester-streets now stand was a large house and garden, divided from Carpenter's hall on the west by a high stone wall, the property of, and built by William Paulet, marquis of Winchester, as before mentioned.

Through this garden was a foot-way, leading by the west end of the Augustine-friars church, strait north, and opened somewhat west from Allhallows church, London-wall, towards Moorgate, which footway had gates at each end, locked up every night : the great house joining to the gardens stretched to the north corner of Broad-street, and then turned up the said street, to the east end of Augustine-friars church, which the lord Winchester pulled down, except the west end thereof.

The remains of this extensive pile are known as

Winchester House.

It occupies the south west angle of Great Winchester-street, from which it is separated by a small court-yard, bounded by a high brick wall, in which is a large arched entrance, with plain doors, surmounted by a heavy shell formed pediment, richly carved in the taste of the latter part of the seventeenth century. The remains of the building, now partly occupied by a warehouse and partly by a dwelling-house, shew a portion of the original structure, built in the commencement and subsequently altered and modernized about the latter half of the seventeenth century.

The northern front, which is all that is not concealed by adjacent structures, is built with a dark red brick with stone dressings ; the original windows project slightly from the main wall ; the openings are spacious and rectangular, and are made by uprights and transoms into various lights partaking of the same form as the windows. The doorway on the basement is concealed to about a third of its height, by the raising of the earth of the court-yard ; the arch is circular, with a key-stone surmounted by a square-headed sweeping cornice. The various angles are strengthened with rustics. Near the old doorway is a spacious lintelled entrance, the jambs and architrave being ornamented with foliage in relief, which is still in use as an entrance to the dwelling-house. The upper story with its high roof and dormer windows, in a style not at all assimilating with the portion described, is an addition of the latter part of the seventeenth century. The interior appears to be entirely refitted at the latter period, and has since been so much mutilated to suit the mechanical uses to which it is now put, that little of the original work ap-

pears. The spacious staircase, with its heavy ballustrade, is one of the earliest introductions of the Italian style of building. On the first floor is a large and once handsome chimney-piece; the fireplace is spacious, and its jambs sustain on trusses the remains of a handsome composition in oak, carved and painted; two Ionic columns sustaining an entablature, still remain. In the windows is several times repeated in stained glass the motto 'AYMES LOY-AVLTE'*; amongst the wainscotting still remains some of the arched pannels richly carved in relief, which are evidently portions of the original structure.

On the north side of the same street still exist two of the earliest specimens of Italian architecture in the metropolis. The first in point of antiquity is, like the opposite mansion, built with dark red brick, but with this difference, that all the mouldings are worked in the same material. It has three pilasters with capitals of the Ionic order, having masks introduced into the latter just below the egg and anchor moulding. The shafts are broken at about a third of their height by small tablets. The second specimen is more costly, the dressings being stone. The pilasters are of the Corinthian order, the coronet and feathers of the prince of Wales being introduced into the capitals. The windows are inclosed within heavy frontispieces of stone, the jambs being ornamented with eagles, sustaining in their beaks wreaths of foliage.

Probably it was one of those houses which Styrpe notices as a 'great messuage, called the Spanish ambassador's house, of late inhabited by sir James Houlton, knt. and alderman of London.'

Adjoining to the south-west side of the marquis of Winchester's garden was another large house and garden that reached into Throgmorton-street, on the site of which Drapers'-hall and gardens now stand. This was the residence of lord Cromwell, earl of Essex, vicar-general to king Henry VIII.

Stow makes great complaints of this lord's ill usage of his father, who had a garden and summer-house joining to the north pales of my lord's garden: this summer-house was loosed from the ground, and carried on rollers into his father's garden, 22 feet, without any warning given to him, or being able to obtain any other answer, when he spoke of it to the surveyors of the work, than that their master had commanded them so to do.

And more to the west in Throgmorton-street was another noble mansion, belonging to the abbot of St. Alban's.

On the south side of London Wall, in this ward, is

Carpenters' Hall.

At present rented as a carpet warehouse. The entrance to the

* John, fifth marquis of Winchester, the nobleman who so bravely defended Basing house, (the family seat in Hampshire), against the parliamentarians in the reign of Charles I. caused the motto

of '*Aimez Loyaulte*' to be written with a diamond in every window of the house, and it is probable the same orders were given respecting this house.

premises is under a large arch, with four Corinthian pillars at the sides, and on the key-stone a bust of Inigo Jones, and the arms of the company. Within is a pleasant area, intersected by gravelled walks and grass plats, on the south side of which is the hall: this consists of a Doric basement, (having porticoes of the same order at the east and west ends) supporting a rustic story, ornamented with pediments, cornices, &c. The original roofing was of oak, but that has long given place to a stuccoed ceiling, (of the date of 1677), on which the royal arms, and those of the city and company, are displayed in alternate sexagon and circular pannels, surrounded by festoons, scrolls, and branches. A few divisions of the ancient east window, with pointed tops, are yet visible; and in those are the carpenters' arms, in stained glass. The flooring is of marble, but is at present covered with wood, for the joint purpose of warmth and preservation. The house now used for the company's business, stands nearly contiguous, in a small court, and is embellished in front by Ionic pilasters, a pediment and Venetian window. The portraits of William Portington, esq. 'master carpenter in the office of his majesty's buildings,' who died in March 1628, at the age of eighty-four; and John Scot, esq. 'carpenter and carriage maker to the office of ordnance, in the reign of Charles the Second,' are mentioned by Strype as being in the old hall of this company.

On the north side of Threadneedle-street is the

South Sea House.

An extensive edifice of brick; the dividend room is a noble apartment, with coupled pilasters of the Corinthian order round it. The ceiling is of stucco divided into compartments. In the court room are full length portraits of George I. II. and III.

The south sea company was established by act of parliament, in the year 1711, under the title of 'The company of merchants of Great Britain, trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the fishery.' But although it thus appeared a commercial body, yet its operations were principally financial, and have long been wholly so. It had its origin in the arrears due to the army and navy, which exceeded nine millions; this the south sea company agreed to pay off, and advance an additional sum of upwards of 800,000*l.* which made the whole loan to government ten millions;—credit was given to that amount, and the interest fixed at 600,000*l.* a year.

The subsequent career of this company has been fully narrated in another part of this work.*

Thousands of persons were totally ruined by speculation in this company, which occasioned a dreadful panic in the country, and had it not been for the prudent conduct of government, might have been productive of the most fatal consequences.

* Vol. ii. p. 12.

The present south sea company, which is managed by a governor, sub-governor, and twenty-one directors, annually elected, has no trade, although, when its capital was funded in 1733, one-fourth was reserved as a trading capital stock. The amount of the funded capital in south sea stock and annuities, on the 5th of January, 1823, amounted to 12,192,580*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

The annexed plan of the parish of St. Martin Outwich, 1599, is from a drawing on vellum in the clerks' office, merchant taylor's hall.

In Bartholomew lane is

The Auction Mart.

The extent of business done at some adjacent coffee houses, more especially Garraway's in Change alley, induced a number of the London auctioneers to subscribe a sufficient sum to erect an edifice wholly devoted to their business: and in 1808 the first stone of the new building in Bartholomew lane, called the auction mart, was laid. Here sales are registered, town and country newspapers filed, estates and personal property sold. The principal front in St. Bartholomew's lane, consists of a centre and side divisions, made in height into three stories, besides a sunk basement, the area of which is fronted by a ballustrade. The centre is occupied by two orders in succession; the lower a bad Doric, consisting of four engaged columns and two antæ, supporting the entablature of the order; the upper order, Ionic, has four fluted columns surmounted by an entablature and pediment; on the ground floor are three entrances in the intercolumniations of the lower order, which lead into a hall decorated with Ionic columns, in which is a staircase leading to the upper story; the arrangement of the hall has been much injured by recent alterations; the lateral divisions consist of three stories externally, and four inside, the ground floor and mezzanine story are occupied as offices; the auction rooms are in the second and upper floors, the latter being lighted by lantern lights. The architect was the late John Walters, esq.

'At the west extremity of this ward,' says Mr. Maitland, 'in Scalding alley, was formerly a large house known by the name of Scalding house, or Scalding wicke; because the ground, for the most part, was then employed by poulterers, who dwelt in the High-street, from Stocks-market (the site of the mansion house) to the great conduit. Their poultry, which they sold at their stalls, was scalded in this place.' The street yet bears the name of the Poultry. This Scalding alley was once parted by the water of Wallbrook from Cheap Ward.

CHAPTER X.

History and Topography of Candlewick Ward.

This ward derives its name from the street now called Cannon, but formerly Candlewick or Candlewike street, from being princi-

pally inhabited by candlewrights in wax and tallow. It is divided into the seven precincts of St. Mary Abchurch, St. Lawrence Poulteney, St. Martin Orgar's, St. Clement Eastcheap, St. Leonard Eastcheap, and the east and west precincts of St. Michael. It is bounded on the north by Langbourn ward, on the west by Wallbrook, and on the south and east by Bridge ward within. It is under the government of an alderman, and returns eight inhabitants to the court of common council. Before the great fire in 1666, there were five churches in this ward, viz. St. Clement Eastcheap, St. Mary Abchurch, St. Michael Crooked lane, St. Lawrence Poulteney, and St. Martin Orgar's; the three first remain.

St. Clement Eastcheap.

This church is dedicated to St. Clement, a disciple of St. Peter the apostle, and ordained bishop of Rome in the year 93. It has the addition of Eastcheap, because of its situation, and to distinguish it from other churches dedicated to the same saint. It was founded in or before 1309, for William de Southlee was rector in that year; and, before the suppression of religious houses, was in the gift of the abbot and convent of St. Peter, Westminster; but queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, gave the advowson thereof to the bishop of London for ever, who now is the patron.

It is a plain edifice of dark red brick, with stone dressings, situated on the east side of the lane, to which it gives name, at the corner of a court called church court. The south side of the church is concealed by houses. The plan is nearly square; it consists of a body and south aisle, with a square tower at the west end of the latter. The west front is in three divisions; the centre contains the principal entrance, which is arched and enclosed in a heavy frontispiece of stone; above this is a large arched window, bounded with an architrave and now walled up; the elevation is finished with a cornice and pediment. The lateral divisions have each two windows, the lower one is long with an arched head, and the upper square and slightly arched; the elevations finish with cornices and parapets. The tower is in three unequal stories; the first contains, in the western front, two similar windows to those last described, the second has only a circular window, and the third has a square headed window in each face, bounded with an architrave and surmounted with a cornice; the elevation finishes with a block cornice and ballustrated parapet. The north side of the church has two series of windows similar to those in the west front, the lower range are walled up; beneath the first from the west is a lintelled entrance. The east front, like the western, is in three divisions; the central contains a large arched window, with an attached vestry room beneath, and the side divisions have windows similar to the western front; at the east end of the aisle is one small window, and on the south side of it were once three circular windows, which are now walled up. All the angles of the building are rusticated.

In the interior, the division between the nave and aisle is made by two composite columns on lofty octangular pedestals, and the same number of pilasters sustaining an architrave; the different walls of the church are ornamented with pilasters upon pedestals, attached to the piers between the windows, also supporting an architrave which is carried round the whole building; above the architrave the walls are continued as an attic, and are lighted by the upper range of windows, and on the south side by a clerestory to correspond with the opposite one; the ceiling is partly flat and partly coved; the latter portion is pierced with arches formed above the windows, and rising from a portion of a frieze above the columns and pilasters; that part of the ceiling which is horizontal has a large circular division in the centre, enclosed in a handsome wreath composed of various fruits, between four square pannels. The roof of the aisle is quite plain. The altar is highly enriched, the pilasters are painted in imitation of verd antique, with gilt capitals, and the arches above are painted with angels blowing trumpets; the soffit of the window with coffers and roses. The screen is composed of three pair of Corinthian columns, sustaining pediments: the central elliptical, the others angular; the intercolumniations bear the usual inscriptions; in the tympanum of the central pediment is a dove in an irradiation; the pannels contain palm branches, &c. in lime tree. Upon the altar are three splendidly bound books, having crimson velvet covers with silver clasps and corners, and other enrichments of the same metal.

The wood work of this church is unusually heavy and very richly carved. The pulpit in the north side of the church is hexagonal, and has an immense sounding board of the same form; the enrichments are cherubs, festoons, and scrolls, which, with the ballusters attached to the stairs, are executed in the most splendid style, and are well worthy of attention. The aisle contains a gallery, the front of which is richly pannelled in the style of the pulpit. The western gallery is plain and sustained upon Ionic pillars, it is evidently the work of an inferior hand; it contains a very large and powerful organ; the case is marked with the same massive character as the rest of the wood work. At the north eastern corner of the church is a porch, covering the entrance to the vestry, adorned with Corinthian pilasters. The font, an octagon basin, in a pillar of the same form, is very finely sculptured, and stands within a tastefully carved ballustrade near the altar. The cover of the font is ornamented with scrolls in the form of a crown, within which is a white dove.

This church was erected in 1686, under the superintendence of sir Christopher Wren; the expense was 4,365*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.* The length is 64 feet, the breadth 40, the height 34, and that of the tower 88 feet.

There are no monuments worthy of notice in this church; in the vestry is a plan of the parish made in 1825.

St. Mary Abchurch.

This church is of ancient foundation, and is supposed to derive its additional name from being situated on high ground, as it is found written Apchurch and Upchurch. The patronage was originally in the prior and canons of St. Mary Overies, Southwark, who, in 1448, exchanged it with the master and chaplains of Corpus Christi college, Laurence Poulteney hill, for a house in the parish of All-hallows-the-less. On the dissolution of that house it fell to the crown. Queen Elizabeth, in the 10th of her reign, 1568, gave it to the college of Corpus Christi, Cambridge; in whom the advowson still remains.

The church is situated on the west side of Abchurch-lane; the south front abuts on a paved court, which is still used as a burying ground; the west front and tower on a passage leading into Sherbourn lane. It is a spacious rectangular building of brick covered with stucco, with stone dressings; the four elevations of the building are nearly uniform. In the centre of the southern front is a large segment arched window, with a shield upon the key-stone; on each side is a semicircular arched window, with another of a circular form above it, the key stones of the lateral windows have cherubs. Below the westernmost is an arched entrance surmounted with a cornice resting on consoles. The east front only differs in having the centre window walled up. The north elevation is built against, and has consequently no windows. The western front corresponds, except in regard of the tower. The angles are rusticated, and the walls are finished with a coping. The roof is slated and rises in a dome, square in plan, and pierced with four circular windows, having a platform on the summit. The tower is situated within the walls at the north west angle of the church, and in this respect varies the western elevation; it is built with brick and covered with compo; the angles are rusticated, and the elevation is made by plain courses into four stories; in the basement of the west front is an arched entrance similar to the one already described; the next story has an arched window, the key stone carved with a cherub; the third has a circular, and the fourth an arched window, with a grotesque mask on the key stone; the latter is also repeated on the other sides of the tower; the elevation finishes with a cornice and parapet; the door and window cases, and other dressings, are stone: above the parapet rises a leaded dome, pierced with port holes; on its summit is a square story, formed by four open arches which sustain an obelisk of the same form, covered with lead: the whole is finished with a ball and cross surmounted by a vane.

The interior of this church is strikingly grand, and with the exception of the Roman Catholic chapel in Moorfields, is perhaps the most highly decorated ecclesiastical edifice in London. The plan is square, lengthened by three divisions at the west end: the ceiling is formed by eight arches springing from corbels affixed

to the walls, and from a column and pilaster at the west end, all of the Corinthian order, the corbels being formed of the capital of a pilaster; these arches gather over into pendentives, and sustain a circular modillion cornice which serves as the impost to a hemispherical dome, the whole of the soffit of which is painted; it is pierced, as before observed, with four port hole windows; just above these windows is a painted repetition of the cornice, and the interval between that and the lower cornice is occupied by paintings in chiaroscuro of eight seated female figures in imitation of sculpture representing saints and martyrs. The remainder of the dome is painted in colours, with a cherubic choir, some of whom are engaged in playing on various instruments of music, others in chaunting the praises of the Deity, and the remainder in the act of adoration. In the centre is a splendid irradiation surrounding the Hebrew name of the Deity. The effect of the whole is injured by unsightly iron scroll work depending from the centre, and which remains, although the chandelier it upheld is removed. Of the three divisions westward, two are recessed and occupied by a gallery, with rich pannelled front coeval with the church; and the third is filled by the tower, which here, as well as in many other instances, is allowed to protrude into the church; in the basement is an entrance covered with an oak frontispiece, consisting of an arch surmounted by a cornice resting on consoles: above this, is an arched window now walled up. As a proof of the inattention of the architect to detail, it may be remarked, that neither this window nor the door below it, are in the centre of the wall; this frequent disregard of uniformity observable in the works of sir Christopher Wren, can only be accounted for by the supposition that his great mind was occupied so entirely by the grandeur of the whole, that it could not descend to pay strict attention to the parts. The wood work is deserving of attention. The altar screen is composed of a pannelled plinth sustaining a façade ending in a lofty acroterium surmounted by a shield having the cypher A. R. in a garter between two pair of Corinthian columns sustaining an entablature and broken elliptical pediment, surmounted by an attic crowned by vases. The commandments, &c. are inscribed on large tablets. The whole face of the screen is enriched with a profusion of Gibbons' carving in his best style: above the decalogue is a pelican feeding her young with her blood, and the remainder of the centre is occupied by entwined tendrils, grapes, flowers, various fruits, and ears of wheat, executed with such delicacy, and at the same time so accurate, that it appears a matter of surprise how the sculptor could succeed so well on such a material; the screen is painted to represent verd antique and Sienna marbles, but the imitation is the most bungling ever witnessed, the capitals of the columns and the carvings are white. The pulpit is hexagonal, and has a sounding board of the same form richly carved, in which the pelican is introduced; it rests on a square pillar, with an Ionic

capital, festoons of foliage hanging from the volutes. The font is a circular basin of white marble, with four cherubic heads attached to it; the cover represents a square temple, with a niche in each face, on which are statues of the four evangelists distinguished by their proper symbols. In the gallery is an organ erected by subscription in 1822, when the church was last repaired. The entrance in the south front is covered with a porch, enriched with Corinthian pilasters and crowned with an elliptical pediment, on the apex of which the pelican is repeated; there is also an entrance in the northern wall which corresponds; the arms of king James II. occupy the place of the pelican. The excellence of the building appears in some degree to have extended its influence to the monuments, the two handsomest are the following; one of white marble under the south-east window to the memory of sir Patience Ward, lord mayor, 1681, died July 10, 1696, without issue, and his lady, being a cenotaph as to the latter. The decorations are in a very correct style, and on a lofty acroterium is a marble statue of Hope about two feet high; the other was erected to the memory of the wife of Mr. Alderman Perchard; it is of white marble, and is adorned with neat relievos of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

This church was rebuilt after the fire in 1666, under the direction and from the design of sir Christopher Wren, at an expense of 4,922*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.* The dimensions are, length 63 feet, breadth 60, height 51, height of steeple 140 feet. In the vestry room is a plan of the parish made in 1816. The organ was erected in 1822 by voluntary subscription, and cost 300*l.*

St. Michael's Church.

This church, though it stands in Michael's-lane, (corruptly called Miles-lane), is more commonly known by the name of St. Michael's Crooked-lane. It is of ancient foundation, for John de Borham, rector thereof, died in 1304. At that period the church was a small mean building and stood on the ground, where now, or lately stood, the parsonage-house; all the ground hereabout being then occupied by slaughter-grounds and lay-stalls by the butchers of Eastcheap-market.

In 1366 John Lovekin or Loufken, lord mayor, obtained a grant of the ground where the lay-stalls were, and built a handsome and capacious house thereon; it subsequently received considerable additions from sir William Walworth, lord mayor.

This church was formerly in the gift of the prior and convent of Canterbury. But by some unrecorded means it fell into the hands of the archbishop of Canterbury, in whom it still remains, and forms one of the thirteen peculiars of this see.

The present edifice is a stone building with a lofty tower and spire at the west end. The south and north sides contain five windows with arched heads bounded by architraves; the elevation

finishes with a parapet above a cornice; beneath the first window from the west on the south side is a lintelled entrance having a cornice above it sustained on consoles, and to this side is attached a square vestry-room built of stone; the east end has a circular window between two arched ones. The west end is partly occupied by the lower stories of the tower; the vacant part has a single window similar to those on the south side, and below it a doorway, which is approached by a flight of steps from Crooked-lane; the tower stands without the body of the church to which it is united by its eastern wall; it is in three stories; the first contains two small windows slightly arched in its western face and a lintelled doorway with a window above it in the southern; the second story has a window of the same form in the south and west faces, and the third story has in every face a more lofty window, slightly arched, having a cherub carved on the key-stone from which depend two festoons of foliage; a cornice and parapet finish the elevation, the latter being pierced with compartments borrowed from the pointed style; at each angle is a vase. The spire is covered with lead, and is in three stories; the two first are circular and occupy the greatest part of its height; from the angles of the tower rise buttresses, and the spaces between them are pierced with various apertures; the third story still preserves the circular form, the lower part is globular, and it is finished with an urn sustaining a vane.

The interior is nearly square; it is very plain, and has neither column or pilaster nor any architectural embellishment. The roof is horizontal in the centre, and curved at the sides, the latter portion is pierced with arches above the several windows, springing by way of impost from corbels attached to the piers between the windows; the horizontal part of the ceiling is surmounted with a frieze of acanthus leaves and also a broad cylindrical wreath of laurel. In the centre is an expanded flower. The altar screen is composed of an elliptical pediment sustained upon four Corinthian columns. The western entrance is fronted by a large porch, the upper part of which is formed into a gallery and contains the organ; it is enriched with a multitude of excellent carving; a porch similarly ornamented covers the southern entrance. In both these porches a piece of carving, consisting of a curtain and veil, apparently concealing something above the arches of the doorways, is well deserving of attention for the excellence of the workmanship, as well as the singularity of its application; the pulpit stands on the south side of the church, but has nothing particular in its construction.

This church was built in 1688 at the expense of 4,541*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, the architect sir Christopher Wren. It is 78 feet in length, 46 in breadth and 32 in height; the steeple is 100 high. Sir William Walworth was buried in this church 1385; by uniting several chauntries in this church he founded and endowed a college in the same, which continued till the dissolution. It was granted 1 Mary to George Cotton and Thomas Reeve.

On his monument were the following lines :

Here under lyth a man of fame,
William Walworth callyd by name;
Fishmonger he was in life-time here,
And twice Lord mayor, as in bookes appere.
Who with courage stout, and manly might
Slew Wat Tyler, in King Richard's sight;
For which act done and trew intent,
The king made him knight incontinent:
And gave him armes, as here may see,
To declare his fact and chivalrie.
He left this life the yere of our God
Thirteen hundryd fourscore and three od.

Walter Warden gave towards the finding of one chaplain 'all his tenement, called the Boar's-head in Eastcheap.'

In the church-yard is a tablet inscribed as follows :

'Here lieth the body of Robert Preston, late drawer at the Boar's-head Tavern, in Great Eastcheap, who departed this life, March 16, A. D. 1730, aged 27 years.

Bacchus to give the toping world surprise,
Produced one sober son, and here he lies;
Tho' mers'd amongst full hogshead he defied
The charms of wine as well as others pride.
Oh! reader, if to justice thou'rt inclined,
Keep honest Preston daily in thy mind.
He drew good wine, took care to fill his pots;
Had sundry virtues that outweighed his spots.
You that on Bacchus have the like dependance,
Pray copy Bob, in measure and attendance.

There are no monuments worthy notice. On the south side is a neat marble tablet to the memory of sir John Thompson, lord mayor, 1737, died 1750, aged 79.

The principal street in this ward is Great Eastcheap. This street begins at the top of Fish-street hill, and runs westward to the end of Clement's lane, where Cannon-street begins; and took its name originally from a market kept there, to serve the east part of the city; which market was removed to Leadenhall; and by the early account we have of Eastcheap market, and its vicinity to the ferry, or Roman *trajectus*, over the Thames, we have great reason to suppose this to be the first, or one of the first markets in London, even of a Roman date. In which state it continued for many ages, especially for victuals: as may be collected from the song called *London Lickpenny*, made by *Lidgate* the poet, in the reign of king Henry V., who, in the person of a countryman, coming to London, and walking through the city, saith, 'In Westcheap I was called on to buy fine lawn, Paris thread, cotton, umble, and other linen clothes, and such like:' but not a word of silks. 'In Cornhill to buy old apparel and household stuff. In Candlewright-street, the drapers proffered me cheap cloth. In Eastcheap the cooks cried hot ribs of beef roasted, pies well baked, and other victuals.

There was clattering of pots, harp, pipe, and sawtrie ; yea by cock, nay by cock, for other greater oaths were spared. Some sang of Jenken and Julian, &c. all which melody liked the passenger ; but he wanted money to abide by it, and therefore gat him into a Gravesend barge, and home into Kent.' On the south side of this street, and near St. Michael's lane, was the Boar's head tavern, celebrated as the place where the inimitable Shakespeare laid some of his best scenes of Henry IV. The original edifice was destroyed in the great fire, but it was rebuilt on the same site, with the following stone sign let into the wall.



The Boar's Head.

A few years ago the tavern was pulled down and two houses built upon its site, but the original sign still exists in the front of one of the houses.

The church of St. Martin Orgar's, which was burnt down in the fire of London, A. D. 1666, was situated on the east side of St. Martin's lane, Cannon-street, a rectory of very ancient foundation, for by the register of Ralph Diceto, dean of St. Paul's in the year 1181, we find it in the gift of the canons of St. Paul's cathedral. The name Orgar, added to it, was taken from Ordgarus the founder, who gave that and St. Botolph's, Billingsgate, to the said canons of St. Paul's.

There was a parsonage house, which was burnt down, and after it was rebuilt, let out 'at the ground rent of 5*l.* per ann. for forty years, to be paid to the rector and his successors.

The site of this church, after the fire, was made a burial place for the parishioners. However, part of the nave and tower being found repairable, a body of French protestants, in communion with the church of England, obtained a lease of the tower and ruinous nave from the minister and church-wardens, and got it confirmed by parliament : in pursuance of which, the purchasers re-erected the church for their own use.

Sir William Cromer, lord mayor of London in 1413, gave by his last will, dated 1421, his house in Sweeting's alley, and his houses and gardens in Crutched friars, for the repairs and ornaments of this church, and for the use of the poor.

The French church which was built upon its site after the great fire, must have been of smaller dimensions than the original, as a wide space remained between the front of it and the porch of the old church now existing. It was a plain edifice of brick, with arched windows, nearly square ; the engraving below was taken from a sketch made a few days prior to its destruction, and will avoid the necessity of further description.



French Church, 1824.

The interior was equally plain, it had galleries attached to the north, south, and west sides, supported on small wooden columns. The pulpit and desks were affixed to the pier between the two eastern windows, in the place which the altar screen should have occupied. The screen was, in consequence, placed in one side of it further northward; it was inscribed with the commandments, apostle's creed, and Lord's prayer, in French. The ceiling was plain and horizontal.

When this church was taken down in 1824, the site was marked by a dwarf wall and iron rails.

The porch still remains, and forms a gateway to the burying ground; the entrance is modern, and occupies a portion of a window which was anciently over it; the arch of this window is acutely pointed, the tracery which remains shews a circle enclosing six sweeps; the workmanship of the whole is rude, the period at which it was built the fourteenth century; the gable above is modern. To the south side was attached a buttress and a staircase, formerly lighted with a lancet light; the whole sustained some alteration, by which the ancient character was destroyed when the church was taken down.

St. Lawrence Poultney church was situated on the west side of Lawrence lane, on the south side of Cannon-street, and took the addition of Poultney from its great benefactor, sir John Poultney, four times lord mayor of London, who founded in the ancient church a college of Jesus and Corpus Christi, for a master, warden, thirteen priests, and four choristers, about the year 1345. Which college at the suppression was valued at 79*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* and surrendered in the reign of king Edward VI. since which time it has continued as a donative or curacy. And, in 1636, this impropriation was held in fee-farm, worth then 33*l.* per annum.

The church appears to have stood on the northern portion of the burying ground in Lawrence Poultney lane, a portion of the north wall being evidently incorporated with the houses which bound that part of the burying ground.

On Lawrence Poultney hill are two large mansions; above the doors of entrance, which are elaborately carved, are shell formed pediments; within one is the date of erection, 1700; in the other is a representation of two boys playing at marbles.

CHAPTER XI.

History and Topography of Castle Baynard Ward.

This ward obtained its name from an ancient castle, which stood here on the banks of the river. It is divided into ten precincts, and is under the government of an alderman, sending ten inhabitants to the court of common council. It is bounded on the east by Queenhithe and Bread-street wards; on the south by the river Thames, and on the west and north by the ward of Farringdon within. Before the great fire in 1666, there were four churches in this ward, viz. St. Andrew, by the wardrobe; St. Benet, Paul's wharf; St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish-street, and St. Gregory; the first three remain.

Before describing the churches that remain, it will be proper to notice the metropolitan church, the principal part of which is in this ward. Stow and all the authors that have written on the history and antiquities of London, have uniformly placed St. Paul's cathedral under the head of Farringdon within, but upon minutely examining the plans of each of the wards, and consulting the parish and ward officers, the author is induced to place the church in the ward of Castle Baynard. The exact line of demarcation between the wards in the cathedral church is not known, but it is probable that if a line was drawn from the chapter house, which is in Farringdon within, to the south-east corner of St. Paul's church yard, it would be near the truth.

St. Paul's Cathedral.

It has been judiciously remarked, that 'among the modern works of architecture which adorn and dignify the British empire,' this stupendous fabric holds the most distinguished rank; 'that even with foreigners it has obtained great celebrity, and in any enumeration or comparison of the religious edifices of Europe, is always mentioned immediately after the church of St. Peter, at Rome.'

The popular tradition, that a temple, dedicated to Diana, once occupied the site of St. Paul's cathedral, has already been mentioned,* as well as the small degree of credit which sir Christopher Wren, the architect of the present structure, was inclined to give to the common report.

It may not be improper to mention what Stow, the most accurate of all the historians of London, states on the subject of a Roman temple having once stood on the site of St. Paul's. 'Some have noted,' says this author, 'that on digging the foundation of this newe worke (namely, the Lady Chapel, built by bishop Baldock, about 1313), there were found more than a hundred scalpes of oxen, or kine, which thing (say they) confirmeth greatly the opinion of those which have reported, that of olde time there had beene a

* See vol. 1, page 22.

temple of Jupiter, and that there was daily sacrifice of beasts. Other some, both wise and learned, have thought the buck's head, borne before the procession of Paule's, on St. Paule's day, to signifie the like: but true it is, that I have read an auncient deed to this effect.'

'Sir William Baude, knt. the third of Edward the First, in the year 1274, on Candlemas day, 'graunted to Harry de Borham, dean of Powles, and to the chapter there, that in consideration of two acres of ground or land, granted by them within their manor of West-ley, in Essex, to be inclosed into his park of Curingham he would for ever, upon the Feast-day of the Conversion of St. Paul, in winter, give unto them a good doe, seasonable and sweete; and upon the feast of the commemoration of St. Paul, in summer, a good bucke, and offer the same at the high altar, the same to be spent amongst the canons residents. The doe to be brought up by one man at the houre of procession, and through the procession to the high altar; and the bringer to have nothing: the bucke to be brought by all his meyney in like manner; and they to have payd unto them by the chamberlaine of the church 12 pence onely, and no more to be required.' This graunt he made, and for performance 'bound the lands of him and his heirs to be distrained on; and if the landes shoulde be evicted, that yet hee and his heirs shoulde accomlishe the gift. Witnesses, Robert Tilbery,' &c. His son, sir William Baude, knt. confirmed his father's gift in the thirtieth of the same reign.

'Thus much for the grant. Now what I have heard by report, and have partly seene, it followeth. On the feast-day of the commemoration of St. Paul, the bucke being brought up to the steps to the high altar in Powles church, at the houre of procession, the deane and chapter, being appparelled in copes and vestments, with garlands of roses on their heads, they sent the body of the bucke to baking, and had the head, fixed on a pole, borne before the crosse in their procession, untill they issued out of the west doore, where the keeper that brought it blowed the death of the bucke, and then the horners that were about the cittie presentlie answered him in like manner; for the which paines they had each one, of the dean and chapter, fourpence in money, and their dinner; and the keeper that brought it was allowed during his abode there, for that service, meat, drink, and lodging, and five shillings in money at his going away, together with a loafe of bread, having the picture of St. Paule uppon it, &c. There was belonging to the church of St. Paul for both the days two special sutes of vestments, the one imbrodered with buckes, the other with does; both given by the said Baudes, as I have heard.*

Though sir Christopher controverted the idea of Diana's temple, he was of opinion that a Christian church had stood upon this spot at a very early period, agreeably to the statements of different ecclesiastical writers; yet as venerable Bede, in his account of the establishment of Christianity in London, under bishop Mellitus, gives

* Sur. of Lon. p. 270—273.

no intimation of such a fact, its accuracy is liable to be questioned. Bede, who lived nearest to the time, ascribes the foundation of the original St. Paul's to Ethelbert king of Kent, to whom all the country, south of the Humber, was feudatory. This munificent prince, after his conversion by St. Augustine, besides greatly contributing to the establishment of the cathedral at Canterbury, founded the abbey of St. Augustine in that city, and afterwards, in the year 610, began the building of St. Paul's; to which church he granted the manor of Tillingham, with other lands.* Erkenwald, the fourth bishop, expended large sums upon the new fabric, but whether for additions, or to Ethelbert's plan, cannot be ascertained. 'He also augmented its revenues, and procured for it considerable privileges from the Pope, and the Anglo-Saxon princes, who then reigned in England.' During the successive centuries, from that time to the conquest, the immunities and possession of the cathedral were greatly increased by different sovereigns; among whom were Kenred, king of Mercia,, Athelstan, Edgar and his queen, Ethelred, Canute, and Edward the confessor. William, the Norman, following the example of his Saxon predecessors, confirmed to St Paul's all its estates and privileges by a charter, which concludes with the words, "for I will that the church, in all things,

* Besides the gift of Tillingham, in Essex, granted by the first charter of king Ethelbert, he also gave to this church twenty-four hides of land near London, (*dedit viginti quatuor Hidas terra juxta Londonium*) all of which, with the exception of Norton Folgate, reserved for the dean and chapter, were divided into the prebends of More, Finsbury, Old-street, Wenlock's-barn, Hoxton, Newington, Islington, St. Pancras, Kentish-town, Tottenham, Ragenner, Holbourn, and Portpool. The gifts made by king Athelstan consisted of 106 farms, messuages, &c., at various places, chiefly in Essex; king Edgar gave three-score marks, and twenty-five mansions at Nasingstoke, king Canute granted the church of Lambourne, in Berks, *pro vicu Decani qui pro tempore fuerit*; Edward the confessor gave eight messuages, &c. at Berling, and five at Chingford, in Essex; and also confirmed the gift of West Lee, in the same county, made by a religious woman, named Ediva. Divers other manors were also granted to St. Paul's before the conquest, as Kensworth, Caddington, &c. The conqueror, besides the castle of Stortford, in Herts, gave the land of William, the Deacon, and Ralph, his brother, held of the king; William Rufus confirmed all his father's donations and privileges, and freed the canons of

St. Paul's from all works in respect to the Tower; two hundred acres of wood in Hadley and Thundersey, in Essex, with fourscore acres of arable land and a brewhouse, were afterwards given by Peter Newport; Draton was given by sir Philip Basset, knt. and Hayrstead by his executors; the executors of John of Gaunt gave the manors of Bowes and Peeleshouse, in Middlesex; the churches of Willesdon, Sunbury, Bricksley, Rickling, and Aveley, were impropriated to the dean and chapter by divers bishops; and numerous houses within the city were granted to the cathedral establishment under different forms. Weever states, that among many deeds relating to the latter which he had seen, was one dated in the year 1141, and fastened by a label to the end of a stick, "of what wood I know not; howsoever it remains to this day free from worm-holes, or any the least corruption, not so much as in the bark," upon which the following words were fairly written: *Per hoc lignum oblata est terra Roberti filij Gousberti super altare Sancti Pauli in festo omnium Sanctorum.* Fun. Mon. p. 356. Edit. 1631. A great variety of particulars relating to numerous other grants that have been made to this church, may be seen in Mal. Lond. Red. vol. iii. p. 35—44.

be as free as I would my soul should be at the day of judgment.* He afterwards granted to Maurice, the bishop, and his successors for ever, the castle of Stortford, in Hertfordshire, with all its appurtenances.

In the year 1086, the old cathedral was destroyed by a destructive fire, which enveloped the greater part of the city in similar ruin. After this event, bishop Maurice, who had been chaplain and chancellor to the conqueror, conceived the 'vast design of erecting the magnificent structure which immediately preceded the present cathedral;' a work, says Stow, 'that men of that time judged would never have bin finished, it was to them so wonderfull for length and breadth.† Much of the stone used in that edifice was brought from Caen, in Normandy; and 'king William gave toward the building of the east end, the choyce stones of his castle, standing neere to the bank of the river Thames.'

The magnitude of the new edifice was so great, that neither Maurice, nor de Belmeis, his successor, were able to complete the undertaking; though each of them presided twenty years, and expended great sums in furthering it. The latter appropriated the whole revenue of his bishopric for carrying on the work, supporting himself and his family by other means.‡ Bishop Belmeis II. following the example of his uncle, proceeded with the work, and his successors 'in process of time,' completed the undertaking; though not in all parts in accordance with the original plan.§

In the conflagration of the city in the year 1135 or 1136, the eastern part, or choir of the new church, appears to have been burnt: when it was restored is uncertain, though Dugdale con-
ject-

* See Strype's Stow, Vol. ii. p. 638. This charter must have been given either in or after 1070, as Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, and Thomas, archbishop of York, are among the attesting witnesses, and both those prelates were not appointed to their respective sees till that year.

† Sur. of Lond. p. 262; first Edit.

‡ Malmesbury.

§ Previously to this, however, the cathedral again suffered by fire, though to what extent is questionable; for Stow, in his annals, has given two accounts, which are contradictory to each other. Under the date, 1132, he records, that a fire, 'beginning at Gilbertus house, in West Cheap,' burnt, eastward, a great part of the city to Aldgate, 'with the priory of the Holy Trinity,' and westward, to Ludgate; 'consuming the great church of St. Paul.' Yet, in the next place, he mentions another fire, which 'kindled at the house of one Ailward, neare London Stone,' and consumed eastward, to Ald-

gate, and wetsward, to St. 'Erkenwald's Shrine in Paules church.' His second fire he has also mentioned in his Survey of London (First Edit. p. 117.) with the additional sentence, 'in the which fire the Priorie of the Holy Trinitie was brent.' Now, had the former fire actually consumed the church, the shrine of St. Erkenwald would, most probably, have been destroyed with it; and if it had not, there is the greatest incongruity in supposing, that the vast fabric of St. Paul's could have been restored within the short space that had elapsed between the above dates, when we have seen, that nearly fifty years had been passed since its foundation by Maurice, and that it was still incomplete. The priory of the Holy Trinity, also, is said, to have been burnt in each conflagration; yet, it is almost equally incredible if that edifice was really destroyed by the first fire, that it could have been rebuilt so early as the occurrence of the second.—*Brayley*, ii. p. 208.

tures it to have been executed in the time of bishop Richard de Ely, who expended great sums on this fabric in the reign of Henry the Second.* The erection of the central tower was probably carried on at the same time, yet this was not completed till 1221, in the last year of bishop de Sancta Maria. In 1229, bishop Niger undertook to rebuild and extend the choir,† in the pointed style of architecture, then becoming prevalent.‡ The expense of this was partly defrayed by collections made throughout England and Ireland, and by the sale of indulgences. On the completion of the work, in the year 1240, 'the grand ceremony of consecration was performed by bishop Niger, assisted by cardinal Otho, the pope's legate, the archbishop of Canterbury, and six bishops, in the presence of Henry the Third, and a vast concourse of dignitaries, nobles, and citizens.'§

In the year 1256, 'the newework of Pauls, to wit, the cross yles, were begun to be new builded.'|| This must have been to adapt them to the style of the new choir. In the same year, the foundation of the Lady Chapel was begun by Fulk Basset, the then bishop: bishop Baldock gave four hundred marks towards completing it; and the rest of the charges were principally defrayed by the sale of indulgences.¶ This chapel appears to have been completed within a year or two after 1312, as Dugdale has preserved a contract bearing that date, for paving it with marble, at 5*d.* per foot. Beneath it, and extending also under part of the choir, was the extensive crypt known as St. Faith's church.

The upper part of the spire, which was of timber, being greatly decayed, and the old cross that crowned its apex having fallen down, a considerable repair in this part was made in the years 1314 and 1315, and a new cross was then set up, in the ball of which, the bishop, Gilbert de Segrave, enclosed numerous holy relics, in the vain hope of preserving the spire from storms. This may be considered as the period of the completion of the ancient church, and two hundred and twenty-five years had now intervened from the time of its foundation by Maurice.

In 1344, a beautiful clock, of curious mechanism, was erected. The hour hand, or rather the hand of an angel, revolved past the numerals. If contrived with graceful attitude and easy motion, the thought was singularly appropriate, a heavenly messenger marking the progress of time.

On Candlemas eve (February the first) in the year 1444-45, in

* Hist. St. Paul's p. 6.

† Sir Christopher Wren imagined that the choir 'was added in after times, to give a greater length eastward' and that the original termination of the presbyterium was semicircular. Among the foundations of the choir he found 'nine wells in a row,' which he conceived to have anciently belonged to 'a street of houses,' that crossed obliquely

from 'the High-street, then Watling street, to the Roman Causeway, now Cheapside.' *Parentalia*, p. 272.

‡ Hist. St. Paul's, p. 12.

§ Whar. Hist. de Episc.

|| Howe's Stow's Chro. p. 191.

¶ Leland says, that the Lady chapel was built on ground that had been obtained of king John for a market place.

a great tempest of wind, hail, snow, and rain, accompanied by thunder, the towering spire of this edifice 'was fired by lightning, in the midst of the shaft, first on the west side and then on the south; and the people, espying the fire, came to quench it in the steeple, which they did with vinegar,* at least in appearance, 'so that all men withdrew themselves to their houses, praising God: but betwene eight and nine of the clock in the same night, the fire brast out again more fervently than before, and did much hurt to the lead and timber, till by the great labour of the maior and people that came thither, it was thoroughly quenched.† The subsequent repair was not completed till 1462, when a man was killed on the pinnacles, through the breaking of a rope with which he was raising the weather-cock; which was an eagle, with expanded wings, made of copper, gilt, four feet in length, and three feet and a half in breadth over the wings.‡

In the year 1561, June the fourth, the spire was again set on fire, though not by lightning, as at first supposed, and as Stow has recorded in his Annals; for Dr. Heylin affirms, that an aged plumber, when at the point of death, confessed that the fire had been occasioned by his own carelessness, in leaving a pan of coals and other fuel in the steeple whilst he went to dinner; and that he had judged it better, for his own safety, not to divulge the real cause, as the flames had got so high before his return that he found them impossible to be quenched. 'This fire,' says Stow, 'brast forth, as it seemed to the beholders, two or three yarges beneath the foote of the crosse, and from thence, brent down the spere to the stone works and bels, so terribly, that within the space of four houres, the same steeple, with the roofes of the church, so much as was timber, or otherwise combustible, were consumed; which was a lamentable sight and pittiful remembrance to the beholders thereof.'§

'After this mischance, the Q. Majestie [Elizabeth] being much grieved for ye losse of so beautiful a monument,' directed the mayor to assemble the citizens for the purpose of taking the requisite measures for an immediate repair, 'and for the furtherance thereof, did herself presently give, and deliver in gold 1000 marks, and a warrant for a thousand load of timber, to be taken out of her majestie's woods or elsewhere.'|| The citizens and the clergy contributed very liberally after this example, and the work was so immediately proceeded with, that, within a month after the fire, a complete covering of boards and lead, 'after the manner of a false rooffe, and the greatness of the worke, dispatched in so short time, was for feare of raine, which might have perished the vaults to the destruction of the whole church.'¶ So much expedition was practised on this occasion, that the roofs of all the aisles were fully com-

* Howe's Stow's Ch. p. 384.

† Stow's Lond. p. 264. First edit.

‡ Ibid. 264.

§ Howe's Stow's Ch. p. 646.

|| Ibid.

¶ Ibid.

pleted and covered with lead before the expiration of the year; as well as 'the great rooffe of the west end, which was framed and made of new and great timber in Yorkshire, and brought to London by sea.'* In like manner, 'within the sayd yeere, the whole rooffe, and frame of the east end, was made in Yorkshire, and brought by sea to London, and after set uppe as the rest of the roofes; but the roofes of the north and south end of the same church, remained covered with boards till 1564, when the bishop (as I am informed) tooke upon him the charge of repairing them, and for the same laid out 720*l.* and so that worke ceased to proceed any further.† In this latter sentence, the historian alludes, probably, to the spire, which was never rebuilt, though divers models were devised, and sufficient monies collected for the execution.‡

'There must have been some very considerable defect of solidity in the original construction of this immense fabric, for, in the time of James the First, it appears to have become ruinous throughout; and though large sums of money were collected, and materials provided, it remained in the same state till the elevation of Laud to the see of London. This prelate exerted himself zealously and successfully in favour of the neglected building, and a general subscription, supported in a munificent manner by king Charles, was soon collected to the amount of 104,330*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Having thus amply provided the necessary means for an entire restoration of the church, the celebrated Inigo Jones was appointed to superintend the important undertaking. His repairs were begun in 1633, and being diligently prosecuted, in the course of nine years a magnificent portico was erected at the west end: the whole exterior of the body of the church was new cased with stone, and the roofing and lead covering were completed. The vaulting, which stood greatly in need of reparation, was well centered and upheld with some hundred of tall masts.

'Such was the situation of the building when the dissensions between the king and the parliament broke out into civil war. From that period so fatal to the monuments of ecclesiastical antiquity, most of the cathedrals in the kingdom date considerable oss; but the cathedral of London, whose citizens had adopted the popular side, both in politics and religion, with peculiar zeal, suffered beyond all example. Having confiscated the revenues of the church, the parliament seized all the remaining money and materials which had been appropriated to the repairs. The scaffolds and centres were granted to the soldier's of colonel Jephson's regiment for arrears of pay, and they removed them with so little caution, that great part of the vaulting fell down in consequence. The choir was still used for public worship, but the rest of the building was converted into stables and barracks for dragoons, whilst the pavement was, in various parts, broken up for saw-pits.

* Howe's Stow's Ch. p. 646.

† Ibid.

‡ Strype's Stow, vol. i. p. 646.

‘The portico was converted into shops for seamstresses and milliners, with lodging rooms over them; the pillars being hacked and mangled, in order to make room for the tranverse beams that were placed between them. Some other enormities, though by no means the worst, were the subject of the following proclamation, issued during the time of the commonwealth, and dated May 27, 1651.

‘Forasmuch as the inhabitants of St. Paul’s church-yard are much disturbed by the souldiers and others calling out to passingers and examining them, (though they goe peaceably and civilly along); and by playing at nine-pinnes at unseasonable hours; these are therefore to command all souldiers and others whom it may concern, that hereafter there shall be no examining and calling out to persons that go peaceably on their way, unless they do approach the guards; and to forbear playing at nine-pinnes and other sports, from the hour of nine o’clock in the evening until six in the morning, that so persons that are weak and indisposed to rest may not be disturbed.’

‘Thus this grand and venerable edifice continued exposed to every wanton, fanatical, or rapacious injury, until the restoration of the ancient order of things under Charles the Second, when the regular government of the church having been re-established, the dean and chapter proceeded immediately to remove the incroachments, and to restore the stalls and other appendages of cathedral worship; but their revenues not affording the means for a general reparation without liberal assistance, another subscription was solicited and received, and the repairs were re-commenced in 1663. Sir John Denham, the surveyor-general, had the superintendence of the works; but it appears, from the ‘*Parentalia*,’ that sir Christopher, then doctor Wren, was employed to make a survey of the building, the result of which is given in an elaborate report contained in the work referred to. In that paper, the architect, after remarking on the original bad construction of the body of the church, and recommending a new and massy casing of stone, pronounces a final condemnation upon the tower, which, together with the adjacent parts, he represents as ‘such a heap of deformities that no judicious architect will think it corrigible, by any expense that can be laid out upon the dressing it, but that it will remain unworthy the rest of the work, infirm and tottering.’ He therefore proposes a bold alteration of the primitive form, ‘by cutting off the inner corners of the cross, to render the middle part into a spacious dome or rotunda, with a cupola or hemispherical roof; and upon this cupola for the outward ornament, a lantern with a spiring top to rise proportionably, but not to that unnecessary height of the former spire.’

‘This proposal of the great architect does not appear to have been much approved by his employers, and the public opinion was expressed strongly for retaining the tower in the ancient form; but the great fire of London occurring in 1666, at length decided the question.

Again this unfortunate building became a prey to the flames, which consuming the roof and precipitating the vaulting, weakened, cracked and ruined the walls and piers in such a manner, that they were judged incapable of repair. Still some years of irresolution and fruitless labour elapsed, till it was finally determined to erect a new cathedral, in a style worthy of the nation and of the occasion.' Such was the fate of the ancient church ; and like many other monuments of antiquity, it might have passed into oblivion, had not that meritorious antiquary, Dugdale, with the assistance of that clever draughtsman and engraver, Hollar, preserved in his History of St. Paul's some considerable memorials of its form and decorations.

A chronological view of the History of the Fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral.

<i>Bishops and Sovereigns.</i>	<i>A. D.</i>	<i>Works.</i>
Bishop Mellitus	610	The cathedral founded.
Bishop Erkenwald	675	Continued the building.
Bishop Maurice	1086	The body of the church and transept re- built, after a fire in 1086.
King William I. and II.		
King Henry I.	1107	The rebuilding proceeded with.
Bishop Richd. de Bealmeis I.	1108	
King Henry I.	1127	
Bishop Richard de Ely	1189	Began to rebuild the choir after a second fire in 1135.
King Henry II.		
Bishop William de St. Maria	1198	The central tower.
King John	1221	
King Henry III.	1229	The choir rebuilt.
Bishop Roger Niger		
King Henry III.	1240	Roof repaired.
Bishop Fulk Basset	1255	
Ibid.	1256	New work, and Lady chapel at the east end of the cathedral, and St. Faith's church commenced.
Bishop John de Chishul	1277	New work going on.
Bishop Richard Gravesend	1283	
King Edward I.	1294	
	1303	
Bishop Ralph de Baldock	1309	High altar.
King Edward II.	1312	Lady chapel completed. New work paved, and timber spire repaired.
Bishop Gilbert de Segrave	1314	Spire repaired.
Ibid.	1315	
	1316	West Belfry.
Bishop Steph. de Gravesend	1332	Chapter house.
King Edward III.		
Bishop Simon de Sudbury	1371	General repair.
Ibid.		
Bishop Robert Gilbert	1462	Steeple repaired, after damage by light- ning 1444.
King Edward IV.		
Bishop Edmund Grindall	1566	Repaired after the fire on 4th of June, 1561.
Queen Elizabeth		
Bishop William Juxon	1633	Western portico. Altar screen.
King Charles I.	1642	

<i>Bishops and Sovereigns.</i>	<i>A. D.</i>	<i>Works.</i>
Bishop Humphry Henchman	1668	Repairs re-commenced. Destroyed by the great fire. First stone of new cathedral laid on 21st June.
King Charles II.	1666	
	1675	
Bishop Compton	1675	The last stone laid.
Queen Anne	1710	
Bishop William Howley	1822	New ball and cross. Interior cleansed throughout.
King George IV.		

The ancient church was cruciform in plan, consisting of a body with north and south aisles, having two square towers attached to the north and south sides of the west front, the southern being the steeple of the parochial church of St. Gregory, which was also attached to the cathedral. A quadrangular cloister was erected on the south side of the nave, one of its sides being formed by the walls of the nave, and another by the west wall of the south transept. In the centre of the inclosed area was an octangular chapter house. At the intersection of the transept with the nave and choir rose a square tower; behind the altar rails was a space often met with in ancient churches, called the presbyterium, and here the 'new work,' which was partitioned by a screen from St. Mary's chapel situated still more eastward. The transept had an extra aisle to the east, but contrary to what is usually seen in large churches; there were no attached chapels, or any projection from the main building beyond the buttresses, except the cloister and St. Gregory's church. Within the walls were several chapels denominated Bishop Kempe's chapel, St. George's, and St. Dunstan's, besides the Lady chapel.

From the accurate engravings which have been left of the old church by Wenceslaus Hollar, we are enabled to give a summary view of the architecture. In the first view taken before the repairs in the early part of the seventeenth century, the exterior is shewn to have possessed many elegant specimens of architecture. St. Gregory's church has mullioned windows, the walls are embattled, and the square tower ends in a dwarf spire. The windows of the south aisle of the cathedral appear to have been the workmanship of the fourteenth century, at which time great alterations had been made in the building. The buttresses were carved up pilaster fashion, as in all Norman buildings, shewing that the original wall still remained, and the transept had a splendid window of the above date in its south wall. The alterations which took place under the direction of Inigo Jones amounted to a total modernization of the nave and transepts, and though the architect certainly introduced some fine architecture in his improvements, the want of character, and the absurd mixture of Italian architecture with the old pointed style, destroyed the effect of both.

The west front of St. Paul's had a portico before the entrances of the Corinthian order, consisting of fourteen columns and four pilasters, sustaining an entablature and ballustrade. Eight of the

columns, with two insulated pilasters, were ranged in front, and three columns and two pilasters in the flanks: on the ballustrade were statues of Charles II. and James II.

In the wall above the portico were three circular headed windows, over which was a block cornice; a circular window occupied the gable, and obelisks, on pedestals, were applied to the angles. The portico may be regarded as a fine specimen of Italian architecture, but its beauties were lost by its connection with the wall above. The west front of St. Gregory's church had a Venetian window substituted for the original mullioned one. The towers which flanked this front of the cathedral, were raised in height by the addition of an octagonal story and dwarf spire, which possessed considerable claims for approbation. The south side of the cathedral was completely modernized. The windows in St. Gregory's church were changed from pointed into Venetian; the buttresses of the cathedral converted into pilasters, finished with balls; the mullions and tracery of the windows destroyed, and modern ones with semicircular heads, having a cherub's head carved on the key-stone, which, with the addition of two consoles supported a square cornice above the window, similar to numerous examples in the churches of sir Christopher Wren substituted in their place. The clerestory windows were also altered into semicircular headed windows; the walls were covered with a new ashlar, and finished with a block cornice and parapets. The transept had a new south front, with heavy buttresses and trusses in an anomalous style of architecture, neither assimilating with the ancient or modern works. The window was destroyed and circular headed windows in two series supplied its place.

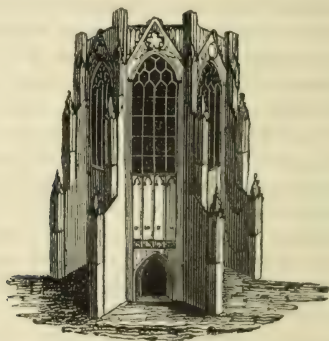
The doorway was arched and accompanied with two pilasters. The west side of the transept was altered in a style corresponding with the nave.

The choir still retained its pristine features. The windows were pointed and filled with mullions and tracery, in the taste of the fourteenth century, showing how much ornamental work had been then added to the recently erected structure, the buttresses were finished with pinnacles, and united to the choir by flying arches. The flying buttresses built to counteract the weight of the spire, were worthy of attention; the tower had lancet shaped windows in the taste of the period when it was erected.

The north side of the nave had been modernized in the same style as the south, and the whole of this view of the church corresponded in its main features with the opposite one. Between several of the buttresses of the choir on both sides were small vestries, or chapels, which only occupied the recessed space of the buttresses. The eastern side of the transept shewed the original architecture of the fourteenth century, in the windows of the aisle the clerestory had been partially modernized.

The east end of the church, at the period of the fire, appears to have been nearly in the same highly ornamented state, to which it was brought by the additions of the fourteenth century. It was a beautiful architectural composition. In the basement were seen windows, which served to light the crypt and its subchapels. The windows of the superstructure greatly resembled the south transept of Westminster Abbey, a series of arched openings extended along the entire wall, over which was a large Catharine wheel carved in rich and resplendent tracery and inscribed in a circle, the angles being occupied by circles. Above this window was a gallery with a parapet, pierced with quarterfoils. In the gable above the gallery, was a window occupied by tracery. The ailes which were separated from the central division by buttresses, ending on pinnacles, had windows similar to their sides.

The cloisters were made in height into two stories ; the lower was occupied by an arcade, the upper contained a series of windows, upon the whole displaying a rich example of the pointed style.



The Chapter House,

which stood in the middle of the central area, was octangular, and though evidently defaced, shewed the remains of rich and elegant workmanship, in the same style of architecture as York cathedral. In the interior four pillars sustained the vaulted roof.

The interior of the cathedral, in splendour equalled, if it did not surpass, any church in England ; one of its best features was an uninterrupted view from west to east of the grand roof.

The nave was in height made into three stories ; the first story consisted of an arcade of considerable altitude, composed of eleven semicircular arches sustained on lofty pillars surrounded with smaller columns. The second, or gallery story, consisted of single arches of the same breadth as the lower ones, but of less height, sustained on clustered columns. The inner column of the main pillar was carried up to sustain the roof. The upper story and vault

were in the early pointed style ; the vaulting was sustained on ribs consisting of arches and cross-springers with bosses at the intersections, and was probably erected at the same time as the central tower. The semicircular arches were in the plainest but most scientific style of Norman architecture ; they possessed all the grandeur without the excess of ornament which marked this singular style of building. This part of the church was evidently the work of bishop de Beaumeis, erected after the fire in 1086.

The upper story and vault were additions of the same period as that in which the central tower was erected. The perspective was beautiful, comprising a vista of nearly seven hundred feet, bounded by the splendid window in the eastern wall. The aisles retained a portion of the original Norman architecture ; below the windows was a small arcade of semicircular arches, sustained on Norman columns. The screen to the choir was a beautiful composition of the fourteenth century ; it was rich in canopied niches and pannelling in the finest style of pointed architecture. The choir, as well in the ensemble as the detail, strikingly resembled the nave of Westminster-abbey. The upright of the walls was made into three stories like the nave, but all trace of Norman architecture had been removed. The first story shewed a lofty arcade of acutely pointed arches sustained on clustered columns. The vaulting consisted of diagonal ribs springing from the side walls, and uniting with one principal rib, continued along the whole vault at the crown of the arch with bosses at the points of juncture, being a counterpart of the nave of Westminster. The style of architecture shewed a building of the thirteenth century ornamented in the style of the succeeding one. The stalls displayed that mixture of pointed and Grecian architecture which marked the early part of the seventeenth century. Behind the altar screen the same style of building was continued ; this portion was styled the ' new work,' and was bounded by the screen of the Lady chapel, which was ornamented with upright pannels, and finished with an embattled parapet.

It will be seen from the foregoing description, that the excellent series of engravings by Hollar, allow of a complete idea being formed of the style and arrangement of the ancient cathedral. The whole of the superstructure, like the cathedral at Canterbury, was raised on arched vaults, which comprised not only many chapels, but the parochial church of St. Faith. Of this part Hollar has left a splendid engraving ; from which it appears to have been a strongly vaulted building of the thirteenth century, the ribs of the vault springing from massive pillars and the arches acutely pointed. It was separated from the remainder of the crypt by a pierced screen richly ornamented with carving in open work.

When the spire was rebuilt, in the year 1315, an exact measurement was taken of the church, and this was copied by Dugdale from a brass table that was anciently affixed against a pillar in the choir. The entire length of the building was then 690 feet ; the

breadth, 130 feet; the height of the nave, from the pavement to the top of the vaulting, 102 feet; and the height of the choir, or new fabric, as it was called, was 88 feet. The altitude of the tower, from the level ground, was 260 feet, and of the spire, 274 feet; making a total of 534 feet: yet, according to the table, the whole height of the spire was only 520 feet. This variation has been accounted for, by supposing the height of the tower to have been taken to the summit of the battlements, or pinnacles, and that of the spire to have been reckoned from its base, a mode of measurement which might easily create an excess of fourteen feet in the entire altitude.

The tablet being itself a curiosity, a translation of the Latin inscription is added; it was affixed to a column near the tomb of the duke of Lancaster.*

The church of St. Paul, London, contains within its limits three acres of land and a half. One rood and a half, and six perches, covered. The length of the same church contains DCLXXX feet. The breadth of the same church contains CXXX feet. The height of the western dome (vault) contains from the altar CII feet. The height of the dome (vault) of the new building contains from the altar LXXXVIII feet. The whole pile of the church contains in height, CL feet, with the cross. The height of the stone fabric of the belfry of the same church, contains from the level CCLX feet. The height of the wooden fabric of the same belfry contains CCLXXIII feet. But, altogether, it does not exceed five hundred and twenty feet. Also the ball of the same belfry is copper, and contains, if it were vacant, ten bushels of corn. The rotundity of which contains XXXV inches of diameter, which make three feet. The surface of which, if it were perfectly round, ought to contain four thousand LXVI inches, which make XXVII square feet, and the fourth part of one square foot. The staff of the cross of the same belfry, contains in height XV feet. The cross beam of which contains six feet. In which cross, in the year of our Lord, one thousand CCCXXXIX, on the XIth of the Kalend of August, namely, on the feast of Saint Mary Magdalene, many precious reliques of several saints were deposited with great solemnity of procession, for the preservation of the same cross, and the whole building beneath them, that the Almighty God, through the glorious merits of all the saints, whose reliques are contained in that cross, might deign to preserve them from tempest and peril, under his protection. Of whose mercy to all the XXVII procuring succour to the fabric of this church, CL days are set apart at every time of the year, besides the Roman ordinances, which are XLIII in the year, and many other benefits.

It is impossible to particularize, within the necessary limits of this work, the vast variety of chapels, chantries, shrines, monuments, and ecclesiastical ornaments and vestments, that were to be found within the old cathedral. This, however, is the less to be regretted, as a very full and interesting account, illustrated by numerous excellent engravings, by Hollar, may be seen in Dugdale's history. Some of the chapels and monuments were in the most beautiful style of the pointed architecture. The screen, also, which separated the nave from the choir, was in a similar taste, and remarkably elegant, being enriched with canopied niches and statues. The statues which last adorned this screen, had been executed at the expense of that eminent citizen sir Paul Pindar.

* Chronicle of London, Notes 181.

The ancient mode of worship was celebrated in St. Paul's with great magnificence, and the numerous altars were richly adorned. Various statues of the Virgin, and of different saints, stood also in divers parts of the church, and frequent oblations were made before them. One 'glorious image of the Blessed Virgin,' as Dugdale calls it, which stood in the body of the church, had a solemn service performed before it every morning; to institute and support which, Barnet, bishop of Bath and Wells, left certain lands, in 1365. Another statue of the Virgin stood in the Lady Chapel; and to this Hatfield, bishop of Durham, invited all 'the truly penitent, and confessed of their sins,' to come and make offerings, or to say a Paternoster, and an Ave, under promise of an indulgence of pardon for forty days. The blessed Mary had also a chapel and an altar, expressly dedicated to her (independent of the Lady Chapel) where at every celebration of her offices a taper was burnt, weighing three pounds. Before the altar in the Lady Chapel seven tapers, each weighing two pounds, were constantly kept burning during the celebrations in honor of God, our Lady, and St. Lawrence. In the nave also stood a great cross, with a taper burning; and near the north door of the church was a crucifix, to which frequent oblations were made. A picture of St. Paul, which was 'placed in a tabernacle of wood,' on the right side of the high altar, is spoken of as a masterly performance; and may be regarded as an early specimen of oil painting, as it was executed in the year 1398, and cost 12l. 6s.*

The number of chantry chapels amounted to seventy-six: of these, full particulars, with the names of the founders, &c. may be seen in Dugdale's history. There were likewise no fewer than sixty endowed anniversary obits. Mr. Brayley observes, that these facts, when combined with the various saints' chapels, and altars, lead to the inference, that the priests belonging to this cathedral, including the regular establishment, could hardly be fewer than two hundred.

Among the splendid treasures of this church, as given by Dugdale, from an inventory taken in 1295, and which occupies thirteen folio pages of the *Monasticon*, were the following: three morsers of gold, fourteen of silver; thirty of copper, gilt, and seven of wood, plated with silver; all of them, richly embellished with jewels: four pair of silver phials, or cruets; four silver ampuls; one silver chrisamatory; two pair of silver candlesticks; a silver cup, gilt, with

* A letter is preserved in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. iii. p. 1033, which was sent by Edward II. to Bishop Stephen de Gravesend, forbidding him to suffer the continuance of the devotion that was accustomed to be paid to the 'picture of the earl of Lancaster,' which was hung up, among many others, in St. Paul's church; this letter bears

date in June, 1323. The earl was grandson to Henry III., and having been engaged in rebellion against the reigning monarch, was beheaded at Pontefract; but he was honoured by the people as a martyr, and was subsequently canonized, in 1398.—*Brayley*, vol. ii. p. 224.

a cover and pyx; two holy-water vessels; nine silver censers; three silver globes, with a plate and ship for frankincense; six silver basons; eleven silver crosses; four golden chalices, or cups; five silver chalices; eleven books, richly bound; five silver biers, with many trunks, boxes, and caskets with relics, decorated with jewels; six silver cups; four horns, enriched with silver; nine mitres, partly adorned with jewels as were also the bishop's gloves; nine pair of rich sandals; eight croziers; ten rich cushions; one hundred copes of the richest silks; many copes of cloth of gold, and others embroidered with curious figures; eighteen amices; one hundred vestments, with proper stoles, maniples, tunics, dalmatics, albes, corporals, canopies, &c. besides a great variety of rich articles belonging to the numerous altars, shrines, and chapels.

Under the ancient form of worship in St. Paul's cathedral, it was the custom, annually, to choose an *episcopus puerorum*, or boy-bishop, who assumed the state and attire of a bishop, and whose rule continued from St. Nicholas's day (December the sixth) to that of the Holy Innocents, December the twenty-eighth.*

The boys of St. Paul's were famous for acting mysteries, or holy plays; and were also among the very first of those who performed the more regular dramas. So early as the year 1378, or second of Richard the second, they petitioned the king to prohibit some ignorant and 'inexpert people from presenting the History of the Old Testament, to the great prejudice of the said clergy, who have been at great expense in order to represent it publicly at Christmas.'

One of the most remarkable occurrences that ever took place within the old cathedral, was the attempt made in 1371 by the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London, under the commands of pope Gregory XI, to compel Wickliff, the reformer, to subscribe to the condemnation of some of his own tenets, which had been recently promulgated in the eight articles that have been termed the Lollard's Creed. The pope had ordered the above

* This was done in commemoration of St. Nicholas, who, according to the Romish calendar, was so piously fashioned, that even when a babe in his cradle, he would fast both on Wednesdays and Fridays, and at those times was 'well pleased' to suck but once a day. However ridiculous it may now seem, the Boy Bishop, who was chosen from among the choristers, is stated to have possessed episcopal authority during the above term; and the other children were his prebendaries. He was not permitted to celebrate mass, but he had full liberty to preach; and however puerile his discourses might have been, we find they were regarded with so much attention, that Dean Colet, in his Statutes of St. Paul's School, expressly ordains that the scholars shall on 'every Childer-

mas daye, come to Paule's church, and heare the chylde bishop's sermon, and after be at the hygh masse, and each of them offer a penny to the chylde bishop; and with them the maisters and surveyors of the scole.' Probably these orations, though affectedly childish, were composed by the more aged members of the church. If the boy bishop died within the time of his prelacy, he was interred in *pontificalibus*, with the same ceremonies as the real diocesan; and the tomb of a child bishop, in Salisbury cathedral, may be referred to as an instance of such interment. An article in the Wardrobe Accompts of Edward I. evinces that the *episcopus puerorum* had the honour of singing vespers before the king.

prelates to apprehend and examine Wickliff; but they thought it most expedient to summon him to St. Paul's, as he was openly protected by the famous John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster; and that nobelman accompanied him to the examination, together with the lord Percy, marshal of England. The proceedings were soon interrupted by a dispute, as to whether Wickliff should sit or stand; and the following curious dialogue arose on the lord Percy desiring him to be seated.

Bishop of London. 'If I could have guessed, lord Percy, that you would have played the master here, I would have prevented your coming.'

Duke of Lancaster. 'Yes, he shall play the master here, for all you.'

Lord Percy. 'Wickliff, sit down! You have need of a seat, for you have many things to say.'

Bishop of London. 'It is unreasonable that a clergyman cited before his ordinary should sit during his answer. He shall stand.'

Duke of Lancaster. 'My lord Percy, you are in the right! And for you, my lord bishop, who are grown so proud and arrogant, I will take care to humble your pride; and not only yours, my lord, but that of all the prelates in England. Thou dependest upon the credit of thy relations; but so far from being able to help thee, they shall have enough to do to support themselves.'

Bishop of London. 'I place no confidence in my relations, but in God alone, who will give me the boldness to speak the truth.'

Duke of Lancaster (speaking softly to lord Percy.) 'Rather than take this at the bishop's hands, I will drag him by the hair of the head out of the church!'

This harsh language so exasperated the bishop's partizans, that the duke and the earl marshal judged it prudent to withdraw with Wickliff; yet the tumult continued through the day, and the city populace, instigated by some false rumours, forced the gates of the Marshalsea, in Southwark, and released the prisoners; and afterwards proceeding to the duke's palace, in the Savoy, plundered his house, and would have committed violence on his person, had they been able to have found him.

The splendour of the Catholic forms of worship in St. Paul's was gradually abrogated, as the Reformation assumed a decided character. One of the latest of these exhibitions was on Whit-Sunday (June the 13th) 1546, when the peace of Guisnes was proclaimed with great solemnity, and a general procession 'before the which,' says Stow, 'was borne all the richest silver crosses in London, to wit, of every church one,' was made from St. Paul's through Cheapside and Cornhill, to Leadenhall, and back again to St. Paul's.† The procession was composed of 'all the parish clerkes, conducts, quiristers, and priests in London, with the quire

* Fox's Acts and Monuments.

† Howe's Stow, p. 591.

of Paul's, all of them in their richest coapes, singing; the companies of the citie in their best liveries; the lord maior, the aldermen and sheriffs, in scarlet, &c.' This was the last shew, continues the historian, of the rich crosses and copes in London; for shortly after they, with other their church plate, were called into the king's treasury and wardrobe.

On the eighteenth of September, in the succeeding year, the litany was chaunted in St. Paul's in the English language, and the epistle and gospel read at the high mass in the same tongue. Within two months afterwards (November the seventeenth) the rood, 'with Mary and John, and all other images in y^e church was begun to be pulled downe;' and 'the like was done in all the churches in London, and so throughout England; and texts of Scripture were written upon the walls of those churches, against images, &c.* On the Candlemas day following, February the second, the bearing of candles in the church was left off throughout the whole citie of London'; and various other ceremonies, as the strewing of ashes on Ash Wednesday, the carrying of Palms on palm Sunday, &c. were successively discontinued.

In the beginning of the year 1549, 'the privy council ordained that the bishop of London should permit no especial masses to be sung in St. Paul's, and but one communion at the high altar, and that to be administered during the celebration of mass.' Shortly after, on the 6th of April, proclamation, says Stow, 'was made for the masse to be put down throughout the whole realme.'

The following entry occurs in the journal of the youthful monarch Edward the Sixth:—'1549, Nov. 19. There were letters sent to every bishop to pluck down the altars.' These mandates, however, were not immediately attended to; and it was not till the 11th of June (St. Barnabas's day), 1550, that the high altar in this cathedral was removed. A table was then set where the altar stood, 'with a vayle drawne beneath and steppes, and on the Sunday next a communion was sung at the same table; shortlie after, all the altars in London were taken downe, and tables placed in their roomes.'

On the feast of All Saints (November the first) 1552, the new service book of the Common Prayer, was first used in St. Paul's, and in the other churches of the city. On this occasion bishop Ridley preached a sermon in the choir in the forenoon, 'in his rochet only, without cope or vestment;' and in the afternoon 'he preached at Paule's Crosse, the lord maior, aldermen, and crafts, in their best liveries, being present; which sermon, tending to the setting forth the saide late newe-made booke of Common Prayer, continued til almost five of the clocke at night, so that the maior, aldermen, and companies entred not into Paul's

* Howe's Stow, p. 593.

church, as had bin accustomed, but departed home by torch-light.* The prebendaries of St. Paul's had now left off wearing their hoods, and the use of all copes, crosses, &c. was forbidden; soon afterwards, 'the upper choir in St. Paul's church, where the high altar stood, was broken downe, and all the choir there about; and the table of the communion was set in the lower [choir] where the priests sing.† In the following year, the bishop of London, the lord mayor, the lord chief justice, 'with other,' were appointed commissioners for collecting all the remaining 'church goods' in the metropolis, 'that is to say, jewels of golde and silver, crosses, candlesticks, censers, chalices, and all such like, with their ready money, to be delivered to the master of the king's jewels in the Tower; and all copes and vestments of cloth of golde, cloth of tissue, and silver, to the master of the king's wardrobe in London: the other copes, vestments, and ornaments, to be sold, and the money to be delivered to the king's treasurer, sir Edm. Peckham, knight; reserving to every church one chalice or cup, with tablecloths for the communion board, at the discretion of the commissioners.‡

On the accession of queen Mary, Bonner, the deprived bishop of London, was released from imprisonment and reinstated in his see. Shortly afterwards, the Latin service was re-established in St. Paul's; and on the full restoration of the Romish religion and institutions by authority of parliament, Bonner ordered the choristers to proceed to the cathedral tower, and chaunt immediately such psalms as were suitable to the occasion. He had before this commenced his 'temporary triumph by officiating at high mass, and making a grand and solemn procession of his priests.' That the London populace were not pleased with this change in religious affairs, may be inferred from an occurrence related by Stow, in these words:—'The same eighth of April (anno 1554), being then Sunday, a cat, with her head shorn, and the likeness of a vestment thrown over her, with her fore feete tied together, and a round peece of paper like a singing cake betwixt them, was hanged on a gallows in Cheape, neere to the crosse, in the parish of St. Mathew; which cat being taken down, was carried to the bishoppe of London, and he caused the same to be shewed at Paule's Crosse, by ye preacher, Dr. Pendleton.§ Whether any punishment awaited the perpetrators of this act does not appear; but Pendleton, most probably through his interference in the business, had a gun fired at him shortly afterwards, whilst preaching at Paul's Cross, the shot of which passed near to him, and struck on the church wall. This occasioned a proclamation to be issued, forbidding the bearing of weapons and the shooting with hand-guns. On the 28th of the November following, a sermon was preached

* Howe's Stow, p. 608.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid, p. 609.

§ Ibid, p. 623.

in the choir of St. Paul's, by Dr. Chadsey, one of the prebendaries, in the presence of the mayor, aldermen, and city companies, bishop Bonner and nine other bishops, on account of a letter that had been received from the privy council, ordering *Te Deum* to be sung in all the churches in the diocese, 'for that the queene was conceived and quicke with childe.' When the sermon was ended, the *Te Deum* was sung; after which, 'solemn procession was made of *Salve festa dies*, all the circuit of the church.'* Four days afterwards, cardinal Pole having come by water from Lambeth to Paul's wharf, proceeded to St. Paul's, 'with a cross, two pillars, and two poll-axes of silver borne before him,' where he preached in presence of king Philip of Spain, from the text '*Fratres, scientes quia hora est iam nos de somno surgere*,' &c. and declared in his sermon that 'the king and queen had restored the pope to his supremacy, and that the three estates of parliament, the representatives of the whole body of the realm, had submitted themselves to the same.†

The accession of queen Elizabeth in November, 1558, again proved propitious to Protestantism, and the church-service was once more read in English at St. Paul's, and the other London churches, by proclamation; and at the same time the elevation of the host was strictly forbidden. When her sister died, Elizabeth was at Hatfield, and on her way thence to town, she was met at Highgate by most of the bishops, who, tendering their allegiance, were permitted to kiss their sovereign's hand, with the single exception of Bonner; the recollection of whose excessive severities induced the queen to treat him with marked disdain. In the following January, the papal supremacy was for ever abolished by parliament, and a general uniformity of worship established agreeably to the new book of Common Prayer, which, on the ensuing Whitsunday (May the eighth) was read generally in all the churches.

On the 24th of December, 1565, the great gates of the west end of the cathedral were blown open in a tremendous storm of wind, which also caused the loss of many lives in the Thames and at sea.‡ In another dreadful storm of wind, on the 5th of January, 1590, the south-west gate was blown open: all the bolts, bars, and locks being broken by the violence of the blast.§

The thirty-seventh anniversary of Elizabeth's accession to the throne (anno 1595) was celebrated in London with great pomp, and, after a sermon preached by bishop Fletcher at St. Paul's cross, before the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. 'upon the church leads, the trumpets sounded, the cornets winded, and the quiristers sung an anthem;' and 'on the steeple many lights were burned.' This mention of the steeple can only refer to the stone-work that rose immediately above the intersection of the roofs of the nave and

* Howe's Stow, p. 625.

† Brayley's Hist. of London, ii. p. 235.

‡ Howe's Stow, p. 659.

§ Ibid, p. 769.

transept, as we know that the spire itself was never rebuilt after its destruction by fire in 1561. It is observable, however, that even Ben Jonson, in his comedy of 'The Devil's an Ass,' performed in 1616, has spoken of the steeple as if it was then standing. Iniquity says,

'I will fetch thee a leap,
From the top of Paul's steeple to the Standard in Cheap.'*

This probably refers to some surprising feats performed at different times from this steeple.

When queen Mary visited St. Paul's, as she passed through the churchyard, a Dutchman of the name of Peter stood on the weathercock of the steeple, holding a streamer in his hand, five yards long, and waving it, stood some time on one foot, at the same time shaking the other; 'and then,' says Stowe, 'kneeling on his knees to the great marvel of the people.' The Dutchman had, however, adopted the precaution of constructing two scaffolds under him, which would have saved his life, had he fallen from this perilous height. The city gave him twenty-five marks for his 'cost and paines;' which, though not much, was a better reward than James the First bestowed on the man who climbed to the top of Salisbury cathedral; the king conferring on him a patent for performing the feat exclusively.

On the marriage of Philip and Mary, when the king and queen passed the churchyard, 'a fellow,' says Stowe, 'came slipping upon a cord as an arrow out of a bow, from Paul's steeple to the ground, and lighted with his feet forwards on a sort of feather bed, and after he climbed up the cord again, and did certain feats;' all of which were performed on the coronation of Edward VI.

It must appear strange to those who are acquainted with the decent order and propriety of regulation now observed in our cathedral churches, and other places of divine worship, that such improper customs and disgusting usages as are noticed in various works, should have been formerly admitted to be practised in St. Paul's church; and more especially that they should have been so long habitually exercised as to be defended on the plea of prescription.

'At every door of this church,' says Weever, 'was anciently this verse depicted; and in my time it might be perfectly read at the great south door:—*Hic locus hic sacer est, hic nulli mingere fas est.* It was customary also for beggars to solicit charity even

* It should be remarked here, that far more of the steeple, or central tower, was left standing, than is commonly imagined. Mr. Malcolm has quoted an estimate made in 1608, from the original in the archives of the cathedral, in which the following passage occurs:—

'The steeple is to be taken down thirty-three foot, or thereabouts, and to bee made uppe againe, and the sides of the same to be repayed betweene the buttresses, which will conteyne 1032 tunnes of stone,' &c.—*Lond.Red.* vol. iii. 75.

within the church ; which was likewise made a common thoroughfare for porters and carriers, as an admonition to whom, the following lines were sometime affixed to a pillar, over an iron box kept to receive donations :

All those that shall enter within the church doore
With burden or basket, must give to the poor ;
And if there be any aske what they must pay,
To this box a penny—ere they pass away.

The abuses at length became so flagrant, that an act of common council was issued to restrain them. This act, which was dated the 1st of August, in the first year of the reign of Philip and Mary, gives a curious picture of the manners of the time. It states, that

‘ Forasmuch as the material temples of God were first ordained for the lawful and devout assembly of people, there to lift up their hearts, and to laud and praise Almighty God, and to hear his divine service, and most holy word and gospel, sincerely said, sung, and taught : and not to be used as markets, or other profane places or thoroughfares, with carriage of things. And, for that now of late years, many of the inhabitants of the city of London, and other people repairing thither, have, and yet do commonly use and accustom themselves very unseemly and irreverently, the more the pity, to make the common carriage of great vessels full of ale and beer, great baskets full of bread, fish, flesh, and such other things ; fardels [packs] of stuff, and other gross wares, and things, through the cathedral church of St. Paul’s. And some in leading moyles, [mules,] horses, and other beasts, through the same university, to the great dishonour and displeasure of Almighty God, and the great grief also, and offence of all good people.’

The act then proceeds to impose a fine on all future offenders of 3s. 4d. for the first offence, 6s. 8d. for the second, and 10s. for the third, with two nights imprisonment.

This statute, however, must have proved only a temporary restraint (excepting probably as to the leading of animals through the church ;) for in the reign of Elizabeth, we learn, from Malcolm’s *Londinium Redivivum*,* that idlers and drunkards were indulged in lying and sleeping on the benches at the choir door ; and that other usages, too nauseous for description, were also frequent.

Among the curious notices relating to the irreverend practices pursued in this church in the time of Elizabeth, collected by the same author from the manuscript presentments on visitations, preserved at St. Paul’s, are the following :

1598. ‘ We thinke it is verie necessarye thinge that every quorister should bringe with him to church a testament in English, and torne to every chapter as it is dayly read, or some other good and godlye prayer-booke, rather than spend theyr tyme in talke, and hunting after spurr-money, whercon they set their whole minds,

* Vol. iii. p. 71.

and do often abuse dyvers if they do not bestow somewhat on them.' Spur-money was an exaction from persons who entered the cathedral booted and spurred; the gentlemen of the choir were peremptory in their demand, and threatened imprisonment in the choir for the night to all who refused them a pecuniary gift. The custom is still prevalent among the juvenile members of the chapel royal, at Windsor, the choristers at Lichfield, and some other cathedrals. At the time that the above presentment was made, spurs were generally worn by the bucks and dashers of the age, to whom Ben Jonson alludes in a scene in the *Alchymist*, where Subtle advises Abel Druggier to place a 'loadstone under the threshold,

'To draw in the gallants that wear spurs.'

'In the upper quier wher the co'in [communion] table dothe stande, ther is such unreverente people, walking with their hatts on their heddes, comonly all the service-tyme, no man reproving them for yt.'

The notices of encroachments on St. Paul's, in the same reign, are equally curious. The chapels of the different chantrys were used most infamously. St. George's chapel in the chancel, was a receptacle for old stones, and a ladder. Long chapel in the nave received fir poles and lumber, the rubbish of the repairs of 1566; forty-two years had elapsed since they were placed there. St. Katharine's was used as a school-room, and a chapel adjoining Jesus chapel, was let for a glazier's workshop!* Part of the vaults beneath the church was occupied by a carpenter; the remainder was held by the bishop, the dean and chapter, and the minor canons. One vault, thought to have been used for a burial-place, was converted into a wine-cellar, and a way had been cut into it through the wall of the building itself.† The shrowds and cloisters under the convocation-house, 'where not longe since the sermons in fowle weather were wont to be preached,' were made 'a common laystall for boardes, trunks, and chests, being lett oute unto trunk-makers; where, by meanes of their daily knocking and noyse, the church is greatly disturbed.' More than twenty houses also had been built against the outer walls of the cathedral; and part of the very foundation was cut away to make offices. One of those houses had a closet literally dug in the wall: from another was a way through a window into a ware-room in the steeple; a third, 'partly formed by St. Paul's, was 'lately used as a play-house,' and the owner of

* On the disgraceful uses to which these chapels were placed, Mr. Malcolm makes the following *sapient* remark!—'Shade of Elizabeth! how were these things kept from your notice, when you visited St. Paul's? That you did not see them, I firmly believe.' If she did, (and it is highly probable,) she would have cared as much about the desecration as her father did, when

he turned the monasteries and churches into warehouses for stolen goods.

† This practice of converting church vaults into wine cellars, it may be remarked, is not yet worn out. Some of the vaults beneath Winchester cathedral are now, or were lately, used for that purpose.

a fourth 'baked his bread and pies, in an oven excavated within a buttress.*

From another presentment we learn the following :—

'Y^t is a greate disorder in the churche, that porters, butchers, and water-berers and who not ? be suffered in special in tyme of service, to carrye and recarrye whatsoever, no man withstandinge them or gaynsayinge them, which is a greateseandalle to honeste mynded men. And boyes (savage your reverence), p—ge upon stones in the churche, by St. Faithes doore, to slide upon, as upon ysse, and so by that meanes maye hurte themselves quicklye.'

The 'Walker's in Paul's,'† during this and the following reigns, were composed of a motley assemblage of the gay, the vain, the dissolute, the idle, the knavish, and the lewd ; and various notices of this fashionable resort may be found in the old plays and other writings of the time. Ben Jonson, in his 'Every Man out of his Humour,' has given a series of scenes in the interior of St. Paul's, and an assemblage of a great variety of the characters ; in the course of which the curious piece of information occurs, that it was common to affix bills, in the form of advertisements, upon the columns in the aisles of the church, in a similar manner to what is now done in the Royal Exchange : those bills he ridicules in two affected specimens, the satire of which is admirable. Shakespeare, also, makes Falstaff say, in speaking of Bardolph, 'I bought him in Paul's, and he'll buy me a horse in Smithfield : if I could get me but a wife in the stews, I were mann'd, hors'd, and wiv'd.' It would seem, from Massinger's comedy of the 'City Madam,' that even cut-purses might be enumerated among the frequenters of Paul's. Shave 'em says,

'I'll hang ye both. I can but ride ;‡
You for the purse you cut in sermon time at Paul's.'

In a scarce tract, intituled 'Microcosmographie,' printed in 1628, Paul's Walk and its visitants are described in the following whimsical terms ; to the honour of the fair sex, females do not appear to have formed any part of the company.

'It is the land's epitome, or you may call it the lesser, isle of Great Brittain. It is more than this, the whole world's map, which you may here discern in its perfect'st motion, justling and turning. It is a heap of stones and men, with a vast confusion of languages ; and, were the steeple not sanctified, nothing liker Babel. The noyse in it is like that of bees, a strange humming or buzze, mixt of walking, tongues, and feet. It is a kind of still

* Malcolm, vol. iii. p. 71—73.

† The young gallants from the inns of court, the western and the northern parts of the metropolis, and those that had spirit enough to detach themselves from the counting-houses in the east, used to meet at the central point, St. Paul's ; and from this circumstance

obtained the appellation of Paul's Walkers. However strange it may seem, tradition says, that the great lord Bacon used in his youth to cry, Eastward, ho ! and was literally a Paul's Walker. Moser, in *Eur. Mag.* July, 1807.

‡ That is, by way of punishment, in the cart, or tumbrel.

roare, or loud whisper. It is the great exchange of all discourse, and no business whatsoever but is here stirring and a foot. It is the synod of all pates politicke, joynted and laid together in the most curious posture ; and they are not halfe so busie at the Parliament. It is the anticke of tailes to tailes, and backes to backes ; and for vizards, you need goe no further than faces. It is the market of young lecturers, whom you may cheepen here at all rates and sizes. It is the generall mint of all famous lies, which are here, like the legends of popery, first coyned and stamped in the church. All inventions are emptyed here, and not few pockets. The best signe of a Temple in it is, that it is the theeves sanctuary, which robbe more safely in the crowd than in a wilderness, whilst every searcher is a bush to hide them. It is the other expense of the day, after playes, taverne, and a baudy house, and men have still some oathes left to sweare here. It is the eare's brothell, and satisfies their lust and yth. The visitants are all men, without exceptions ; but the principal inhabitants and possessors are stale knights, and captaines out of service ; men of long rapiers and breeches, which after all turne merchants here, and trafficke for news ; but thriftier men make it their ordinarie, and boord here verie cheape. Of all such places, it is least haunted with hobgoblins, for if a ghost would walke, move he could not."

What is meant by the sentence, 'thrifty men make it their ordinarie, and boord here very cheap,' alludes, probably, to the common saying (still in use) of 'Dining with duke Humphrey.' Stowe relates, that sir John Beauchamp, son to the great Guy, earl of Warwick, had a 'faire monument' in St. Paul's, which was misnamed Humphrey's, duke of Gloucester's, by ignorant people, who held the duke's memory in such particular veneration, that they were accustomed to assemble (thrice a year) at his tomb, and 'merily professe themselves' to be his servants. The most solemn meeting was on the morning of St. Andrew's day, which, on this occasion, was, most probably, kept as a fast by the more zealous of the duke's servants ; though the circumstances are not well explained, either by Stowe or Munday. Stowe's words are, that those who profess to 'serve duke Humphrey in Powles, are to be punished here, and sent to Saint Alban's, there to be punished againe for theyr absence from theyr master, as they call him.' Antony Munday, Stowe's continuator says, that those who met 'concluded on a breakfast or dinner, assuring themselves to be servants, and to hold diversity of offices under the good duke Humphrey.' The other assembly took place on May day, 'when tankard-bearers, watermen, and some of like quality beside, would use to come to the same tomb, early in the morning, and (according as the other) have delivered serviceable presentation at the monument, by strewing herbes and sprinkling faire water on it, as in the duty of servants, and according to their degrees and changes in office.'

Amidst so many profanations of this sacred place, it will not surprise the reader to find added to them that of lottery gambling.

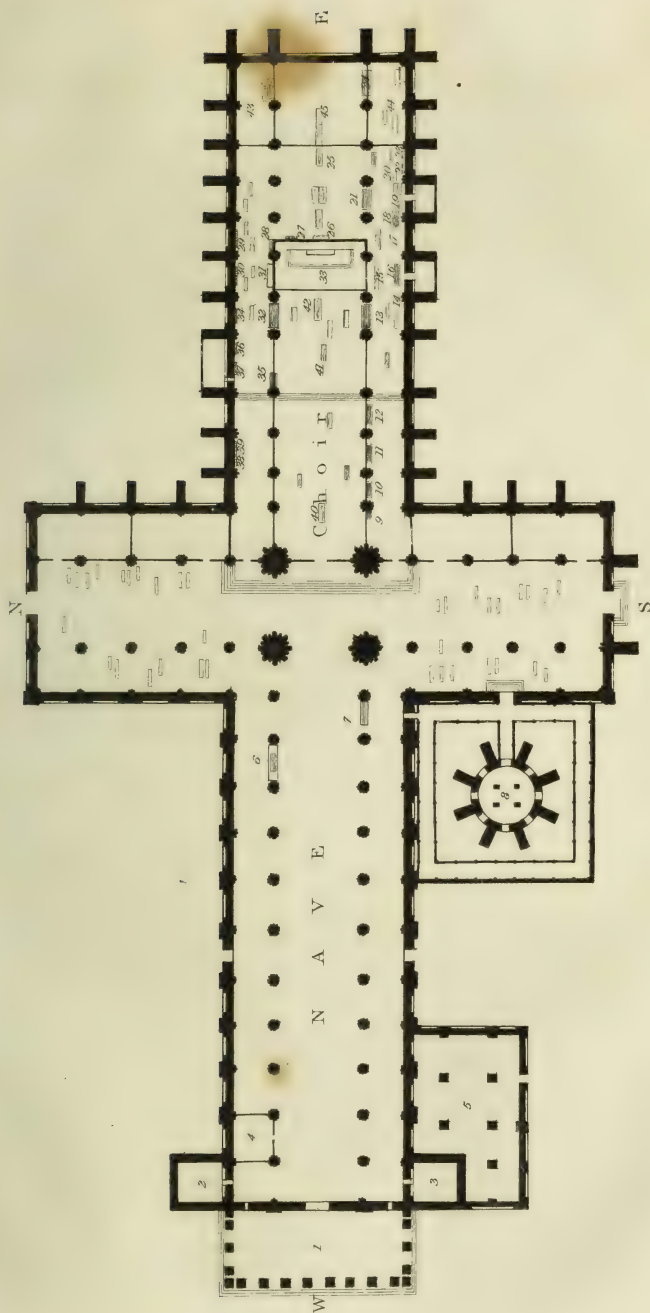
The first lottery ever known in this country was drawn at the west door of St. Paul's cathedral, in 1569. It consisted of 40,000 tickets, at ten shillings each, the profits of which were to be appropriated to repairing the havens of the kingdom. The drawing began on the 11th of January, and continued day and night until the 6th of May. The prizes were all in plate. Another lottery consisting of rich armour was drawn here in 1586. On both these occasions a temporary wooden house was erected next to the walls for the purpose.

The annexed engraving shews the form of the church and the situation of the tombs.

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|--|---|
| 1. Portico. | 25. Brass of bishop Braybroke. |
| 2, 3. Towers. | 26. Shrine of St. Erkenwald. |
| 4. Convocation court. | 27. Monument of dean Nowell. |
| 5. St. Gregory's church. | 28. Monument of sir T. Heneage. |
| 6. Bishop Kempe's chapel. | 29. Brass of R. de Hengham. |
| 7. Beauchamp's monument. | 30. Monument of sir S. Burley. |
| 8. Chapter house. | 31. Monument of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. |
| 9. Monument of Dr. Donne. | 32. Monument of W. Herbert, earl of Pembroke. |
| 10. Monument of dean Collet. | 33. High altar. |
| 11. Monument of W. Hewet. | 34. Monument of bishop Chishul. |
| 12. Monument of sir J. Cokayne. | 35. Monument of bishop Niger. |
| 13. Monument of sir N. Bacon. | 36. Monument of sir J. Mason. |
| 14. Brass of bishop Newcourt. | 37. Monument of W. Aubrey. |
| 15. Brass of dean Carey. | 38, 39. Monument of king Sebba and king Ethelred. |
| 16. Brass of Dr. Brabazon. | 40. Brass of Thomas de Eure. |
| 17. Brass of Dr. Rythyn. | 41. Brass of W. Greene. |
| 18. Brass of Simon Edolph. | 42. Brass of R. Fitzhugh, bishop of London. |
| 19. Brass of Richard Lichfield. | 43. Chapel of St. George. |
| 20. Brass of John Acton. | 44. Chapel of St. Dunstan. |
| 21. Monument of sir C. Hatton. | 45. Chapel of the Virgin. |
| 22, 23. Monuments of bishops Fauconberge and Henry de Wingham. | |
| 24. Monument of Lacy, earl of Lincoln. | |

Among the numerous monuments which adorned the old cathedral, the following were the most curious and important :—

In the nave on the south side was the tomb of John de Beauchamp. It was in the form of an altar, on which was his effigy in complete armour, with a surtout, emblazoned with his arms; his hands were joined in prayer, his head supported by a cushion, and his feet rested against a lion. The sides of the monument were divided into four compartments, each containing a quaterfoil, every leaf a trefoil, and, in the centre, a shield of arms.



PLAN OF ST PAULS CATHEDRAL.
1645.

Pub. by Owen & Strang, London, 1828.



The tomb of bishop Kemp exhibited a fine specimen of sepulchral architecture of the time of Edward IV. It stood in the north aisle of the nave, in a chapel where service was performed daily. The screen consisted of three open arches, decorated with trefoils, the buttresses with pinnacles and foliage. Above was a frieze with angels, shields of arms, badges, &c. finished with a cornice formed of lozenges pierced into quaterfoils. The basement had delicate arched pannels. At the east end of the screen was a circular arched niche, with a pointed moulding over it, on each side of which were small statues. The effigy of the bishop, arrayed in pontificalibus, lay on an altar tomb within.

On the floor of the nave and choir were numerous brasses, some of particular beauty. Thomas de Eure was represented in a vestment, embroidered with niches and saints. Five circular arches, with rising pinnacles, formed the canopy, above which was a circle, containing a representation of the annunciation. Twelve rich niches with saints, formed the border. John Newcourt had an equally elegant monument, with an engraving of the annunciation. There were also similar monuments, with their effigies, to Robert de Braybroke, bishop Fitzhugh, William Worsley, dean, died August 14th, 1488, Roger Brabazon, canon residentiary, died 3d August, 1498, and bishop King, exclusive of numerous brasses for the minor clergy of the cathedral.

In the north aisle of the choir were the following monuments :—

Beneath two flat pointed arches in the wall, (before which were three acutely pointed arches with trefoil heads and foliage capitals, and between the sweeps, circles enclosing quaterfoils,) were the tombs of the Saxon kings Sebba and Ethelred. The sarcophagus of each had a pointed covering fluted, and resting on four dwarf columns.

Above each of their tombs was a tablet with the following inscriptions in black letter :

‘ Hic jacet Sebba, rex orientalium Saxonum ; qui conversus fuit ad fidem per S. Erkewaldum, Londinens. episcopum, anno Christi DCLXXVII. Vir multum Deo devotus, actibus religiosis, crebris precibus et piis eleemosynarum fructibus plurimum intentus ; vitam privatam et monasticam cunctis regni divitiis et honoribus preferens : qui cum regnasset annos xxx. habitum religiosum accepit, per benedictionem Waltheri Londinens. antistitis, qui prefato Erkenwaldo successit ; de quo venerabilis Beda, in historia gentis Anglorum.’

‘ Hic jacet Ethelredus, Anglorum rex, filius Edgari regis ; cui in die consecrationis post impositam coronam, fertur S. Dunstanus, Cantuar. archiepiscopus dira prædixisse his verbis : quoniam aspirasti ad regnum per mortem fratris tui, in cujus sanguine conspiraverunt Angli, cum ignominiosa matre tui ; non deficiet Gladius de domo tua, sæviens in te omnibus diebus vitæ tuæ, interficiens de semine tuo, quosque regnum tuum transferatur in regem alienum, cujus ritum et linguam gens cui præsidēs non novit ; nec expiabitur, nisi longa vindicta, peccatum tuum, et peccatum matris tuæ, et peccata virorum, qui interfuere consilio illius nequam. Quæ, sicut a viro sancto prædicta erant, evenerunt : nam Ethelredus variis præliis per Swanum, Danorum regem, filiumq ; suum Caputum fatigatus et fugatus, ac tandem Londini arcta obsidione conclusus, misere diem obiit, anno Dominicæ Incarnationis MXVII. postquam annis XXXVI. in magna tribulatione regnasset.

The tomb of William Aubrey, consisted of an arched recess, in which was his effigy between two columns of the composite order resting on a plinth, and sustaining an entablature, in the centre of which were his arms in a scroll, and on either side a winged hour-glass and a scull. He was represented with a pointed beard, ruff, and black gown and cap, his left hand resting on a scull and his right holding a roll of parchment. Beneath the effigy was the following inscription :—

Gulielmo Aubræo, clara familia in Breconia orto ; L. L. in Oxonia Doctori, ac regio professori, archiepiscopi Cantuariensis causarum auditori ; et vicario in spiritualibus generali ; exercitus regii, ad S. Quintinum, supremo juridico. In limitaneum Walliæ concilium adscito ; cancellariæ magistro et reginæ Elizabethæ a supplicum libellis. Viro exquisita eruditione, singulari prudentia, et moribus suavissimis : qui tribus filiis et sex filiabus, Wilgifforda uxore susceptis, æternam in Christo vitam expectans, animam Deo XXIII. Julii, 1595. Ætatis suæ 66 placide reddidit.

Optimo patri, Edwardus et Thomas, milites ; ac Johannes armiger, filii massissimi Posuerunt.

Beneath was represented in basso relievo, six female figures and three male, five being in armour, and all in the attitude of prayer.

On the same side was the monument of John de Chishul, bishop of London, ob. 1280 ; it was a plain sarcophagus, under two pointed arches.

Bishop Niger's* tomb was plain, of the altar form, before it were three pointed arches, and in the back wall three pierced quaterfoils. Above the tomb was a light screen of four pointed arches, the heads of each filled with tracery of very delicate execution.

Attached to a tablet was the following inscription :—

Hic requiescit in domino Rogerus, cognomento Niger, quondam canonicus hujus ecclesiæ S. Pauli, ac deinde in Londinens. episcopum consecratus, anno salutis, 1228. Vir in literatura profundus, moribus honestus, ac per omnia laudabilis ; Christianæ religionis amator, ac defensor strenuus. Qui, cum pastorale officium vigilanter ac studiose rexisset annis 14. diem suum clausit extremum, apud manerium suum de Steburheath, 3 calend. Octob. ann. Christi, 1241, regnante rege Henrico 3.

Contigit his diebus dum episcopus iste Rogerus in hac ecclesia ante majus altare staret insulatus, ad celebrandum divina, quod tanta in ære facta est nubium densitas, ut vix alterum discernere possit ; quam confestim secuta est tonitruï horribilis concussio, cum tanta fulminis coruscatione, ac fœtore intolerabili, ut omnes, qui aderunt, rapide fugientes, nihil verius quam mortem expectarent ; solus episcopus cum uno diacono remansit intrepidus. Aere tandem purgato, episcopus residuum rei divinæ explevit.

Epitaphium.

Ecclesiæ quondam præsul præsentis, in anno
M. bis C. quater X. jacet hic Rogerus humatus.
Hujus erat manibus domino locus iste dicatus :
Christe, suis precibus veniam des, tolle reatus.

On the same side of the aisle was a handsome monument to the memory of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, who died, 1569, aged 63. The tomb was formed by a basement and pedestals, on

* The shrine of this bishop was in that miracles were frequently wrought great repute. Matthew Paris records, at it.

which were seven composite pillars. The three lower had arches, those on the side friezes and cornices only. Under those arches lay the effigies of the earl and his lady, on a sarcophagus; at the head his daughter Anne, lady Talbot, kneeling, and at the foot were two sons in armour, viz. Henry, earl of Pembroke, and sir Edward Herbert; on the middle columns were others of the same order, sustaining the arms and crests of the family; over the lateral columns were obelisks and shields of arms; the whole was decorated with scroll work, foliage, &c.

The next monument of interest was on the same side, to the memory of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and Constantia and Blanch, his wives. It was not so elegant a design as some others of the same period. The effigies of himself and his first wife Blanch, lay beneath a canopy of pointed pinnacles, which was supported by eight hexagonal pillars on small pedestals. The whole design, as Mr. Malcolm remarks, was rather clumsy. His spear, a curious shield, and his abacof, or cap of state, were suspended before the monument.

On a tablet was the following inscription:—

Hic in domino obdormivit Johannis Gandavensis, vulgo de Gaunt, a Gandano, Flandriæ urbe, loco natali ita denominatus; Edwardi Tertii, regis Angliæ, filius, a patre comitis Richmondiaë titulo ornatus. Tres sibi uxores in matrimonio duxit; primam, Blancham, filiam et heredem Henrici, ducis Lancastriæ, per quam amplissimam adiit hereditatem. Nec solum dux Lancastriæ, sed etiam Leicestriæ, Lincolnie, et Derbie, comes effectus. E cujus sobole imperatores, reges, principes, et proceres propagati sunt plurimi. Alteram habuit uxorem Constantiam (que hic contumulatur) filiam et heredem Petri regis Castillie et Legionis, cujus jure optimo titulo regis Castillie et Legionis usus est. Hæc unicam illi peperit filiam Catherinam, ex qua ab Henrico, reges Hispanie sunt propagati. Tertiam vero uxorem duxit Catherinam, ex equestri familia, et eximia pulchritudine feminam, ex qua numerosam suscepit prolem; unde genus ex matre duxit Henricus VII. rex Angliæ prudentissimus. Cujus felicissimo conjugio cum Elisabetha, Edwardi quarti regis filia, e stirpe Eboracensi regiæ ille Lancastrien-sium et Eboracensium familie ad exoptatissimum Angliæ pacem coaluerunt.

Illustrissimus hic princeps Johannes, cognomento Plantagenet, rex Castillie et Legionis, dux Lancastriæ, comes Richmondiaë, Leicestriæ, Lincolnæ et Derbiæ, locum tenens Aquitanie, magnas seneschallus Angliæ, Obiit Ann. 22 regni regis Richardi 2, annoque domini 1399.

Opposite the last was a handsome monument to the memory of sir Simon Burley; his effigy in armour lay on an altar tomb, with a canopy at his head, his feet resting on a lion. The front of the tomb was divided into three divisions, by two buttresses ornamented with pinnacles. The middle division was double the width of the lateral ones, and was surmounted with a double arch, from which rose crocketed pinnacles, the spaces between being ornamented with shields of arms, &c.

On a tablet at the back of the tomb was the following inscription:—

Hic requiescit Simon Burley, banerettus, quinq; portuum præfectus, ordinis garterii miles, et regi Ricardo secundo consiliarius longe charissimus. Connu-

bio sibi conjunctas habuit, ex amplissimis familiis, duas uxores; alteram Staffordiæ, alterum baronis de Roos filiam; verum difficillimo illo tempore, cum inter Angliæ procures omnia sub juvene principe simultatibus agitentur, in tantum nonnullorum odium incurrit, ut parliamentaria auctoritate capite plecteretur, anno Domini 1388. Posterius autem, eadem postea auctoritate, sub rege Henrico quarto sunt restituti. Obiit anno salutis 1398.

On the north side of this aisle, beneath four acutely pointed arches, the pillars of which rested on the tomb, was the effigy in brass of Ralph de Hengham, lord chief justice of the King's Bench.

Opposite the last, was a monument of the composite order, to the memory of sir Thomas Heneage, knt. chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, &c., who died October 17, 1594, his effigy in armour and that of his wife were placed under an arch. A kneeling female and a child lying on a tomb, were represented on the basement.

In the chapel of St. George, at the east end of the north aisle, was a curious monument, to the memory of sir John Wolley, ob. 1595. Above a basement was represented the effigies of three persons, and at each corner was a composite column, supporting statues of Time, Fame, &c.*

On the north side of the high altar, was a monument to Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's, died February 13, 1601. In a niche was his bust, in a furred gown, with a cap and ruff, and on each side an obelisk.

In the south aisle were the following monuments, in a niche of black marble surmounted by an inscription and arms, the effigy of John Donne, D.D. (died March 31, 1631,) in a winding sheet rising from a vase;* near this was dean Colet's tomb. It consisted of a plain altar, with a skeleton stretched on a mat. At the corners were pillars, supporting others of the same order, surmounted with skulls. In the upper intercolumniation was an arched niche, containing a bust of the dean, the hands crossed on a book. Above the arch, was the crest of the Mercer's company, and below the niche 10 : COLLET : DECA : S. PAV : and on either side the following inscriptions :

John Collete, doctor of divinitie, dean of Pawles, and the only fownder of Pawles schole, who departed this lyeffe, Anno Domini, 1519.

The son of sir Henry Collete, knyghte, twyse lord maior of the cytty of London, and free of the companye and misterye of the mercers.

On the front of the tomb below the skeleton was the following :—

Hic situs est D. Jo. Coletus, hujus ecclesiæ decanus, theologus insignis, qui ad exemplum S. Pauli, semper egit gratuitum evangelicæ doctrinæ præconem, ac synceræ doctrinæ perpetua vitæ synceritate respondit. Scholam Paulinam suo sumptu solus et instituit, et annuo reditu dotavit : genus honestissimum

* Considerable remains of this monument now lie dispersed in the crypt of the present church.

† The statue of Dr. Donne was sculptured by the celebrated Nicholas Stone, and cost 120*l*. When near death, the doctor is said to have

wrapt himself in a shroud as a corse, and to have had a likeness of himself painted whilst so enveloped, and standing upon an urn; from that painting the statue was executed, and it is still preserved in the vaults of St. Faith's church.

Christi dotibus cohonestavit; præcipue sobrietate mira, ac pudicitie: nunc fruitur evangelica Margarita, cujus amore neglexit omnia: vixit an. 53, administravit xvi. obiit anno 1519.

Morere mundo, ut vivas Deo.

Near this was a composite monument with a recumbent effigy of William Hewit, esq. 1599.

On the same side was a handsome monument, of the composite order, to the memory of sir W. Cockayn, 1626. On a sarcophagus were the effigies of himself and his wife, covered by a pediment, supported by pillars.

In the eastern part of this aisle, was a heavy Ionic monument to sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor. On a sarcophagus was his effigy, in armour, with the robe of the order of the garter, his head resting on a mat. At each end of the tomb were four pillars and two pilasters, and between them a large arch; above the cornice, two niches with figures between composite pillars, with the arms and crests of the deceased. On each side of the monument were heavy obelisks.

Near this was the monument of sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper, obit 1579. It consisted of six composite pillars, with pedestals elevated on a double basement, forming the support of a triangular pediment, on which were his arms, scrolls, and sculls. The effigies of his two wives lay on the tomb, attired in the costume of the age, and on a table above was the effigy of sir Nicholas in full armour, his head bare, and resting on a rolled mat, at his feet his crest, a boar.

The tombs of Henry de Wengham, 1262, and Eustace de Fauconberge, 1228, bishops of London, were situated beneath five pointed arches. At the commencement of the outward mouldings of these arches were roses, and above them circles inclosing quaterfoils. That of Wengham was a plain tomb, with his effigy recumbent in pontifical robes, and giving the benediction; over his head was a trefoil canopy. Fauconberge's was similar, except that the tomb had a border of foliage, and was divided into five square pannels enclosing quaterfoils.

Eustacius de Fauconbrigge, Regis Justiciarius, una atq; altera legatione perfunctus in Gallia, sub Joanne et Henrico tertio, regibus; quibus ab intimis consiliis, et supremis Angliæ thesaurarius fuit. Post concessionem Gulielmi de sancta Maria, hujus Ecclesiæ antistitis, electus est in episcopum Londinensem, Anno verbi incarnati 1221, consecratus a benedicto, Roffensi episcopo cum jam abesset archiepiscopus Cantuariensis. Quumq; sedisset Annos septem menses sex, obiit diem pridie cal. Novembris, anno salutis 1228.

Hic jacet Eustachius, redolens ut Assyria nardus,

Virtutem multis floribus, et meritis.

Vir fuit hic magnus et episcopus . . . ut agnus.

Vita conspicuus, dogmate precipuus.

Pro quo, qui transis, supplex orare memor sis;

Ut sit ei saties, Alma Dei facies.

De Wengham natus Henricus, ad astra levatus,
 Hic nece prostratus jacet, anno pontificatus
 Ter vix, et Domini mil. sexagint. bis que bis C.
 Huic sis salvamen, Deus O, te deprecor. Amen.

In the chapel of St. Dunstan, at the east end of this aisle, was the monument of Henry de Lacy, * earl of Lincoln. It consisted of an altar tomb, the front being adorned with niches and statues. On it lay the effigy of the earl in chain armour, with a sleeveless surtout. Angels knelt at his head, and at his feet was a lion.

In the nave of this church was a monument to the memory of bishop William, the Norman, though the site of it is not marked in Hollar's plan of the cathedral, neither has Dugdale described it. On it was the following inscription:—

Gulielmo, Viro Sapientia et vitæ sanctitate claro, qui primum divo Edwardo regi et confessori familiaris, nuper in episcopum Londinensem erectus; nec multo post apud invictissimum principem Gulielmum, Angliæ regem, ejus nomine primum, ob prudentiam, fidemque singularem, in concilium adhibitus; amplissima huic urbi celeberrimæ privilegia impetravit: senatus populusque Londinensis bene merenti posuit. Sedit episcopus annos xx. Decessit anno a Christo nato M.LXX.

Hæc tibi (clara pater) posuerunt marmora cives,
 Præmia non meritis æquiparanda tuis:
 Namque sibi populus te Londinensis amicum
 Sensit et huic, urbi non leve præsidium:
 Reddita Libertas duce te, donataque multis
 Te duce, res fuerat publica muneribus.
 Divitias, genus, et formam brevis opprimat hora,
 Hæc tua, sed pietas et benefacta manent.

Near this, attached to a column, was the following inscription, placed there by Edward Barkham, lord mayor, 1622:—

Walker's whoso'er you be!
 If it prove you chance to see
 Upon a solemne scarlet day,
 The city Senate pass this way,
 Their grateful memory for to show,
 Which they the reverend ashes owe,
 Of bishop NORMAN here intum'd,
 By whom this city hath assum'd
 Large priviledges: Those obtain'd,
 By him when Conquerour WILLIAM reign'd
 This being by BARKHAM's thankfull mind renew'd,
 Call it the monument of gratitude.

Among the numerous eminent men who were buried in this church without monuments were sir John Poulteney, four times mayor, ob. 1348; Hamond Chychwell, six times mayor, ob. 1328;

* This nobleman greatly distinguished himself in the Welsh wars, in the time of Edward the First. He contributed towards the building of the New Work, or Lady Chapel, in which he was buried, after his decease, at

the age of threescore, at his house called Lincoln's Inn. The Book of Dunmow gives him this character: *Vir illustris in consilio, strenuus in omni guerra et prelio, princeps militie in Anglia, et omni regno ornatissimus.*

the duchess of Bedford, sister to Philip duke of Burgundy, ob. 1433; sir Francis Walsingham, ob. 1590; sir Philip Sidney, ob. 1586; Dr. Thomas Lynacre, the famous physician to Henry VIII., ob. 1524; William Lilly, the grammarian, first master of St. Paul's school, ob. 1522; sir William Dethick, garter king at arms, ob. 1612; sir Anthony Vandyke, the celebrated painter, ob. 1641; and most of the Saxon bishops of London, besides those already mentioned.

Among the abundant decorations of the old church, the high altar, and the shrine of St. Erkenwald, are celebrated as prodigies of splendour, in costly materials and workmanship. The former stood between two columns in the eastern part of the choir: it was adorned with rich jewellery, and surrounded with images, most beautifully wrought; over it was a curious canopy of wood, depicted with the figures of saints and angels. Near the altar was St. Erkenwald's Shrine, which rested on a plain tomb, and was enriched with gold, silver, and precious stones; among which were 'the best sapphire stones,' of Richard de Preston, of London, grocer, there to remain for curing diseases of the eyes.* This shrine was for many ages the resort of the pious, and the gifts made to it were exceedingly valuable. Here king John, of France, when prisoner in England, offered four basons of gold at the high altar; and Dugdale records, that the dean and chapter, in 1339, employed three goldsmiths during a whole year, to work on 'this venerated monument. The remains of St. Erkenwald were first removed into the new church in the year 1140.

The neglected state of the old cathedral during the latter years of Elizabeth, and in the reigns of James the First and Charles the First, has been already noticed, yet a few additional particulars of the several attempts made to effect a restoration of the building during the domination of the two last sovereigns, may not be unacceptable.

In an estimate made in 1608, the total of the required expenditure for repairs amounted to 22,536*l.* a sum much too great to be obtained by the unsupported endeavours of the bishop and the dean and chapter; and the king at that period seemed wholly indifferent to the deplorable state of the fabric. At length, however, after several years of indefatigable though ineffectual exertions, a gentleman named Henry Farley had the honour to excite the sovereign to patronize the intended reparation.

James, as a preliminary step, visited the cathedral in great state, on Sunday the twenty-ninth of March 1620, on horseback, attended by a numerous train of the nobility, state officers, courtiers, &c. He was met, agreeably to the ancient custom, at the posts and chains, called the bars, near the Temple gate, Fleet-street, by the lord mayor, sir William Cockain, the recorder, alderman, and other officers of the city, and presented with a purse of gold. On entering

* Dugdale's St. Paul's, p. 23.

at the west door of St. Paul's, the king kneeled, and pronounced a prayer for the success of the undertaking. Thence he proceeded to the choir under a canopy borne by the dean and three residentiary canons, accompanied by the clergy, and others, singing. The choir was adorned with some of the king's own arras (tapestry hangings) which had been sent for the purpose from Whitehall. Hence after an anthem had been sung, the royal visitor proceeded to St. Paul's cross, where a sermon from an appropriate text (Psalm cii. verses 13 and 14) was preached by Dr. King, the then bishop of London, who had afterwards the honour to entertain the king with a sumptuous repast at his palace, which nearly adjoined to the church on the south side.

In the November following a royal commission was issued for prosecuting the repairs, and soon afterwards a general subscription was commenced, in the progress of which large sums of money were received, and considerable quantities of stone provided :* yet nothing of moment was then done ; much of the money was wasted, and the stone was misapplied ; some of the latter was borrowed by the duke of Buckingham for the erection of the Water-gate at York House.†

After the accession of Laud to the see of London, the business proceeded with greater vigour and effect, as has been already shewn ; and under the direction of Inigo Jones, the work went rapidly on, till the breaking out of the civil war threw all things into confusion, and the parliament confiscated the unexpended money and materials to their own use.‡

One of the first orders of the house of commons after the abolition of episcopacy was, that the committee for pulling down 'all monuments of superstition and idolatry,' should take into their custody 'the copes in the cathedrals of Westminster and Paul's, and those at Lambeth, and have them burnt, that the gold and silver with which they were embroidered might be converted to the relief of the poor in Ireland.' A few months afterwards, namely, December the fifteenth, 1643, it was also voted by the same house, 'that the committee for taking away superstitious monuments do open Paul's church ; and that they have power to remove out of the said church, all such matters as are justly offensive to godly men ; and that there shall be a lecture set up there, to be exercised every Lord's day in the afternoon, to begin when other sermons usually end, and one day in the week.' The famous Dr. Burges was afterwards appointed lecturer, and had a yearly salary of 400*l.* settled on him from the revenues. His discourses were delivered towards the east end of the church, which, with part of the choir, was se-

* The subscriptions received are particularized in large vellum books, which stand in a press, over the dean's vestry. The total amount was 101,330*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

† Mal. Lond. Red. Vol. iii p. 77.

‡ The rubbish removed on laying the foundation of the portico was conveyed to Clerkenwell fields.

parated from the body by a brick wall ; and the congregation entered through one of the north windows, which had been converted into a doorway. The elegant portico at the west end was fitted up with a range of shops below for milliners and others, and above were lodging rooms, which, if detraction has not usurped the pen of truth, were appropriated to purposes of a description far less commendable. About this time, also, as sir John Hawkins informs us, there was a music house at the west end of St. Paul's, known by the sign of the Mitre, which was frequented by persons of consequence, and who occasionally danced there.

The re-establishment of the regular cathedral service took place as soon as it was possible for the members of the church to complete the necessary arrangements after the restoration. New subscriptions were solicited, and a commission for ' repairing and upholding ' the ruinous fabric, was issued under the king's letters patent, dated April the eighteenth, 1663; the repairs were begun on the first of August following, under the direction of sir John Denham, K. B. who received 6s. 8d. a day as surveyor-general of the works, and who continued to hold that office till his death in 1669, when Dr. Wren, afterwards sir Christopher, was unanimously chosen to succeed him : the salary of the latter was, on the seventh of October, 1675, fixed at the sum of 200*l.* per annum.

After the consumption of much fruitless labour, and the expenditure of 3,586*l.* 5s. 1½*d.* the principal part of which was for the portico, the great fire of 1666 destroyed the chief part of the building, and irreparably damaged the remainder. Still, however, the vast magnitude of the work, and the contemplation of the great expense requisite for building a new cathedral, occasioned a lapse of several years, as well as a further loss of considerable labour and materials, before it was finally determined that all attempts at reparation were hopeless. This, indeed, had long been the opinion of sir Christopher Wren, whose sagacious and penetrating judgment will be at once estimated from the following extract of a letter directed to him when at Oxford, in April, 1668, by Dr. Sancroft, the then dean of St. Paul's, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.

' As was said of old, *Prudentia est quædam divinitio*, so science, at the height you are master of it, is prophetick too. What you whispered in my ear at your last coming hither, is now come to pass. Our work, at the west end of St. Paul's, is fallen about our ears. Your quick eye discerned the walls and pillars gone off from their perpendiculars, and I believe other defects too, which are now exposed to every common observer.

' About a week since, we being at work about the third pillar from the west end on the south side, which we had new cased with stone where it was most defective, almost up to the chapitre, a great weight falling from a high wall, so disabled the vaulting of the side-aisle by it, that it threatened a sudden ruin, so visibly, that the workmen presently removed : and the next night the whole pillar

fell, and carried scaffolds and all to the very ground. The second pillar, which you know is bigger than the rest, stands now alone, with an enormous weight on the top of it, which we cannot hope should stand long, and yet we dare not venture to take it down.' The dean then notices various defects in the new casing of the upper walls by Inigo Jones, and proceeds thus :

'What we are to do next is the present deliberation, in which you are so absolutely and indispensably necessary to us, that we can do nothing, resolve on nothing without you. You will think fit, I know, to bring with you those excellent draughts and designs you formerly favoured us with, and in the mean time till we enjoy you here, consider what to advise, that may be for the satisfaction of his majesty and the whole nation.'

Another letter, sent by the dean to sir Christopher, in July, commences with these words : 'Yesterday my lords of Canterbury, London, and Oxford, met on purpose to hear your letter read once more, and to consider what is now to be done, in order to the repairs of St. Paul's. They unanimously resolved, that it is fit immediately to attempt something, and that without you they can do nothing. I am therefore commanded to give you an invitation hither, in his grace's name and the rest of the commissioners, with all speed.*'

That this great man had been perfectly steady in his opinion of the necessity which existed for constructing a new edifice, may be seen by the following passage from sir John Evelyn's 'account of architects and architecture,' published in 1706, and addressed to sir Christopher : 'I have named St. Paul's, and truly, not without admiration, as oft as I recall to mind (as I frequently do) the sad and deplorable condition it was in, when (after it had been made a stable of horses, and a den of thieves) you (with other gentlemen and myself) were by the late king Charles named commissioners to survey the dilapidations, and to make report to his majesty, in order to a speedy reparation. You will not, I am sure, forget the struggle we had with some, who were for patching it up any how (so the steeple might stand) instead of a new building, which it altogether needed : when (to put an end to the contest) five days after, that dreadful conflagration happened, out of whose ashes this Phoenix is risen, and was by Providence designed for you.'

At a meeting of the commissioners, in the latter part of the same month (namely, July the twenty-fifth) a letter from the king was read, which stated that 'the ruins had been examined by experienced workmen, who found the walls in so dangerous a state, that they were judged altogether insufficient for bearing another roof, or any new work. His majesty then proceeds to order the old wall to be taken down to the foundation of the east end, 'the old choir and the tower to be replaced with a new choir, of a fair and decent fabrick, near or upon the old foundations ; and also that care be taken to preserve the cornices, ashlers, and such other

* Parentalia, p: 258-9.

parts to the former work, towards the west, as shall be deemed useful for the new fabrick, lest they be spoiled by the fall of more of the walls, which seeme to threaten immediate ruine.*

The taking down of the parts mentioned in the king's letter 'was soon afterwards commenced, under the direction of a sub-committee, composed of the following persons : sir John Denham, Leolin Jenkins, L.L.D. judge of the high court of admiralty, Dr. Sancroft, Dr. Pory, Dr. Donne, residentiary, and Christopher Wren, L.L.D. Savilian professor of astronomy, Oxford.' In August, the king requested that all the 'stony rubbish,' unfit for the church, should be applied to the raising of the ground near Fleet-bridge, &c. where 'quays and wharfs' were to be erected, which required 'hard and substantiall matter;† and during the subsequent months of the same year, many coffins, and bones of the dead, were removed, and re-buried in other parts of the church and church-yard. It is to be lamented that sufficient attention was not given to the preservation of such of the monuments as had escaped the ravages of the great fire; for, with little exception, these appear to have been regarded as 'old alabaster,' a great quantity of which 'was, in the progress of the work, 'beaten into powder for making cement.'‡

§ The impracticability of restoring the ancient church had now become so apparent, that Dr. Wren was ordered to prepare the requisite plans for a new cathedral; and, in the following year, we learn that he was presented with '100 guinea pieces (valued at 107*l.* 10*s.*) for his directions in the works, and for the design of a model.'§

In the construction of the model here spoken of both the architect and his employers acted under the persuasion that the expense of the intended building would be defrayed by voluntary contributions alone, and it was therefore deemed expedient to restrict the design to an edifice of moderate bulk. This first model, however, though of 'a beautiful figure,' and of 'good proportion,' with a 'convenient choir, a vestibule, porticoes, and a dome conspicuous above the houses,' did not satisfy the public wish; though 'it was applauded by persons of good understanding, as containing all that was necessary for the church of a metropolis, and of an expense that might reasonably have been compassed; but being contrived in the Roman style, was not so well understood and relished by others, who thought it deviated too much from the old gothic form of cathedral churches: others observed that it was not stately enough, and contended that, for the honour of the nation and the city of London,' the new fabric 'ought not to be exceeded in magnificence by any church in Europe.'||

Shortly afterwards it was determined by parliament that a duty

* Mal. Lond. Red. vol. iii. p. 85.

§ Ibid. p. 99.

† Ibid. p. 86.

|| Parentalia, p. 282

‡ Ibid. p. 104.

of two shillings per chaldron should be levied on sea-coal, the produce to be partly applied to the erection of the intended church. The means of an augmented expenditure being thus secured, the architect drew various sketches, by way of consulting the prevailing taste, and finding that 'the generality were for grandeur,' he extended his ideas, and endeavoured to gratify 'the connoisseurs and critics' with a colossal and beautiful design, well studied, after the best style of Greek and Roman architecture. From that design, which was much admired by some persons of judgment and distinction, Dr. Wren made a large and highly finished model, in wood, with all its proper ornaments; yet, though he himself appeared to set a higher value on this performance than on any other of his plans, 'it consisting only of one order, the Corinthian, like St. Peter's at Rome,' and being laboured with more study and success, and 'as what he would have put in execution with the more cheerfulness and satisfaction,' the preference given by the clergy to what was called a 'cathedral fashion,' obliged him to form new designs: but these he endeavoured so to modify, as to reconcile, as nearly as possible, 'the gothic to a better manner of architecture.'† Hence arose the plan of the present church, which, in December, 1672, was finally approved by the king, who ordered a model to be constructed sufficiently large to admit a man within it, and the commissioners directed the chapter-house to be roofed, ceiled, and glazed, as a receptacle for the model.‡ After that period, says the *Parentalia*, 'the surveyor resolved to make no more models, nor publicly expose his drawings, which, as he had found by experience, did but lose time, and subjected his business many times to incompetent judges.'§ As the building was proceeded with, various minor alterations were made in the original plan, yet these were principally in the ornamental parts.¶

The pulling down of the remaining walls of the old structure, and the removal of the rubbish, proved excessively laborious, as well as dangerous, and several men were killed in the progress of the work. It was intended that the choir should be first erected, and, in consequence, the clearance was commenced at the east end, the demolition of which, with its beautiful rose window and pinnacles,

* *Parentalia*, p. 202.

† *Mal. Lond. Red.* vol. iii. p. 87. The model which sir Christopher best approved of was for many years kept under a shed in the office of the works at St. Paul's; but on the completion of the building, it was deposited in a large apartment on the north side, over the morning prayer chapel, where it yet remains, and it is with the strongest feelings of indignation, that the Editor of this work, notices the disgraceful condition of this exquisite model; not alone is it kept so filthy and dirty, that it is almost impossible to make out any of the ornaments that

adorn it, but the most reprehensible system of plunder has been permitted, the whole of the columns forming the western portico, which were of the Corinthian order, are gone, and all the caps of the pilasters. Surely some of the establishment of this cathedral, if they must turn exhibitors, ought to preserve and protect such an exquisite specimen of art: it is not decay but wilful destruction that has made so dreadful a havoc, in sir C. Wren's *original* design.

‡ *Parentalia*, p. 283.

§ *Ibid.*

furnished employment for ten men during eighty days. The demolition of the ruined tower was a business of yet greater difficulty, as its height was nearly 200 feet, and the labourers were afraid to work above. The architect therefore felt it necessary to facilitate its destruction by art; and gunpowder and the battering ram were in succession employed to propel the fall of its massive piers, each of which were about fourteen feet in diameter.

In using the gunpowder Dr. Wren is said to have acted under the direction of a gunner from the Tower;* and he commenced his experiments with the north-west pier, in the centre of the foundation of which a hole, two feet square, was wrought, 'with crows and tools made on purpose.† Into this cavity a deal box, containing only eighteen pounds of powder, was 'put by the gunner, and the communication being preserved by a quick match, or cane full of dry powder the mine was carefully closed up again with stone and mortar,' and a proper train laid. The effects of the ignition are thus detailed in the Parentalia:

'This little quantity of powder not only lifted up the whole angle of the tower, with the two arches that rested upon it, but also the two adjoining arches of the aisles, and all above them; and this it seemed to do somewhat leisurely, cracking the walls to the top, lifting visibly the whole weight about nine inches, which suddenly jumping down, made a great heap of ruin in the place, without scattering: it was half a minute before the heap already fallen, opened in two or three places, and emitted some smoke.' The mass thus raised, was above 3000 tons, and it saved the work of 1000 labourers. The fall of so great a weight gave a concussion to the ground that the inhabitants round about took for an earthquake.‡

In a subsequent attempt to expedite the fall of the walls, a person to whom the direction of the mine had been entrusted, charged the hole with too large a quantity of powder, through which, and from not closing it sufficiently, a stone was shot out into a house on the opposite side of the church-yard: this alarmed the neighbouring inhabitants so greatly, that the architect was ordered, 'by his superiors,' to use no more powder. He therefore, to save time and labour, determined to try a battering-ram, which he caused to be formed of a strong mast, about forty feet in length, strengthened with iron bars and ferrels, and headed with a great spike. It was then suspended beneath a triangular prop, and thirty men were employed to vibrate it with force against one part of the wall; and this they did with such effect, that on the second day the wall fell: the same engine was used, and with similar success, in beating down all the more lofty ruins. The vast quantity of rubbish, which covered the ground in heaps, considerably impeded the digging and laying out

* Mal. Lond. Red. vol. iii, p. 99. The gunner was paid 4*l.* 10*s.* for placing the powder, laying the train, and setting fire to it.

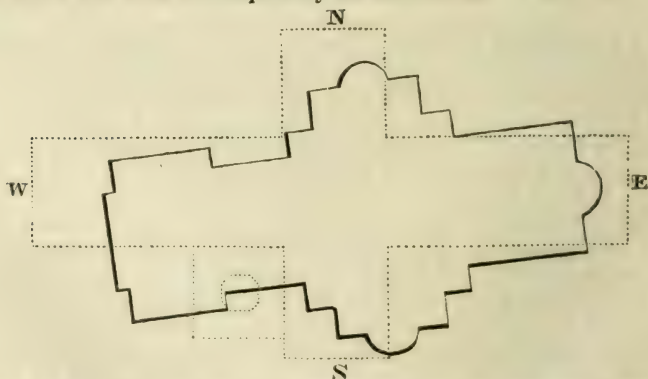
† Parentalia, p. 284.

‡ Ibid.

of the foundations, and so much as 47,000 loads were removed from the site of the church: * most of the Kentish rag-stone found among it was purchased by the city to repave the streets with.†

On searching for the natural ground, that he might have a secure foundation for the new fabric, Dr. Wren discovered that the old cathedral had stood upon a stratum of very close and hard pot-earth, about six feet deep on the north side, but gradually declining towards the south, till on the declivity of the hill it was scarcely four feet: he concluded, however, 'that the same ground which had borne so weighty a building before might reasonably be trusted again.' On boring beneath the pot-earth, he found a stratum of loose sand; and lower still, at low water mark, water and sand, mixed with periwinkles, and other sea-shells; under this a hard beach, and below all, the natural bed of clay, that extends, far and wide, under the city, county, and river. ‡

The ancient burying-place, and the various Roman and other antiquities that were found on digging the foundations, have already been noticed, as well as the pit under the north-east angle of the present choir, which was excavated by the Roman potters, and afterwards filled up with fragments of broken vessels, urns, &c. This pit occasioned much additional labour, for the 'hard crust of pot-earth,' having been taken away, the architect felt himself compelled to dig through all the intervening strata, till he came to the sea-beach at the depth of forty feet; here he commenced a pier of solid masonry, ten feet square, and carried it up to within fifteen feet of the present surface, where he turned a short arch to connect the work with the foundations of the new church, the line of which had been interrupted by the excavation.



Plan of the present Site of St. Paul's, shewing the Site of the ancient Church.

The commission for rebuilding the cathedral was issued on the twelfth of November, 1673; and on the fourteenth of May, 1675,

* Mal. Lond. Red. vol. iii, p. 101.

† Parentalia, p. 284.

‡ Ibid.

the king signed an order for the work to be commenced, 'at the east end, or choir,' a sufficient stock of money having been raised to 'put it in great forwardness.' In the same year, on the twenty-first of June, the first stone was laid in the new foundation, at the north-east corner of the choir, by T. Strong, mason; and, though various difficulties occurred in the course of the business, from want of money, the work was prosecuted with so much success and diligence, 'that within ten years afterwards the walls of the choir and side aisles were finished, together with the circular porticoes on the north and south sides; and the great pillars of the dome were carried to the same height. During this time the several bishops were strongly urged by the commissioners, not only to contribute towards the funds for the new church themselves, but also to procure subscriptions in their respective dioceses; and orders of council were issued, directing that no feasts should take place at the consecration of future bishops, but that the bishop-elect should pay 50*l.* out of the customary expense on those occasions in aid of the work; as well as an additional 50*l.* in lieu of the gloves given at the consecration dinners. The archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, and the lord mayor were likewise empowered to borrow money on the credit of the coal duties; and though further inconveniences were occasionally experienced from a deficiency of receipts, the gradual operation of those easy duties proved so generally successful, that the last, or highest stone of the building was laid at the top of the lantern, by Mr. Christopher Wren, the surveyor's son, in the year 1710; and shortly afterwards the queen and both houses of parliament, with an immense concourse of gentry, &c. were present at the celebration of divine service in the new cathedral.* The last commission, for 'finishing and adorning' the church, was issued by George the First, in the year 1715.

An incident that occurred soon after the commencement of the work, and was regarded as a 'memorable omen,' is thus noticed in the *Parentalia*: 'when the surveyor, in person, had set out upon the place the dimensions of the great dome, and fixed upon the centre, a common labourer was ordered to bring a flat stone from the heaps of rubbish (such as should first come to hand) to be laid for a mark and direction to the masons: the stone, which was immediately brought and laid down for that purpose, happened to be a piece of a grave-stone, with nothing remaining of the inscription but this single word in large capitals 'RESURGAM.' This circumstance made so strong an impression on the mind of the architect, that he caused a Phoenix, rising from the flames of the motto *Resurgam* inscribed beneath, to be sculptured in the tympanum of the south pedi-

* Robert Trevet, a painter of architecture, and master of the company of painter-stainers, was employed in the same year, by the commissioners, 'to make drawings and engrave them,' of

the outside and inside views of the church and the choir, representing the time when the queen and parliament were present, for which he received 300*l.*

ment, above the portico, as emblematical of the re-construction of the church after the fire. It is finely executed, and is in length eighteen feet, and in height nine feet; it was sculptured by Caius Gabriel Cibber, who was paid 6*l.* for the model, and 100*l.* for the sculpture.* It is not improbable but that the stone brought to Dr. Wren was the same that had been provided in commemoration of Dr. King, who preached the sermon for promoting the rebuilding of St. Paul's, before James the First, and who directed by his will that a plain stone only with the word 'Resurgam,' should record his memory.

The general form, or ground plan, of St. Paul's Cathedral, is that of a Latin cross, with an additional arm, or transept, at the west end, to give breadth to the principal front, and a semi-circular projection at the east end, for the altar. At the extremities of the principal transept there are also semicircular projections for porticoes, and at the angles of the cross are square projections, which, besides containing staircases, vestries, &c. serve as immense buttresses to the dome. The dome itself rises from the intersection of the nave and transept, and is terminated by a lantern, surmounted by a ball and cross, gilt.

On entering into a detailed examination of the exterior of this fabric, the first subject that demands regard is the west front, which consists of a noble portico of two orders, the Corinthian and the composite, resting on a basement formed by a double flight of steps, of Irish black marble, and surmounted by a spacious pediment; on each side also is a lofty tower, or steeple, the one serving as the belfry, and the other as the clock-tower. The lower division of the portico is composed of twelve lofty Corinthian columns, and the upper of eight composite columns (with their proper entablatures, &c.) all of which are coupled and fluted. In the tympanum of the pediment is a very large sculpture in basso relievo representing the 'conversion of St. Paul' (which is regarded as the most spirited work of the artist, Francis Bird,)[†] and on the apex is a

* Mal. Lond. Red. vol. iii, p. 170.

† Why Bird was employed to decorate the west front in preference to C. G. Cibber, who was a much superior sculptor, is now, probably, inexplicable; yet the circumstance is the less to be lamented, when we refer to the sooty and discoloured aspect, which the combined effects of smoke and weather has given to the building. All the natural lights and shades in the sculptures are completely destroyed by the clouds and streaks of black arising from the soot; and even the great architectural masses of the front itself, are deprived of their due effect, through the accumulated blackness that over-

whelms them. The abilities of a Praxiteles would have been exerted in vain, to render art triumphant over evils like these. For the 'Sculpture of St. Paul's Conversion,' Bird received 650*l.* The space it occupies is sixty-four feet in length, and seventeen in height. It contains eight large figures, six of which are on horseback: and several of them are 'imbostr'd two feet and a half. The bas-reliefs, in the pannels over the door-ways beneath the portico, were also executed by this artist; and are all designed from the life of the patron saint. That over the great west door, or principal entrance, represents 'St. Paul preaching to the

gigantic statue of St. Paul; whilst on either hand, at different distances, along the summit of this front, are other colossal statues of St. Peter, St. James, and the four Evangelists. The entablature of the upper order is remarkable, 'inasmuch as the consoles of the cornice occupy the whole of the frieze;' an example, in which, as in many other instances, we see sir Christopher Wren sacrificing a particular to a general effect; for this cornice, considered as the general termination of the body of the building, required to be treated in a bold and striking style, rather than with the delicacy proper to the order of which it constitutes a part.* both the entablatures are continued round the whole fabric. The towers, which, 'singly considered, may be said to want repose and harmony, are yet picturesque, and their spiring forms not only compose well with the cupola in any distant view, but also give effect and elevation to the western front, to which they particularly belong: nor are they without parts of considerable beauty.† Each tower is decorated with columns, urns, statues, &c. and terminated by a majestic pine.

On the north and south sides of the cathedral, at each end of the principal transept, is a grand semi-circular portico, formed by six Corinthian columns, four feet each in diameter, supporting a half dome, above which rises a well-proportioned pediment, having a sculpture in the tympanum; that on the north side, represents the royal arms, and regalia, supported by angels; and that on the south, the phoenix rising from the flames, before described. The ascent to the north portico is by a semi-circular flight of about twelve steps, of Irish black marble; but on the south side, where the ground is considerably lower, the ascent is formed by a flight of twenty-five similar steps. It has been judiciously observed of these porticoes, that 'they are objects equally beautiful, whether considered separately or in connection with the total mass of the building, which they adorn and diversify, by the contrast of curved with straight lines, and of insulated columns with engaged pilasters.'‡

The projecting semi-circle which terminates the east end, is of fine proportion, and properly enriched with architectural ornaments. The remainder of the vast outer walls of the fabric is of excellent masonry, strengthened as well as decorated by two stories of coupled pilasters, arranged at regular distances; those above being of the composite order, and those below of the Corinthian. The intervals between the Corinthian pilasters are occupied by

Beræans; and the figures are from nine to eighteen inches in relief: for this the artist was paid 300*l.* for the two others 75*l.* each. The pines for the towers, and the scrolls, ball, and cross, for the lantern of the cupola, were all of them modelled by Bird; and these generally speaking, are in a

good taste, and well designed. The great capitals for the west portico were sculptured by Samuel Fulks, who had 60*l.* for each. See *Mal. Lond. Red.* pp. 107—109.

* Fine Arts of the English School p. 11.

† Ibid, p. 10.

‡ Ibid. p. 11.

large windows, serving to light the side aisles, &c. and those between the composite pilasters by ornamented niches, in the pedestals of which are singularly inserted windows, belonging to rooms and galleries over the aisles. 'In the whole surface of the walling, the joints of the stones are marked by horizontal and perpendicular channels; a simple decoration, which, while it gives a vigorous expression of strength and stability, has the advantage of defining and rendering conspicuous the pilasters and entablatures.* The entire summit of the side walls is surmounted by a regular ballustrade; but the continuity of line is judiciously broken by the superior elevation of the pediments of the transept, and by the large statues of the apostles (five on each side) which stand upon them.

The dome, or cupola, as it may with more propriety be termed, 'is the most remarkable and magnificent feature of the building.' This rises from a huge circular basement, which, at the height of about twenty feet above the roof of the church, gives place to a Corinthian colonnade, formed by a circular range of thirty-two columns; every fourth intercolumniation being filled up with masonry, so disposed as to form an ornamental niche, or recess; an arrangement by which the projecting buttresses of the cupola are most judiciously concealed, 'and thus, by a happy combination of profound skill and exquisite taste, a construction, adapted to oppose with insuperable solidity the enormous pressure of the dome, the cone, and the lantern, is converted into a decoration of the most grand and beautiful character. The columns being of a large proportion, and placed at regular intervals, are crowned with a complete entablature, which continuing without a single break, forms an entire circle, and thus connects all the parts into one grand and harmonious whole. It has been said, with some justice, that these columns are too high in proportion to those of the body of the building; as they are indeed but little less than the lower, and larger than the upper order. This incongruity would not have existed had circumstances allowed the architect to construct the main edifice of a single order; but being baffled in this, his original intention, it would have been too great a sacrifice to have given up the peristyle, the noblest feature of the building, or to have considerably diminished the proportion of the cupola.† As all the buttresses are pierced with arcades, there is a free communication round this part of the cupola; and the entablature of the peristyle supports a circular gallery, surrounded with a ballustrade. Above the colonnade, but not resting upon it, rises an attic story with pilasters and windows, from the entablature of which springs the exterior dome; this is 'of a bold and graceful contour, covered with lead, and ribbed at regular intervals. Round the aperture, at its summit, is another gallery, or balcony, and from the center rises the stone lantern, which is surrounded with

* Fine Arts, &c. p. 11.

† Ibid. p. 12.

Corinthian columns, and crowned by the majestic ball and cross, that terminate the fabric.

On viewing the interior of St. Paul's from the great west entrance, the eye dwells with much admiration on the grandeur of the perspective; though, on a more attentive examination, the ponderous masses of its vast piers are found to give a heaviness to the prospect, and the side aisles are discovered to be disproportionately narrow. In its interior form, the edifice is entirely constructed upon the plan of the ancient cathedrals, viz. that of a long cross, having a nave, choir, transepts, and side aisles; but, in place of the lofty tower, the dome in this building rises in elevated grandeur from the central intersection. The 'architectural detail is in the Roman style, simple and regular.' The piers and arches which divide the nave from the side aisles, are ornamented with columns and pilasters, both of the Corinthian and of the composite orders, and are further adorned with shields, festoons, chaplets, cherubim, &c.

The vaulting of this part of the church merits great praise for its light and elegant construction: in this, each severy forms a low dome, supported by four spandrils, the base of the dome being encircled by a rich wreath of artificial foliage. This peculiar disposition of the vaulting is noticed in the 'Parentalia,' which, after stating that sir Christopher chose hemispherical vaultings, as being 'demonstrably much lighter' than diagonal cross vaults, proceeds thus: 'The whole vault of St. Paul's consists of twenty-four cupolas cut off semi-circular, with segments to join to the great arches one way, and which are cut across the other way with elliptical cylinders, to let in the upper lights of the nave; but in the aisles, the lesser cupolas are both ways cut into semi-circular sections, altogether making a graceful geometrical form (distinguished by circular wreaths) which is the horizontal section of the cupola; for the hemisphere may be cut all manner of ways into circular sections: the arches and wreaths are of stone, carved; the spandrils between are of sound brick, invested with stucco of cockle-shell lime, which becomes as hard as Portland stone, and which having large planes between the stone ribs, are capable of the further ornaments of painting.*' The circular pannels, and the spandrils, of the vaulting of the aisles, are separated by shields, bordered with acanthus leaves, fruits, and flowers. The alcoves for the windows are finely disposed; and have their arches filled with sexagon, octagon, and other pannels. The whole church, above the vaulting, is substantially roofed with oak, covered with lead. The Morning-Prayer Chapel, on the south side, and the Consistory Court, on the north, occupy the respective extremities of the western transept, which is an elegant part of the building: these are divided from the aisles by insulated columns, and screens of ornamental carved work.

On proceeding forward, the central area below the dome next

* Parentalia, pp. 290, 291.

engages attention: this is an octagon, formed by eight massive piers, with their correlative apertures, four of which being those which terminate the middle aisles, are forty feet wide, while the others are only twenty-eight feet; but this disparity only exists as high as the first order of pilasters, at which level the smaller openings are expanded in a peculiar manner, so that the eight main arches are all equal.* The cathedral of Ely is, perhaps, the only other church, in this country, in which the central area, being pierced by the side aisles, has eight openings, instead of four, which is the usual number. 'This mode of construction has the advantage of superior lightness, it affords striking and picturesque views in various directions, and gives greater unity to the whole area of the building; yet, on the other hand, the junction of the side aisles in this fabric presented difficulties which have caused various defects and mutilations in the architecture.† The span-drills between the arches above, form the area into a circle, 'which is crowned by a large cantilever cornice, partly supporting by its projection the 'Whispering Gallery.' At this level commences the interior tambour of the dome, which consists of a high pedestal and cornice, forming the basement to a range of (apparently) fluted pilasters of the composite order, the intervals between which are occupied by twenty-four windows and eight niches, all corresponding in situation with the intercolumniations and piers of the exterior peristyle: 'all this part is inclined forward, so as to form the frustrum of a cone.' Above, from a double plinth, over the cornice of the pilasters, springs the internal dome; the contour being composed of two segments of a circle, which, if not interrupted by the opening beneath the lantern, would have intersected at the apex.

The general idea of the dome was confessedly taken from the Pantheon at Rome,‡ excepting, that in the latter, 'the upper order is there but umbratile; not extant out of the wall, as at St. Paul's, but only distinguished by different coloured marbles.' It differs also in its proportions, both from the cupola of the Pantheon, and from that of St. Peter's; the former of which is 'no higher within than its diameter, while St. Peter's is two diameters; this shows too high, the other too low: the surveyor at St. Paul's took a mean proportion, which shows its concave every way, and is very light-some, by the windows of the upper order, which strike down the light through the great colonnade that encircles the dome, and serves for its butment.' 'The concave of the dome was turned upon a center, which was judged necessary to keep the work even and true (though a cupola might be built without a center); but this is observable, that the center was laid without any standards from below to support it; and as it was both centering and scaffolding, it remained for the use of the painter. Every story of this scaffolding being circular, and the ends of all the ledgers

* Fine Arts of the English School, p. 14. † Ibid. ‡ Parentalia, p. 291.

meeting as so many rings, and truly wrought, it supported itself; this machine was an original of the kind.* The dome is 'of brick, two bricks thick, but as it rises, at every five feet, it has a course of excellent brick of eighteen inches long, banding through the whole thickness;' for greater security, also, in the girdle of Portland stone which encircles the lower part, and is of considerable thickness, an enormous double chain of iron, strongly linked together at every ten feet, and weighing 95 cwt. 3 qrs. and 23 lbs. was inserted in a channel cut for the purpose, and afterwards filled up with lead.

In the crown of the vault of this cupola is a circular opening (surrounded by a neatly railed gallery) through which the light is transmitted with admirable effect from the cone and lantern above, which, in compliance with the general wish, the architect found it necessary to construct, in order to give a greater elevation to the fabric. 'In this respect,' says the '*Parentalia*,' 'the world expected that the new work should not fall short of the old; he was therefore obliged to comply with the humour of the age, and to raise another structure over the first cupola; and this was a cone of brick, so built as to support a stone lantern of an elegant figure, and ending in ornaments of copper, gilt.'

Both the cone and the lantern are very ingeniously constructed; and the mechanism of the roof which supports the outward covering of lead, is contrived with equal skill and judgment. The cone is two bricks in thickness, and is banded at different distances by a girdle of stone, and four iron chains: here three ranges of small elliptical apertures, and eight semi-circular headed windows above, admit the light from the lantern and from the openings round its pedestal. Between the lower part of the cone and the outer wall, at intervals of about eight feet, are strong cross wedges of stone (pierced with circles, &c.) each of which 'supports two upright timbers, about one foot square, and reaching to the fourth gradation [of the roof] in the great arch of the external dome. The second horizontal timber is the base of the great ribs: under this are two ranges of scantling, the whole circumference of the circle; the lower one supported by two uprights between each wedge, and the other by eight, resting on the stone-work. The remaining horizontal pieces in the ascent, four in number, rest upon strong brackets of stone, inserted quite through the brick cone. Another series of uprights spring from the second row of brackets, which are secured by angular timbers, and the whole, at proper intervals, by strong bands of iron.† The ribs, which are about seventy in number, are closely covered with oaken boards, and those again by the lead which forms the outward covering.

The choir is of the same form and architectural style as the body of the church. The east end is terminated by a bold sweep, or semi-circular apsis, with three large windows below, and three

* *Parentalia*, p. 291.

† *Mal. Lond. Red.* vol. iii. p. 116.

smaller ones above: the soffits of these windows, as well as those of the aisles, are ornamented with sculptured foliage, and have festoons over them.

The prices that were paid for these, and for various other sculptures, in this part of the church, will be seen from the following particulars, extracted by Mr. Malcolm, from the books at St. Paul's.*

‘ Thomas Strong, mason, was paid as follows:—

“ ‘ For plain Portland stone-work, of the pilasters and rustics, window jams, architraves, and bosks, 16½*d.* per foot.

‘ For carving faces of impost capitals, 6*l.* each; pannels with flowers and enrichments, 3*l.* 5*s.* each; escalops in the heads of the outside niches, 3*l.* 10*s.*

‘ Two large compartments and festoons, each twelve feet in length, 45*l.*; 75 great flowers, in the soffits of the five windows at the east end, 15*s.* each; and 60 smaller, 5*s.* each.

‘ Pendant strings, 3 feet 9 inches in length, and one foot in breadth, 5*l.* each.

‘ Cherubim, 20*s.*; flowers in the architrave, 9*s.* each.

‘ Four festoons, over the two straight windows at the east end, 20*l.* each.

‘ Six festoons, over the three circular windows at the east end, 20*l.* each.

‘ Five cherubim, on the key-stones of the five east windows, at 13*l.* each key-stone.

‘ Three shields, each three feet high and four wide, 7*l.* each.

‘ Jasper Lathom, mason, received for work done on the north side, the door case, and two of the round pillars, the three-quarter pillar, and little three-quarter pillar, and for working and setting 1124½ feet of Portland stone in the bodies of two pillars, the three quarters, and half the architraves of the door case, &c. 112*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

‘ For the ornaments over the same, 2*s.* per foot superficial.

‘ For masoning one three-fourth composite capital, one face and one half, 16*s.* 6*d.*; for carving it, 12*l.*

‘ A scroll and festoons, 15*l.*; a cartouch under the cornice of the door-case, 4*l.*

‘ Half the long festoons and candlesticks over the doors, 17*l.* 10*s.*

‘ The capitals of the great pillars of the north and south porticoes, cost 60*l.* each, for the carving.’

The difference between the dimensions of St. Peter's church, at Rome, and St. Paul's, in London, extracted from Wren's *Parentalia*.

	<i>St. Peter's</i>		<i>St. Paul's.</i>		Excess of St. Peter's above St. Paul's
	Roman Palms.	English Feet.	Fraction of a Foot.		
Long within.....	914	669	048	500	169
Broad at the entrance..	310	226	920	100	126

* Mal. Lond. Red. Vol. iii. pp. 100, 103, and 104.

	<i>St. Peter's.</i>		<i>St. Paul's.</i>		
	Roman Palms.	English Feet.	Fraction of a Foot.		Excess of St. Peter's above St. Paul's.
Front without.....	540	395	280	180	215
Broad at the cross....	604	442	128	223	219
Cupola clear.....	190 $\frac{3}{4}$	139	629	108	031
Cupola and lantern high	591	432	612	330	102
Church high.....	200	146	404	110	036
Pillars in the front....	125	091	500	040	051*

In the Gentleman's magazine,† the dimensions of the two cathedrals are thus stated; but Mr. Brayley observes, with great truth, that there is evidently some mistake in respect to those of St. Peter's, as will be easily seen on comparing them with the measurements given above from the Parentalia.

	<i>St. Peter's.</i> Feet.	<i>St. Paul's.</i> Feet.
Length of the church and porch.....	729	500
Length of the cross.....	510	250
Breadth of the front with the turrets.....	364	180
Breadth of the same without the turrets.....	318	110
Breadth of the church and three naves.....	255	130
Breadth of the same and widest chapels.....	364	180
Length of the porch within.....	218	50
Breadth of the same within.....	40	20
Length of the platea at the upper steps.....	291	100
Breadth of the nave at the door.....	67	40
Breadth of the nave at the third pillar and tribuna	73	40
Breadth of the side aisles.....	29	17
Distance between the pillars of the nave.....	44	25
Breadth of the same double pillars at St. Peter's	29	..
Breadth of the same single pillars at St. Paul's	..	10
The two right sides of the great pilasters of the cupola.....	65 : 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 : 35
Distance between the same pilasters.....	72	40
Outward diameter of the cupola.....	189	145
Inward diameter of the same.....	138	108
Breadth of the square by the cupola.....	43	..
Length of the same.....	328	..
From the door within the cupola.....	313	190
From the cupola to the end of the tribuna....	167	170
Breadth of the turrets.....	77	35
Outward diameter of the lantern.....	36	18

* Parentalia, p. 294. 'The proportion of the Roman palm to the English foot is as 702 is to 1000.—1000 = 732

914 = 669, 048, and so of the *revi*, *et infra*.'

† Vol. xx, p. 580.

HEIGHT:	<i>St. Peter's. St. Paul's.</i>	
	Feet.	Feet.
From the ground without, to the top of the cross..	437 $\frac{1}{2}$	340
The turrets, as they were at St. Peter's, and are at St. Paul's.....	289 $\frac{1}{2}$	222
To the top of the highest statues on the front	175	135
The first pillars of the Corinthian order	74	33
The breadth of the same.....	9	4
Their bases and pedestals	19	13
Their capitals.....	10	5
The architrave, frieze, and cornice	19	10
The composite pillars at St. Paul's, and Tuscan at St. Peter's	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
The ornaments of the same pillars, above and below	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
The triangle of the mezzo-relievo, with its cornice..	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Width	92	74
The basis of the cupola to the pedestals of the pillars	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	38
The pillars of the cupola	32	28
Their bases and pedestals.....	4	5
Their capitals, architrave, frieze and cornice	12	12
From the cornice to the outward slope of the cupola	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	40
The lantern, from the cupola to the hall.....	63	50
The ball in diameter.....	9	6
The cross, with its ornaments below	14	6
The statues upon the front, with their pedestals....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
The outward slope of the cupola.....	89	50
Cupola and lantern, from the cornice of the front to the top of the cross	280	240
Height of the niches in front	20	14
Width of the same	9	5
The first windows in the front.....	20	13
Width of the same	10	7

From a printed sheet relating to St. Paul's, published in 1685, by Mr. John Tillison, clerk of the works, it appears that the general depth of the foundations below the surface of the church-yard is twenty-two feet, and in many places thirty-five feet, that 'the fair, large, and stately vaults' beneath the church, are eighteen feet six inches high from the ground to the crown of the arch; that each of the great piers that sustain the dome stands upon 1360 feet of ground, superficial measure, and each lesser one upon 380 feet; and that the whole space of ground occupied by the same piers, and covered by the dome itself, 'contains half an acre, half a quarter of an acre, and almost four perches.'

It was the intention of sir Christopher 'to have beautified the inside of the cupola with the more durable ornament of Mosaic-work,'* instead of having it decorated by painting, as it now is;

* Parentalia, p. 292, note.

but in this he was unfortunately over-ruled, though he had engaged to have procured four of the most eminent artists from Italy to execute the work. This spacious concave has, in consequence, been separated into eight compartments, by 'a heavy fictitious architecture,'* serving as a frame to as many pictures, by sir James Thornhill, from the most prominent events in the history of the patron saint; which, however excellent they may have been in their original designs, are now, either through the damp or some other cause, in a most lamentable state of decay. The subjects are as follow: The Conversion of St. Paul; his Punishing Elymas, the Sorcerer, with Blindness; his Preaching at Athens; his Curing the poor Cripple at Lystra, and the reverence paid him there by the priests of Jupiter, as a God; his Conversion of the Jailor; his Preaching at Ephesus, and the burning of the Magic Books in consequence of the Miracles he wrought there; his Trial before Agrippa; and his Shipwreck on the Island of Melita, with the Miracle of the Viper. For these performances, which seem to have been executed with much animation and relief, we are informed, by Walpole, that the artist could obtain only 40s. a square yard.† All the lower parts of these paintings have utterly perished, through some cause which has affected the plastering in a deep circle round the whole of the concave. Mr. Malcolm supposes it to have arisen from the admission of the external damp, 'probably occasioned by the platform on the great pillars without the dome;' yet, as we find from the 'Parentalia' that, besides other precautions, the architect had all the joints 'run with lead,' wherever he was obliged 'to cover with stone only;' this conjecture would seem to be incorrect. Mr. Brayley conceives that the vibrations given to the dome by the thundering sound produced by the violently closing the door of the whispering gallery (for the amusement of the numerous visitors to this fabric) has shaken the stucco into dust through the frequent repetitions of the concussion. It is to be regretted, says Mr. Aikin, 'that, instead of placing historical paintings, in a situation where the spectator can distinguish nothing but the most obvious and general effect, some other system of decoration had been adopted, such as the caissons of the Pantheon, which following and according with the architecture, instead of contradicting it, would have defined and embellished its forms.'‡

The best station for viewing the paintings and other decorations of the cupola, is the whispering gallery, the ascent to which is by a spacious circular stair-case, constructed in the south-west projection of the principal transept. This gallery encircles the lower part of the dome, and extends to the extreme edge of the great cantilever cornice, but is rendered perfectly safe by a strong and handsomely wrought gilt railing, that surrounds the inner circumference. Here the forcibly shutting the door causes a strong reverberating sound,

* Fine Arts, &c. p. 14.

† Anec. of Painting, vol. iv, p. 43.

‡ Fine Arts, p. 14.

not unlike the rolling of thunder, accompanied by a sensible vibration in the building ; and a low whisper breathed against the wall, in any part of this vast circle, may be accurately distinguished by an attentive ear on the opposite side. Round the space between the railing and the wall are two steps and a stone seat. The decayed state of the paintings, and the mutilations of the stucco-work, are very apparent from this gallery, but the dome itself is completely sound, not a single stone being either deranged or broken ; a circumstance that must be regarded as demonstrative of the admirable manner in which it is constructed, particularly when considered in reference to the very considerable settlement that took place among the sustaining piers.*

From the gallery upward to the next range of cornice, the surrounding wall is quite plain and unornamented ; the cornice is enriched with sculptures of shells, and acanthus leaves, most richly gilt, as are the bases and capitals of the thirty-two pilasters above, which correspond with the outward colonnade. The pannels under the eight niches, and the compartments over them, are finely sculptured with festoons and foliage, well gilt ; but the festoons beneath the windows, like the flutings of the pilasters, are only painted resemblances, and are now sadly decayed. The architrave and cornice which surmount the pilasters are superbly gilt ; as also are the scrolls, festoons, wreaths, and other decorations of the fictitious frame-work to the paintings by sir James Thornhill. The ornamental pannels and roses above them, to the opening of the vault, and the cornice, festoons, shells, roses, &c. in the upper part of the cone which is seen through it, and terminate the view, are likewise highly enriched by gilding.

The circular stair-case, which leads to the whispering gallery, contracts on approaching it, to give room for various passages, through the apertures of which the immense buttresses of the dome may be seen. It communicates besides with the long galleries over the side aisles ; these are paved with stone, and crossed at intervals by the enormous strong arches and buttresses which support the walls and roof of the nave.

From the end of the south gallery, the passage continues through the substance of the wall into the northern transept, in the south angle of which, and immediately over the consistory, is the library.

* The arch which crosses the north aisle at the east end, says Mr. Malcolm, ' is two feet three inches in thickness, yet such is the derangement occasioned by the settling, that two of the twenty great stones composing the arch have yawned asunder full an inch and a quarter ; and the great stones of the wall of the nave, ten paces westward, are rent in their joints, and three are broken. A person standing on the

great cornice of the nave will perceive that the north-west pier has sunk at least four inches ; the sinking of the other is discernible on the side next the choir, in the two transepts, and in the wall of the stair-case, from the top to the bottom. The fissures are almost wholly confined to the junctions of the choir, nave, and transepts, with the dome.' Lond. Red. Vol. iii. p. 115.

The north and south sides of this apartment are formed by strong piers or pilasters, 'whose fronts are finely sculptured into skulls, crowns, mitres, books, fruits, and flowers.'* The cantalivers, and other ornaments of the oaken gallery in this room, were carved by Jonathan Maine, who was paid 6*l.* 10*s.* for each of the former. The ceiling is plain; but the floor, with more ingenuity than elegance, is entirely constructed with small pieces of oak, without either nail or peg, disposed into various geometrical figures. Over the chimney is a half-length portrait, said to be by sir James Thornhill, of Dr. Henry Compton, the worthy bishop who held this see during the principal part of the time of the erection of the cathedral. He is represented sitting, with flowing hair, and a grave countenance, and in his hand is a plan of St. Paul's. This prelate bequeathed his books to the library, which is not, however, valuable as a collection, and contains but few manuscripts; among them are several ancient calendars and missals, on vellum, and a curious, illuminated manuscript, or ritual, in old English, respecting the government of a convent, the performance of offices, &c. which belonged to the ancient catholic establishment of this church. The oldest printed books are, *Callistrati Ecphrases Gr*;' *Luciana Opera, Edit, Col. 1477, fol. et Ven. 1503*;' *Ambrosii Divi Episc. Mediolanensis Opera, Bas. 1492*;' and *Baptiste F. Mantuani Opera* ; 1495.' Here are also, Walton's 'Polyglot bible;' and eighteen English bibles, printed between the years 1539 and 1586. One of the latest works added to the library is the '*Nov. Test. Græc.*' in three folio volumes, interleaved, '*cum notis MSS. et lectionibus variantibus collectis A. T. Mangey*;' this was presented, in 1780, by the Rev. Mr. Mangey, a prebendary of the church, and son to the learned doctor who made the notes and collections.

At the opposite extremity of the transept, and exactly corresponding in situation and dimensions with the library, is another spacious apartment, in which is kept the beautiful model constructed by sir Christopher Wren, and before noticed. Here, also, is the remains of a model, designed by sir Christopher for the altar-piece, but never executed.

Westward from the library is a door, communicating with the grand geometrical stair-case, which leads down to the lower part of the church, and appears to have been more especially intended for the use of persons of distinction, but is now seldom beheld, excepting by the eye of curiosity. This is, perhaps, the finest specimen of the kind in Great Britain; the stairs are 110 in number, and go round the concave in a spiral direction; the base being formed by a platform, inlaid with black and white marble, to represent a star, inclosed by a circle. Here, facing the door that connects the lower part with the church, is a beautiful niche, decorated with grotesque pilasters, and rich iron-work.

In the south-western tower is the clock, and the great bell on

* Mal. Lond. Red. Vol. III. p. 196.

which it strikes. The former is of great magnitude : it is wound up daily, and the outward dial is regulated by a smaller one within-side. The length of the minute hand is eight feet, and its weight seventy-five pounds;* the length of the hour hand is five feet five inches, and its weight forty-four pounds; the diameter of the dial is eighteen feet ten inches; and the length of the hour figures is two feet two inches and a half. The great bell is sustained by a strong frame of oak, ' admirably contrived to distribute the weight on every side of the tower,' within a cylinder of stone, pierced with eight apertures. The diameter of this bell is about ten feet, and its weight is generally stated at four tons and a quarter :† in the direction of the wind its sound may be heard many miles; on it are the words, ' RICHARD PHELPS MADE ME, 1716.' The quarters are struck on two smaller bells, that hang near the former one. The great bell is never used, excepting for the striking of the hour, and for tolling at the deaths and funerals of any of the royal family, the bishops of London, and the lord mayor, should the latter die in his mayoralty.

The ascent to the whispering gallery is sufficiently convenient, but the avenues contract on approaching the stone gallery which surrounds the exterior dome above the colonnade. The view from hence is extensive and impressive, yet by no means equals the prospect that is obtained at the superior elevation of the golden gallery, which crowns the apex of the cupola, at the base of the lantern. From this height, when the atmosphere is clear, the surrounding country, to a great extent, seems completely under the eye, and even the capital, extensive as it is, with all its dependant villages, appears to occupy but an inconsiderable portion of the vast expanse that lies spread out before the sight. This view, though, perhaps, the finest in all London, can seldom be enjoyed, owing to the clouds of smoke which, arising from the numerous coal fires, almost continually hang over the city; the best time is early on a summer morning.

The occasional gloom and partial inconvenience of the ascent to the golden gallery, which is carried up between the outward roof and the cone, by steep flights of stairs, is another cause of the prospect being seldom beheld; for many of the visitors to the cathedral cannot prevail on themselves to undergo the fatigue, and

* From the small apertures pierced through the circumference of the west dial, the motion of this hand is plainly visible. Though the clock is here described as having only a single dial, there are, in fact, two, one on the west side, and the other on the south; but the dimensions of both are similar.

† In a pamphlet sold at the cathedral, the weight is said to be only 11,474 pounds; and that of the clapper 180 pounds. Mr. Malcolm has given the following extract from the ' Pro-

testant Mercury of July the thirty-first, 1700;' yet as the bell itself has the date of 1716, it would argue that it must have been afterwards re-cast. ' The great bell, formerly called Tom of Westminster, was new cast by Mr. Philip Wightman, at his melting-house, and proves extraordinary well. It weighs about five tons, having an addition made to it of the weight of a ton. It will be erected again at St. Paul's cathedral in a short time.' *Brayley*, ii. p. 271.

apprehended danger. Still fewer are induced to explore their way into the copper ball which crowns the lantern, though the additional exertion is sufficiently repaid to the curious, by the inspection of the ingenious contrivances and mechanism that may be seen in the ascent; this is principally by ladders, and a step or two in one of the enormous brazen feet that partly sustains the ball itself, which is capacious enough to contain eight persons without particular inconvenience. The weight of the ball is ~~stated~~ to be 5600 lbs.; and that of the cross, to which there is no entrance, 3360 lbs.; the diameter of the ball is six feet two inches. The entire ascent to this elevation is said to include 616 steps; of which the first 280 lead to the whispering gallery, and the first 534 to the golden gallery.

The choir and its aisles are separated from the body of the church by iron rails and gates, curiously and even elegantly wrought. The entrance to the choir is immediately beneath the organ gallery; this is supported by eight small Corinthian columns of blue and white veined marble, for each of which Mr. Edward Strong was paid 52*l.* 10*s.* In front is the following inscription (in gold letters) which formerly appeared only over the grave of the great architect whom it commemorates, but has been repeated here, as the more appropriate situation, in accordance with the suggestion of the late Robert Mylne, esq. clerk of the works to St. Paul's.

SUBTUS . CONDITUR . HUIUS . ECCLESIE . ET . URBIS
CONDITOR . CHRISTOPHORUS WREN . QUI . VIXIT
ANNOS . ULTRA . NONAGINTA . NON . SIBI . SED
BONO . PUBLICO . LECTOR . SI . MONUMENTUM . REQUIRIS
CIRCUMSPICE .
OBIIT . XXV . FEB . ANNO . MDCCXXIII .
ÆTAT 91 .

Translation.

Beneath lies CHRISTOPHER WREN, the builder of this church, and of this city; who lived upwards of ninety years, not for himself, but for the public good. READER! wouldst thou search out his monument?

LOOK AROUND!

The organ is one of the finest instruments of the kind in the kingdom: it was constructed by a German, named Bernard Smidt, or Schymdt, (Smith) who, in December 1694, entered into a contract with the commissioners to erect the great organ, (and a choir organ) for 2000*l.* and, so faithfully was his engagement performed, that it is supposed that a similar one could not now be built for less than double that sum. The pipes, the original gilding of which appears perfectly fresh and brilliant, are preserved from dust by a heavy-looking case, with old-fashioned sashes; the glazing of which cost 103*l.* and is formed by ' forty-eight glass plates of chrystal, two feet one inch long, and eighteen inches broad, at twenty-six shillings each; twenty-six others, twenty-five inches by twenty-one, at thirty shillings each; and two, twenty-one inches by fourteen, at

sixteen shillings each.* The caryatides, fruits, flowers, and other figures which adorn the organ-case, are admirably carved, but the sashes have the effect of impeding the sound. The organ was entirely taken to pieces and repaired in the year 1802, by a Swedish artist and his partner, and the tones are said to have been improved 'into exquisite softness and harmony.'*

The choir was completed about the year 1688. On each side is a range of fifteen stalls, independent of the bishop's throne on the south side, and the lord mayor's on the north. These, though not remarkable for their elegance of design, are most beautifully ornamented with carvings, by Grinling Gibbons, of whose unrivalled excellence Walpole thus eloquently speaks: 'There is no instance of a man, before Gibbons, who gave to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements, with a free disorder, natural to each species.†

The sums paid to Gibbons are thus stated in extracts from the books at St. Paul's, made by Mr. Malcolm.‡

Payments to Grinling Gibbons for the carvings inside the choir.

For two upper cimas of the great cornice, carved with leaves, at 2s. 6d. per foot, over the prebends' stalls.

The chaptering of the parapet, upper cimas, and member of the corona, with lace and leaves, at 1s. per foot.

The moulding in the cistals, one member enriched, 7d. per foot.

Coping on the cartouches, one member enriched, 14d. per foot.

The small O. G. on the corona of the bishop, and lord mayor's thrones, 4d. per foot.

For the lower cima in the bottom of the nine-inch cornice, at 7d. per foot.

The cima and casements round the stalls, 9d. per foot.

The small cima on the top of the imposts over the prebends' heads, 8d. per foot.

The hollow of the impost leaves, 5s. per foot.

The swelling friezes, with grotesque enrichments, 5s. per foot; and the grotesque enrichments round the openings in the women's gallery, 4s. 3d. per foot.

The scrolls in the partition pilasters in the stalls, 9s. 6d. per foot.

The leaning scrolls, or elbows, 1l. 5s. each; the frieze on the thrones, 5s. per foot; pedestals, grotesque in the front, 1l. 4s. each.

The great modillion cornices, six members enriched, 10s. per foot.

The leaved cornice on the stone pilasters, 9s. per foot.

The Corinthian three quarter capitals, 5l. 6s. each; the whole ones, 7l. each.

* Mal. Lond. Red. Vol. iii. p. 105.

† See Lond. Red. Vol. iii. pp. 104,

† Anec. of Paint. Vol. iii. p. 149.

105.

Grotesque capitals in the choir, 7*l.* each.

Total charge, 1,333*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*

The general effect on entering the choir is magnificent; yet the interest is partially destroyed by the insignificance of the altar, and the want of grandeur in the chancel; for though the original decorations were showy, they were not impressive, and are now disfigured. The railing which encloses the chancel is 'clumsy and inelegant;' the ceiling has been painted in imitation of veined marble, as well as the semicircular recess, excepting the pannels below the windows, which are of white marble, set in dark variegated borders; but these are now much corroded, and have lost their polish. This is also the case with the chancel-pavement, which is also laid in geometrical figures, with porphyry and other rich-coloured marbles. The altar-piece is decorated with four fluted pilasters, painted with ultra-marine and veined with gold, in imitation of lapis lazuli, and their capitals are richly gilt: the foliage of the frieze, the palm and laurel branches, &c. are also resplendent with gilding.* The marble panneling between the intercolumniations consists of nine squares, three under each window. 'The painting and gilding of the architecture of the east end of the church, over the communion-table, was intended only to serve the present occasion, till such time as materials could have been procured for a magnificent design of an altar, consisting of four pillars, wreathed, of the richest Greek marbles, supporting a canopy hemispherical, with proper decorations of architecture and sculpture; for which the respective drawings and a model were prepared. Information, and particular descriptions of certain blocks of marble, were once sent to the right hon. Dr. Henry Compton, bishop of London, from a Levantine merchant in Holland, and communicated to the surveyor, but unluckily the colours and scantlings did not answer his purpose; so it rested, in expectance of a fitter opportunity, else probably this curious and stately design had been finished at the same time with the main fabric.' The model here spoken of was that of which a part is now remaining in the trophy-room, as before mentioned. The present pulpit was designed by the late Mr. Mylne, and erected about twenty-eight years ago; it is a costly fabric, and not inelegant in parts, yet rather heavy; the rich carving is by Wyatt and an ingenious Frenchman. The reader's desk, which is a fine example of its kind, is entirely of brass, richly gilt, and consists of an eagle, with expanded wings, supported by a pillar, and inclosed within a handsome gilt brass railing.

The pavement, as well of the choir as of the body and aisles of the church, is of black and white marble, neatly disposed, and

* The gilding round the altar cost 168*l.* the glory 3*l.* the foliage 30*l.* and the palm and laurel branches 5*l.* the painting of the pilasters cost 160*l.* and

the painting of the east end, &c. in resemblance of veined marble, 4*s.* per square yard. *Mal. Lond. Red.* vol. iii, p. 105.

particularly so in the area below the dome : here, round a brass-plate in the centre, pierced (to throw light into the vaults) with lyre-shaped openings, and otherwise ornamented, a large diamond star, of thirty-two points, is formed with black and variegated marble ; this again is surrounded by a double circle, inclosing lozenge-shaped squares, and more outward to the extremity of the area, one extensive circle of black marble bounds the whole ; the systematic arrangement is continued by smaller circles and other figures.

The ‘sullen grandeur,’ as it has been aptly styled, of the interior of St. Paul’s, is not in any degree to be attributed to sir Christopher Wren, who was fully sensible of its deficiency in ornament, and greatly wished to have relieved the architectural masses both by sculptures and by paintings ; but being subjected to ‘the restrictions of men utterly devoid of taste,’ he was unable to carry his intentions into practice. An attempt to remedy this objectionable destitution was made, about the year 1773, by the president and principal members of the Royal Academy, who most liberally offered to paint various pictures, without charge, to fill some of the vacant compartments.* This offer, however, was not solely made through the wish of supplying the want of ornament in the cathedral, but partly from a feeling that the art of painting ‘would never meet with due encouragement in England till it was admitted into churches, where grand religious subjects contribute to exalt the ideas of the multitude to a just conception [of the divinity.]’ The dean and chapter highly approved of the offer, which was first communicated to bishop Newton by sir Joshua Reynolds ; his majesty also concurred with the proposal. The then archbishop of Canterbury, however, and Dr. Terrick, who was promoted to this see in May, 1774, thought proper to discountenance the whole plan (which fell to the ground in consequence of their opposition) on the futile principle, that popular clamours would be excited by the idea that “popery and the saints were again to be admitted into our churches.”†

Within the space of twenty years after the above period, another scheme was suggested, and has happily been carried into effect, for breaking the monotonous uniformity of the architectural masses. This was the admission into the cathedral of those monuments of the great deceased, which may, with strict propriety, be denominated national ; not altogether from their being always executed at the public expense, and thus announcing the admiring veneration of a grateful country, but from their being raised in commemoration of characters either eminent for their virtues, for their

* The names of those who were foremost in this meritorious design are deserving of the lasting estimation of every admirer of art and superior talents ; they are here recorded :

—Sir Joshua Reynolds, Angelica Kaufman, and Messrs. West, Barry, Cipriani, and Dance.

† Brayley, ii. p. 278.

talents, or for their heroism; and long, very long, may the time be distant, when the mere circumstance of rank or of office shall be judged sufficient to give the privilege of monumental record in this sacred fane!

The decease of Howard, the philanthropist, who expired at Cherson, in Russian Tartary, in 1790, was the immediate event that led to the erection of monuments in this church. It was then suggested by the late Rev. John Pridden, one of the minor canons of St. Paul's, that the dean and chapter should be solicited for permission to erect a statue of this excellent man in the cathedral; a requisition which, with the according consent of the late bishop, Dr. Beilby Porteus, was readily granted; but it was at the same time intimated, that as this would become a precedent for future applications, 'no monument should be erected without the design being first approved of by a committee of the royal academicians,' a determination which has been hitherto strictly abided by; though it was very early seen, that from the influence of some unexplained *imperium in imperio*, the ultimate decision was not intended to be given to the committee.*

Though the permission for Howard's statue was first granted, that of the celebrated Dr. Johnson was first erected. This was executed by the late excellent artist John Bacon, esq. R. A. in the year 1795. In this figure the sculptor has acknowledgedly aimed at 'a magnitude of parts, and a grandeur of style,' that should accrue with the masculine sense and nervous phraseology which characterizes the writings of our great moralist. He is represented in a Roman toga, with the right arm and breast naked, and in an attitude of intense study. The expression of his countenance is mingled with severity, as being most suitable to his vigour of thinking, and the complexional character of his works; and he appears leaning against a column, to express the firmness of his mind, and the stability of his maxims. The inscription on the pedestal was written by Dr. Parr; it is as follows:

A P
 X Ω

SAMUEL JOHNSON, Grammatico. et Critico. Scriptorum. Anglicorum, Litterate. perito. poetæ. lumenibus. Sententiarum et. ponderibus. verborum. admirabili magistro. virtutis. gravissimo homini. optimo. et. singularis. exempli qui vixit. ann. lxxv. mens. ii. dies. xiiii decessit. idib. Decembr. Ann. Christ. clo. lccc. lxxxiii. sepult. in. æd. Sanct. Petr. Westmonasteriens xii. kal. Janvar Ann. Christ. clo. lccc. lxxxv amici. et. sodales. litterarii pecunia. conlata H. M facivnd. evraver.

The statue of Howard, which occupies a situation corresponding with that of Dr. Johnson, viz. an angle in front of one of the smaller piers of the dome, is also from the chisel of Bacon, who agreed to execute it for the sum of 1300 guineas. The Roman costume is again

* See Barry's Letter to the Dilettanti Society, p. 47; and Bacon's Letter to Mr. J. Nichols, in Gent.'s Mag. for the year 1796.

employed in this figure ; the attitude is intended to give the idea of motion, by the body being advanced upon the right foot, which is placed considerably forward : in one hand is a key, to 'express the circumstance of his exploring dungeons,' and in the other a scroll of papers, with the words—'Plan for the Improvement of Prisons,' written on one ; and on the corner of a second, the word 'Hospitals.' Under the feet of the statue are chains and fetters, and behind another paper, with the word 'Regulations:' on the pedestal in front, is a bas-relief, representing 'a scene in a prison, where Mr. Howard having broken the chains of the prisoners, is bringing provision and cloathing for their relief.' Over the bas-relief is JOHN HOWARD ; and on the left of the pedestal the following inscription, from the pen of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq.

This extraordinary man had the fortune to be honoured, whilst living, in the manner which his virtues deserved. He received the thanks of both Houses of the British and Irish Parliaments, for his eminent services rendered to his country and to mankind, our national prisons and hospitals, improved upon the suggestions of his wisdom, bear testimony to the solidity of his judgment, and to the estimation in which he was held in every part of the civilised world, which he traversed to reduce the sum of human misery. From the throne to the dungeon, his name was mentioned with respect, gratitude, and admiration ! His modesty alone defeated various efforts that were made during his life to erect this statue, which the public has now consecrated to his memory ! He was born at Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, Sept. 2, 1726. The early part of his life he spent in retirement, residing principally on his paternal estate at Cardington, in Bedfordshire, for which county he served the office of sheriff in the year 1773. He expired at Cherson, in Russian Tartary, on the 20th Jan. 1790, a victim to the perilous and benevolent attempt to ascertain the cause of, and find an efficacious remedy for, the plague. He trod an open, but unfrequented, path to immortality, in the ardent and unintermitted exercise of Christian charity. May this tribute to his fame excite an emulation of his truly glorious achievements !

In another correspondent angle below the dome is a third statue by Bacon, erected in the year 1799, to the memory of sir William Jones, 'one of the judges of the supreme court of judicature at Fort William, Bengal,' where he died on the 27th of April, 1794. This, like the two former, is a standing figure (having in the left hand a roll of paper, inscribed, 'Plan of the Asiatic Society;' and in the right a pen,) resting upon a volume, inscribed 'Translation of the Institutes of Menu,' which is placed, with two others, on a square pedestal, sculptured with a lyre, armillary sphere, compass, sword and scales, &c. all intended as emblems of the various acquirements of this learned man. In front of the pedestal is a bas-relief, representing Study and Genius unveiling oriental science ; on the right, is the following inscription :

To the memory of sir WILLIAM JONES, knight, one of the judges of the supreme court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal. This statue was erected by the hon. East-India Company, in testimony of their grateful sense of his public services, their admiration of his genius and learning, and their respect for his character and virtues. He died in Bengal, on the 24th April, 1794, aged 47.

The base of the north-west pier is occupied by the statue of sir Joshua Reynolds, the first president of the royal academy, in the doctor of law's gown, his right hand holding his 'discourses to the royal academy,' and his left resting on a pedestal, attached to which is a medallion of M. Angelo.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was buried in the crypt of this cathedral, A. D. 1792.

JOSHUÆ REYNOLDS, pictorum sui seculi facile principi, et splendore et commissuris colorum, alternis vicibus luminis et umbræ sese mutuo excitantium, vix ulli veterum secundo; qui cum samma artis gloria uteretur et morum suavitate et vitæ elegantia perinde commendaretur; artem etiam ipsam per orbem terrarum languentem et prope intermortuam, exemplis egregie venustis suscitavit, præceptis exquisitis conscriptis illustravit, atque emendatiorem et expolitiorem posteris exercendam tradidit; laudum ejus fautores et amici hanc statuam posuerunt A. S. MDCCCXIII. natus die XVI mensis julii MDCCXXIII. mortem obiit die XXIII Februarii MDCCXCII.

At one corner of the ledge above the pedestal 'Flaxman, R. A. sculptor.'

The monumental honours for lord Nelson, by Mr. Flaxman, occupy a distinguished place against one of the great piers between the dome and the choir.

The statue of lord Nelson, dressed in the pelisse received from the Grand Signor, leans on an anchor. Beneath, on the right of the hero, Britannia directs the attention of two young seamen to Nelson, their great example. The British lion on the other side guards the monument.

The figures on the pedestal represent the North Sea, the German Ocean, the Nile, and the Mediterranean. On the cornice are the words Copenhagen, Nile, Trafalgar.

Erected at the public expense to the memory of VICE-ADMIRAL HORATIO VISCOUNT NELSON, K. B. to record his splendid and unparalleled achievements during a life spent in the service of his country, and terminated in the moment of victory by a glorious death, in the memorable action off Cape Trafalgar, on the XXI of October MDCCCV. Lord Nelson was born on the XXIX of September, MDCCLVIII. The battle of the Nile was fought on the I of August, MDCCXCVIII. The battle of Copenhagen on the II of April, MDCCCI.

In a pannel above this monument is a mural tablet in commemoration of captain Duff, who was killed in the same battle. It is by J. Bacon, jun. and consists of a small antique sarcophagus (on the front of which is a sculptured medallion of the deceased) a figure of Britannia on the right, holding a wreath of laurel over the sarcophagus, and on the left a sailor, relieved from a naval flag, reclining his head, in sorrow, upon the edge of the pedestal.

Erected at the public expense to the memory of CAPTAIN GEORGE DUFF, who was killed XXI of Oct. MDCCCV, commanding the Mars in the battle of Trafalgar, in the forty-second year of his age, and the twenty-ninth of his service.

Opposite to lord Nelson's monument, is that to the memory of Marquis Cornwallis, by Mr. Charles Rossi.

The design consists of a pyramidal group.

On a circular pedestal (or rather a truncated column) is placed the figure of lord Cornwallis standing in the robes of the most noble order of the garter. The two principal figures forming the base of this group, are personifications of the British empire, in Europe and in the east ; represented, not as mourners, but as doing honour to the memory of a faithful servant of the state, whose virtues and talents, during a long life, had been so eminently useful to his country.

The third figure of the group is the Bagareth, one of the great rivers in India ; and the small one on his right hand is the Ganges, being the right branch of the Bagareth. The Ganges is seated on a fish and a calabash.

To the memory of CHARLES MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, governor-general of Bengal, who died 5th October, 1805, aged 66, at Ghazee-pore in the province of Benares, in his progress to assume the command of the army in the field. This monument is erected at the public expense, in testimony of his high and distinguished public character, his long and eminent public services, both as a soldier and a statesman, and the unwearied zeal with which his exertions were employed in the last moment of his life to promote the interest and honour of his country.

In the pannel above is an alto relievo by Mr. Westmacott, to the memory of captain John Cooke, of the Bellerophon.

Britannia mourning her hero, is consoled by one of her children bringing her the trident ; while another is playfully bearing her helmet. In the back ground is the prow of a vessel, to mark the work as a naval monument.

Erected at the public expense to the memory of CAPTAIN JOHN COOKE, who was killed commanding the Bellerophon in the battle of Trafalgar, in the forty-fourth year of his age, and the thirtieth year of his service.

In the south transept, against the south-west pier, is a monument by Mr. Banks in memory of captain Burgess, who gloriously fell in the battle fought with the Dutch, off Camperdown, by admiral Duncan. The faults and the excellences of this expansive piece of sculpture are singularly blended ; yet it must be confessed that the former affect the conception or invention more than the execution ; which, generally speaking, is deserving of high praise. The principal figures are those of Victory and the deceased, both of whom are standing on the opposite sides of a cannon, near which are coils of rope, balls, &c. Victory, who is a meagre and insipid figure, is in the act of presenting a sword to the brave Burgess, whose statue is finely expressive of heroic animation, but almost literally naked, a state by far more befitting the goddess herself than the representation of a naval officer. On the circular base or pedestal, in front, beneath the pannel with the inscription, is an aged captive, with a log-line and compass, sitting between the prows of two ships, one of which is antique, the other modern. At the sides are other figures, male and female, beautifully sculptured, and in a classical

taste, expressive of disgrace, discomfiture, and captivity ; and in the spaces are antique shields, clubs, &c. All these figures are in bold relief, and their actions and attitudes finely indicative of defeat and shame.* The inscription is as follows :—

Sacred to the memory of RICHARD RUNDLE BURGESS, ESQ. commander of His Majesty's ship *Ardent*, who fell in the 43d year of his age, while bravely supporting the honour of the British flag, in a daring and successful attempt to break the enemy's line, near Camperdown, on the 11th of October, 1797. His skill, coolness, and intrepidity, eminently contributed to a victory equally advantageous and glorious to his country. That grateful country, by the unanimous act of her legislature, enrolls his name high in the list of those heroes, who, under the blessing of Providence, have established and maintained her naval superiority and her exalted rank among nations.

Above this monument, on a pannel, is a group of sculpture to the memory of captain Hardinge.

The sanguinary and successful action which this monument records, having taken place in the East Indies, where the captain died, the Indian warrior bearing the victorious British standard, is seated by the side of the sarcophagus, while Fame, recumbent on its base, displays her wreath over the hero's name.

National, to GEO. N. HARDINGE, Esq. captain of the *St. Fiorenza*, 26 guns, 186 men, who attacked on three successive days *La Piedmontaise* 50 guns 566 men, and fell near Ceylon in the path to victory, 8th March 1808, aged 28 years.

This monument was the work of the late Mr. Charles Manning. Against the opposite pier is another large monument, by Mr. C. Rossi, commemorating the fate and gallant exploit of the lamented captain Faulknor, who fell in battle in the West Indies. This intrepid officer (who is very injudiciously represented with a Roman sword in his right hand, and a Roman shield on his left arm, as if intended for a gladiator) is exhibited as in the moment of death, and falling into the arms of Neptune ; the latter is a gigantic figure seated on a rock, with a slight portion of drapery thrown over his left knee and middle, and occupying the most central and prominent place in the composition ; his form appears somewhat uncouth and his attitude ungracious : below him is a dolphin, and on his left the goddess Victory with a palm branch in her left hand and a wreath in her right, which she holds over the head of the dying hero.† The lassitude resulting from the approach of death is well expressed in the figure of the captain ; and the statue of Victory has merit. On the pedestal is the following inscription :—

This monument was erected by the British parliament to commemorate the gallant conduct of CAPTAIN ROBERT FAULKHOR, who on the 5th of January, 1795, in the thirty-second year of his age, and in the moment of victory, was killed on board the *Blanche* frigate, while he was engaging *La Pique*, a French frigate of very superior force. The circumstances of determined bravery that distinguished this action, which lasted five hours, deserves to be recorded. Captain Faulknor having observed the great superiority of the enemy, and having lost most of his

* Brayley, ii. p. 285.

† Ibid, p. 286.

masts and rigging, watched an opportunity of the bowsprit of *La Pique* coming athwart the *Blanche*, and with his own hands lashed it to the capstern, and thus converted the whole stern of the *Blanche* into one battery; but unfortunately soon after this bold and daring manœuvre, he was shot through the heart.

The pannel above contains a tabular monument by Mr. Flaxman, in which Britannia and Victory unite in raising captain Miller's medallion against a palm tree. The head of the Theseus, in which vessel the captain died off the coast of Acre, is by the side of Victory. On the palm tree under the medallion are the following words,

St. Vincent's. Nile.

Round the head represented on the medallion, is written,

TO CAPTAIN WILLET MILLER, this monument is inscribed by his companions in victory.

Against the south side of this pier is the statue of lord Heathfield, by Mr. Rossi. It represents the hero in a standing attitude, resting; in the uniform of the times, and wearing the order of the bath. In front of the pedestal, in alto relievo, is represented the British power at Gibraltar, by the warrior and the lion reposing, after having defended the rock, and defeated their enemies.

The female figure, holding two wreaths in her right hand, and a palm branch in her left, presenting them to the hero, represents Victory and Peace.

Erected at the public expense to the memory of GENERAL GEO. AUG. ELLIOTT, LORD HEATHFIELD, K. B. In testimony of the important services which he rendered his country by his brave and gallant defence of Gibraltar, of which he was governor, against the combined attack of the French and Spanish forces, on the 13th of September, 1782. He died on the 6th July, 1790.

The monument to earl Howe, by Mr. Flaxman, is under the east window of the south transept. Britannia is sitting on a rostrated pedestal, holding the trident in her right hand; the earl stands by her, leaning on a telescope; the British lion is watching by his side.

History records in golden letters the relief of Gibraltar, and the defeat of the French fleet, 1st June, 1794. Victory (without wings) leans on the shoulder of History, and lays a branch of palm on the lap of Britannia.

Erected at the public expense, to the memory of ADMIRAL EARL HOWE, in testimony of the general sense of his great and meritorious services, in the course of a long and distinguished life, and in particular for the benefit derived to his country by the brilliant victory which he obtained over the French fleet off Ushant, 1st June, 1794. He was born 19th March, 1726, and died 5th August, 1799, in his 74th year.

Against the south wall of the same transept is a monument erected in memory of lord Collingwood, by Richard Westmacott, R. A.

The moment for illustration chosen in this composition is the arrival of the remains of lord Collingwood on the British shores. The

body, shrouded in the colours torn from the enemy, is represented on the deck of a man-of-war; in the hands of the hero is placed the sword, which he used with so much glory to himself, and to a grateful country.

On the foreground, attended by the genii of his confluent streams, is Thames, in a cumbent position, thoughtfully regarding Fame, who from the prow of the ship reclines over the illustrious admiral, and proclaims his heroic achievements.

The alto-relievo on the gunwale of the ship illustrates the progress of navigation. The genius of man discovering the properties of the 'nautilus, is led to venture on the expansive bosom of the ocean: acquiring confidence from success, he leaves his native landmarks, the stars his only guide. The magnet's power next directs his course; and now, to counteract the machinations of pirates and the feuds of nations, he forges the instruments of war.

Erected at the public expense to the memory of CUTHBERT LORD COLLINGWOOD, who died in the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean on board the *Ville de Paris*, vii March, MDCCCX, in the LXI year of his age. Wherever he served he was distinguished for conduct, skill, and courage; particularly in the action with the French fleet, 1 June, MDCCXCIV, as captain of the *Barfleur*: in the action with the Spanish fleet xiv Feb, MDCCXCVII, as captain of the *Excellent*; but most conspicuously in the decisive victory off Cape Trafalgar, obtained over the combined fleets of France and Spain, to which he eminently contributed as vice admiral of the Blue, commanding the larboard division, XXI October, MDCCCV.

Adjoining the south door is a monument by Mr. Westmacott to the memory of GENERAL PAKENHAM and GENERAL GIBBS, who were killed at the battle of New Orleans. They are represented in their full uniforms, the arm of the one resting on the shoulder of the other.

The statue of general Gillespie is on the other side of the door. He is represented in full military uniform, one hand resting on a sword, and the other holding a roll of paper. The figure is very commanding, and was executed by Mr. Chantrey.

Erected at the public expense to the memory of MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ROLLO GILLESPIE, who fell gloriously on the 31st of October, 1814, at the fortress of Kalunga, in the kingdom of Nepaul.

The monument of sir John Moore, by Mr. Bacon, represents his interment by the hands of Valour and Victory, while the genius of Spain (distinguished by the shield bearing the Spanish arms) is planting the victorious standard on his tomb. Victory lowers the general to his grave by a wreath of laurel.

Sacred to the memory of LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN MOORE, K. B. who was born at Glasgow in the year 1761. He fought for his country in America, in Corsica, in the West Indies, in Holland, Egypt, and Spain: and on the 16th of January 1809, was slain by a cannon ball at Corunna.

Under the west window of this transept is the very noble equestrian monument of sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in Egypt, soon after the landing of the British troops in that country, in the year 1801. This was erected in consequence of a vote of parliament, by R. Westmacott, R. A. about 1809. The brave and able general, who is the subject of this memento, is represented as wounded, and falling from his horse into the arms of an attendant Highlander. Both figures are arrayed in the proper costume of their respective stations: and below the fore-feet of the horse, which is springing forward in a very spirited attitude, is the naked body of a fallen foe. The position of the Highland soldier is well conceived and judiciously balanced, so as to sustain the additional weight of the general without exhibiting any indication of weak or inefficient power. The countenance of the immortal Abercromby, though languid, displays a placid dignity, highly expressive of the strength of mind and undaunted heroism which distinguished his character. Upon the freestone plinth of this monument, and on each side of the principal group, is a large figure of the Egyptian sphinx; and the following inscription is on the circular base, below the principal figures —:

Erected at the public expense, to the memory of **LIEUT. GEN. SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY**, K. B. commander-in-chief of an expedition directed against the French in Egypt; who, having surmounted, with consummate ability and valour, the obstacles opposed to his landing, by local difficulties, and a powerful and well-prepared enemy, and, having successfully established and maintained the successive positions necessary for conducting his further operations, resisted, with signal advantage, a desperate attack of chosen and veteran troops, on the 21st of March, 1801, when he received, early in the engagement, a mortal wound; but remained in the field, guiding by his direction, and animating by his presence, the brave troops under his command, until they had achieved the brilliant and important victory obtained on that memorable day. The former actions of a long life, spent in the service of his country, and thus gloriously terminated, were distinguished by the same military skill, and by equal zeal for the public service, particularly during the campaigns in the Netherlands, in 1783 and 94; in the West Indies, in 1796 and 97; and in Holland, in 1799; in the last of which the distinguished gallantry and ability with which he effected his landing on the Dutch coast, established his position in the face of a powerful enemy, and secured the command of the principal fort and arsenal of the Dutch republic, were acknowledged and honoured by the thanks of both houses of parliament. Sir Ralph Abercromby expired on board the *Foudroyant*, on the 28th of March, 1801, in his 66th year.

In the western ambulatory of the south transept is a tabular monument to the memory of sir Isaac Brock, by Mr. Westmacott: it represents a military monument, on which are placed the sword and helmet of the deceased; a votive record, supposed to have been raised by his companions to their honoured commander.

His corpse reclines in the arms of a British soldier, whilst an Indian pays the tribute of regret his bravery and humanity elicited.

Erected at the public expense to the memory of **MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK**, who gloriously fell on the 13th of October, **M.D.CCCXII.** in resisting an attack on Queenstown, in Upper Canada.

In the east ambulatory of the same transept, over the door leading to the crypt, is a tabular monument, by Mr. J. Kendrick, to the memory of MAJOR GENERAL ROSS, who was killed at Baltimore in the last American war. The design represents Valour laying an American flag upon the tomb of the departed warrior, on which Britannia is recumbent in tears; while Fame is descending with the laurel to crown his bust.

The monument, executed by Mr. Chantrey, to the memory of colonel Cadogan, occupies the opposite pannel. The design is historical. When colonel Cadogan was mortally wounded at the battle of Vittoria, he caused his men to place him on an eminence, whence he might contemplate the victory he had assisted to achieve. He is here represented borne off in the arms of his soldiers with his face to the enemy; his troops having broken the enemy's ranks with their bayonets. One of the enemy's eagles, with its bearer, is represented as trodden on the ground, while another standard bearer is turning to fly. The soldiers who support their leader appear waving their hats in the moment of victory.

Erected at the public expense to the memory of COLONEL THE HONBLE. HENRY CADOGAN, who fell gloriously in the command of a brigade in the memorable battle of Vittoria, 21st June 1813, when a complete victory was gained over the French army by the allied forces under the marquis of Wellington. Colonel Cadogan was son of Charles Sloane Earl Cadogan, born 28th Feb. 1780.

Against the east pier of the north transept is a magnificent group of sculpture, in commemoration of major-general Thomas Dundas, who died of the yellow fever in the West Indies, on the third of June, 1794. It was executed in 1805, by J. Bacon, jun. and is a very fine and spirited performance. Britannia, with her attendant lion couchant, is here represented in the act of encircling the bust of the deceased with a laurel wreath, whilst at the same time she 'is receiving under her protection the genius of the captured islands,' another full-length female figure 'bearing the produce of the various settlements,' having a youthful form, and a countenance expressive of sensibility. At her feet is an infant boy with an olive branch, and behind a trident. The bust is sustained on a circular pedestal, on which is a bas-relief of Britannia giving protection to a fugitive female against the pursuit of two other figures representing Deceit and Oppression.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS DUNDAS died June 3rd, 1794, aged 44 years; the best tribute to whose merit and public services will be found in the following vote of the House of Commons for the erection of this memorial. '5th June, 1795. Resolved, nemine contradicente, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that a monument be erected in the cathedral church of Saint Paul, London, to the memory of major-general Thomas Dundas, as a testimony of the grateful sense entertained by this House of the eminent services which he rendered to his country, particularly in the reduction of the French West-India islands.

Above this a tabular monument to generals Mackenzie and Langworth. Victory laments the loss of her heroes, while the sons

of Britain recount their valiant achievements. Against the tomb are two wreaths, intimating the fall of two warriors. One of the boys bears the broken French imperial eagle, which he is displaying to the other. The helmet on the one boy, and the wreath of oak on the head of the other, imply the military service, connected with its honours and rewards in the sons of Britain.

This monument was executed from a design by the late Mr. Charles Manning.

National monument to MAJOR-GENERAL J. R. MACKENZIE and BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. LANGWORTH, who fell at Talavera July 26, M.DCCC.IX.

Immediately opposite is a monument by the late J. Banks, R. A. executed 1805, to the memory of Captain Westcott, who was killed in the battle of the Nile. The dying hero, a fine figure, in a falling attitude, is here supported by Victory; whose own position, however, is apparently very unstable, and excites the idea of comparative weakness. On the basement, in the centre, is a bas-relief of a gigantic figure intended for the god Nilus, with numerous naked boys, indicative of the various streams of the river Nile; and on each side are basso-relievos, representing the explosion of the L'Orient, and a vessel under sail.

Erected at the public expense to the memory of GEORGE BLAGDON WESTCOTT, captain of the *Majestic*; who after 33 years of meritorious service fell gloriously in the victory obtained over the French Fleet off Aboukir, the first day of August, in the year MDCCXCVIII, in the forty-sixth year of his age.

Above this monument is a tablet to the memory of generals Crauford and Mackinnon, by Mr. Bacon, junior.

The sculpture represents the hardy Highlander weeping over the tombs of his fallen commanders, while planting the standard between them. Victory alights, and places her wreath on the top of the standard, to mark the spot as sacred to the ashes of successful valour. The British lion, the imperial eagle, and the shield on which is embossed the arms of Spain, denote that the talents and operations of the generals when they fell, were directed against the French power in the Spanish dominions.

Erected by the Nation to MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT CRAUFORD and MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY MACKINNON, who fell at Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 18, 1812.

Against the same pier, on the north side, is a colossal statue by Mr. Baily, of the late earl of St. Vincent, in full uniform, standing on a pedestal, and resting on a telescope. The bas-relief represents History recording the name of the deceased hero on a pyramid, while Victory laments his loss.

Erected at the public expense to the memory of JOHN EARL OF ST. VINCENT, as a testimony of his distinguished eminence in the naval service of his country, and as a particular memorial of the glorious and important victory which he gained over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of February, 1797. He died on the 13th of March, 1823.

The recess under the west window of the north transept is occupied by a group in honour of lord Rodney, by Mr. Charles Rossi.

The principal figure is standing on a square pedestal, while Clio, the historic muse (who is seated), instructed by Fame, records the great and useful actions of this naval hero.

Erected at the public expense to the memory of **GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY**, K. B. lord Rodney, vice-admiral of England, as a testimony of the gallant and important services which he rendered to his country in many memorable engagements, and especially in that of 12 April, 1782, when a brilliant and decisive victory was obtained over the French fleet; and an effectual protection was afforded to the West Indian Islands, and to the commercial interest of this kingdom, in the very crisis of the American war. Lord Rodney was born in 1718. Died 24th May, 1792.

On the north side of this transept is a monument to general **Picton**. It is by Mr. Gahagan; the design represents Genius and Valour rewarded by Victory. The group is surmounted by a bust of the general.

Erected at the public expense, to **LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR THOMAS PICTON**, K. G. C. B. who after distinguishing himself in the victories of Buzaco, Fuentes de Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse, terminated his long and glorious military service in the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo, to the splendid success of which his genius and valour eminently contributed, on xviii of June, MDCCCXV.

Near the north door is a monument by Mr. H. Hopper, to the memory of major-general **Andrew Hay**. He is represented falling into the arms of Valour, while a soldier stands lamenting the loss of his commander.

Erected at the public expense to the memory of **MAJOR-GENERAL ANDREW HAY**. He was born in the county of Banff in Scotland, and fell on the 14th April, 1814, before the fortress of Bayonne in France, in the 52d year of his age, and the 34th of his services, closing a military life marked by zeal, prompt decision, and signal intrepidity.

On the opposite side of the north door of the cathedral is a monument by Mr. Chantrey, in honour of **GENERALS GORE and SKERRETT**. The design by the late Mr. Tollemache, represents Fame consoling Britannia for the loss of her heroes.

Erected at the public expense to the memory of **MAJOR-GENERALS ARTHUR GORE and JOHN BYRNE SKERRETT**, who fell gloriously while leading the troops to the assault of the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom, in the night of the 8th and 9th of March, 1814.

The monument to the honourable sir **William Ponsonby** was designed by William Theed, R. A., and since his death executed by Mr. E. H. Baily, A. R. A. The composition represents the hero receiving a wreath from the hand of Victory in the moment of death.

Erected at the public expense to the memory of **MAJOR GENERAL THE HON. SIR WILLIAM PONSONBY**, who fell gloriously in the battle of Waterloo, on the 18th of June, 1815.

The recess under the east window of the north transept is occupied with a monument to the memory of captains **Mosse and Riou**, by Mr. Charles Rossi. An insulated base contains a sar-

cophagus, on the front of which, Victory and Fame place the medallions of the two deceased officers.

The services and death of two valiant and distinguished officers, **JAMES ROBERT MOSSE**, captain of the *Monarch*, and **EDWARD RIOU**, of the *Amazon*, who fell in the attack upon Copenhagen, conducted by lord Nelson 2nd April, 1801, are commemorated by this monument, erected at the national expence.

JAMES ROBERT MOSSE was born in 1746; he served as lieutenant several years under lord Howe, and was promoted to the rank of post captain in 1790.

To **EDWARD RIOU**, who was born in 1762, an extraordinary occasion was presented, in the early part of his service, to signalize his intrepidity and presence of mind, which were combined with the most anxious solicitude for the lives of those under his command, and a magnanimous disregard of his own. When his ship the *Guardian* struck upon an island of ice, in December, 1789, and afforded no prospect but that of immediate destruction to those on board, lieut. Riou encouraged all who desired to take their chance of preserving themselves in the boats to consult their safety; but judging it contrary to his duty to desert the vessel, he neither gave himself up to despair, nor relaxed his exertions; whereby, after ten weeks of the most perilous navigation he succeeded in bringing his disabled ship into port; receiving this high reward of fortitude and perseverance from the Divine Providence, on whose protection he relied.

Immediately opposite, a monument has been lately erected to the memory of lord Duncan, by Mr. Westmacott.

This tribute consists simply in a statue of the admiral, with his boat cloak or dreadnought thrown around him: his hands being engaged in holding his sword, which rests across his body.

On the pedestal to the statue is an alto relievo of a seaman with his wife and child, illustrative of the regard in which lord Duncan's memory is held by the poor but gallant companions of his achievements.

Erected at the public expence to the memory of **ADAM LORD VISCOUNT DUNCAN**, as a testimony of his distinguished eminence in the naval service of his country, and as a particular memorial of the glorious and important victory which he gained over the Dutch fleet on the 11th October, 1797. He died on the 4th August, 1804.

In the eastern ambulatory of the north transept, is a tabular monument by Mr. Chantrey, to the memory of major-general Bowes. The design represents the general storming the forts of Salamanca; a shattered wall presents a steep breach crowded with the enemy, and covered with their slain. The general conducts his troops to charge its defenders with the bayonet; the French standard and its bearer fall at his feet, and victory is already secure, when he receives a mortal wound, and falls into the arms of one of his soldiers.

Erected at the public expence to the memory of **MAJOR-GENERAL FOORD BOWES**, who fell gloriously on the 27th June, 1812, while leading the troops to the assault of the forts of Salamanca.

The opposite pannel is filled with a monument to major-general Le Marchant, designed by the late James Smith; and executed after his decease by Mr. Rossi.

The figure of Spain is represented placing the trophies of victory on the tomb of the warrior, at the same time she mourns his fall.

Britannia, seated, is pointing to the monument raised to his memory by a grateful nation, and is instructing her youth, a military cadet, to emulate his brave example.

Erected at the public expense to the memory of MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN GASPARD LE MARCHANT, who gloriously fell in the battle of Salamanca.

In the western ambulatory of the north transept, is a tabular monument erected by Mr. Chantrey, to the memory of major-general Hoghton.

The design is simple, and arises out of the peculiar circumstances of the event it celebrates.

General Hoghton, while leading his troops to a successful charge on the French at Albuera, received a mortal wound; but lived for a moment to witness the total defeat of the enemy. The design, therefore, represents general Hoghton starting from the ground, eagerly stretching out his hand, directing his men, who are rushing on the enemy with levelled bayonets; while Victory, ascending from the field of battle, sustains with one hand the British colours, and with the other proceeds to crown the dying victor with laurel.

Erected at the public expense to the memory of MAJOR-GENERAL DANIEL HOGHTON, who fell gloriously 16th May, 1811, at Albuera.

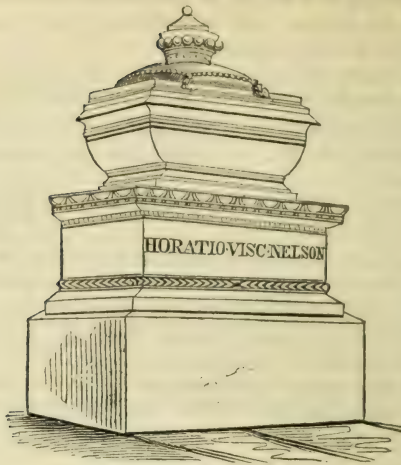
The opposite pannel is to the memory of sir William Myers.

The design is intended to represent the union of wisdom and valour in the deceased, whose bust is placed on the top of the tomb. The figures introduced are Minerva for wisdom, and Hercules for valour, who points with one hand to the bust, while the other clasps that of wisdom.

This monument is the performance of Mr. Kendrick.

Erected at the public expense to the memory of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR WILLIAM MYERS, BART., who fell gloriously in the battle of Albuera, May 16th 1811, aged 27 years. His illustrious commander, the duke of Wellington, bore this honourable testimony to his services and abilities, in a letter to lady Myers, written from Elvas, May 20, 1811: 'It will be some satisfaction to you to know that your son fell in the action, in which, if possible, the British troops surpassed all their former deeds, and at the head of the Fusileer Brigade, to which a great part of the final success of the day was to be attributed. As an officer he had already been highly distinguished, and, if Providence had prolonged his life, he promised to become one of the brightest ornaments to his profession, and an honour to his country.'

The entrance to the vaults is by a broad flight of steps in the south-east angle of the great transept. In these gloomy recesses, which receive only a partial distant light from 'grated prison-like windows,' the vast piers and arches that sustain the superstructure, cannot be seen without interest. They form the whole space into three main avenues, the principal inner one under the dome being almost totally dark.



Nelson's Sarcophagus.

Here, in the very centre of the building, repose the mortal remains of the great lord Nelson, a man whose consummate skill and daring intrepidity advanced the naval superiority of the British nation to a height and splendour before unparalleled. The funeral of this hero has been amply described in another portion of the work.* The colours of the Victory, the ship which he commanded were deposited with the chieftain who so gloriously fell under them, and whose revered reliques have since been inclosed within a base of Scotch granite, built upon the floor of the vault, and supporting a large sarcophagus, formed of black and dark-coloured marbles, brought from the tomb-house of cardinal Wolsey, at Windsor. *Viro Immortali!*

Near the tomb of Nelson, the remains of his gallant and much-esteemed friend and companion in victory, Cuthbert lord Collingwood, have since been interred.

Of the other persons buried in the vaults, the priority of notice is certainly due to sir Christopher Wren, whose low tomb in the south aisle of the crypt, is supposed to mark the spot where the high altar formerly stood.

HERE LIETH
SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, KNT.
THE BUILDER OF THIS CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF
ST. PAUL,
WHO DIED
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
M.D.CCXXIII.
AND OF HIS AGE XCI.

On the adjacent wall, at the head of the tomb, within a border

* Vol. ii, p. 153.

of ovals, is the inscription, '*Subtus conditur*,' &c. a repetition of which is over the entrance to the choir.

Near the tomb of sir Christopher is a monumental tablet, sculptured with flowers, and cherubim withdrawing a curtain, inscribed in memory of the Rev. Dr. William Holder, a residentiary of this church, and Susannah his wife, the daughter of dean Wren, and sister to the architect.

H. S. E. GULIELMUS HOLDER, S. T. P. sacelli regalis sub-decanus, sereniss' regię mati sub-eleemosynarius, ecclesiarum S. Pauli et Eliens, canonicus, societatis regię Lond. sodalis, &c. amplis quidem titulis donatus, amplissimis dignus, vir perelegantis et amœni ingenii scientias industria sua illustravit, liberalitate promovit; egregie eruditus theologicis, mathematicis, et arte musica. Memoriam excolite, posterı, et a lucubrationibus suis editis coquelæ principia agnoscite, et harmonicæ. Ob. xxivto Jan. A. D. M.DC.CVII. ÆT. XCII.

SUSANNAH HOLDER, late wife of William Holder, D. D. residentiary of this church, daughter of Dr. Christopher Wren, late dean of Windsor, and sister of Sir Christopher Wren, knt.

After 15 years happily and honourably passed in conjugal state and care, at the age of LXI years she piously rendered her soul to God the last day of June, A. D. M.DC.LXXXVIII.

Against the opposite pier a small tabular monument commemorates his only daughter.

M. S. Desideratissimæ virginis JANÆ WREN, clariss' D'ni Christopheri Wren, filiæ unicæ Paterniæ, indolis literis deditæ, piæ, benevolæ, domisedæ, art^e musica peritissimæ.

Here lies the body of Mrs. JANE WREN; only daughter of sir Chr. Wren, kt. by Dame Jane his wife, daughter of William lord Fitzwilliams, baron of Lifford in the kingdom of Ireland; ob. xxix Dec. Anno M.D.C.C. III. ÆT. XXV.

And adjoining to it is the following memorial for the wife of Christopher Wren, esq.

D. O. M. S. Hic requiescit in pace MARIA CONJUX CHRISTOPHERI WREN, ARM. Filia Philippi & Constantiæ Musard, Fœmina omnium virtutum fœcundissima. Puerperio decessit x Decembris, A. D. 1712:

Nearly adjoining sir Christopher's tomb a flat tomb bears this inscription:

In a vault beneath this stone are deposited the remains of THOMAS NEWTON, D.D. Lord Bishop of Bristol and Dean of this Cathedral, who died Feb. 14, 1782, aged 78.

The great painters, sir Joshua Reynolds, Barry, Opie, and West, are buried near the same spot.

Here lie the remains of SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, KNT. President of the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. He was born at Plympton, in Devonshire, the 16th July, 1723, and died at London the 23rd of Feb. 1792.

Here lie the remains of JOHN OPIE, ESQUIRE, Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. He was born May 1761, at St. Agnes, in Cornwall, and died at his house in Berner's-street, London, the 29th of April 1807.

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The great historical Painter, JAMES BARRY, died 22d February, 1806, aged 64.

* Here lie the remains of **BENJAMIN WEST**, ESQUIRE, President of the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. He was born at Springfield, in Chester County, in the State of Pennsylvania, in America, the 10th of October 1738, and died at London the 11th of March, 1820.

Within the recess of the first window in the south aisle is an altar tomb, inscribed,

To the memory of **ROBERT MYLNE**, Architect, F. R. S. a native of Edinburgh; born Jan. 4, 1783, O. S.; died May 5, 1811. He designed and constructed the magnificent bridge over the Thames at Blackfriars. From the year 1762 he was the sole engineer to the New River aqueduct, London; and for the same period had the superintendence of the Cathedral, as Architect and Paymaster of the works. His remains now repose under the protection of this edifice, which was so long the object of his care.

On an altar-tomb of beautiful polished Peterhead granite is the following inscription to the late John Rennie :

Here lie the mortal remains of **JOHN RENNIE**, F. R. S. F. A. S. Born at Phantassie in East Lothian, 7th July, 1761. Deceased in London 4th Oct. 1821. This stone is dedicated to his private virtues, and records the affection and the respect of his family and his friends; but the many splendid and useful works by which, under his superintending genius, England, Scotland, and Ireland, have been adorned and improved, are the true monuments of his public merit. Waterloo and Southwark bridges, Plymouth Breakwater, Sheerness Docks, &c. &c.

Under the middle aisle of the crypt is a slab for the Lord Chancellor Rosslyn.

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN EARL OF ROSSLYN, Baron Loughborough, born 18th February, 1733. Died 2d January, 1805.

The following memorial is placed over the grave of Dr. Boyce :

WILLIAM BOYCE, Mus. D. Organist, Composer, and Master of the Band of Music to their Majesties King George II. and III. Died February 7, 1779, aged 69.

At a short distance is a neat tabular monument to the memory of

THOMAS NEWTON, Esq. Benefactor to the Literary Fund. Born Dec. 21, 1719. Ob. 5th Feb. 1807.

The learned but eccentric Abraham Badcock, who died in 1797, at the age of forty-eight, and the yet more eccentric John Benoist de Mainaudoc, M. D. the upholder of animal magnetism, who died in Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, at the age of fifty-nine in the year 1797, are also buried in these vaults in that part appropriated to the parish of St. Faith.

In the nave of St. Paul's, and round the area of the dome, are displayed numerous flags or colours, that have been taken at different periods by our brave seamen and soldiers from the discomfited foes of Old England. Those captured by our land forces were won from the French, at Louisbourg, Martinique, and Valenciennes : and are generally in a most shattered and decayed state. Formerly, there were several large naval colours, consisting of nine

flags, trophies of the signal victories obtained by the fleets commanded by the lords Howe, St. Vincent, and Duncan, during the first revolutionary war; two of them were French, three Spanish, and four Dutch. They were brought to the cathedral with much solemnity, on the nineteenth of December, 1797, by detachments of seamen and marines, that day having been appointed for the celebration of a general thanksgiving for the great triumphs of the British arms by sea. On this occasion, their majesties and the royal family, with both houses of parliament, many admirals, and other naval officers, the lord mayor and corporation of London, &c. were present in St. Paul's at the celebration of divine service; and the colours having been first placed upon the altar, in acknowledgment of the protection afforded by the Deity, were afterwards suspended around the dome. The whole of the large flags were removed on cleaning the church in 1822.

There are two annual celebrations in this cathedral, of an impressive and important nature: these are the anniversary meetings of the sons of the clergy, and of the charity children of the metropolis and its vicinity. The former had its origin in the year 1655, when a worthy divine, the Rev. G. Hall, preached on November 8th to an assembly of the sons of the clergy, whose fathers or whose families had been reduced to indigence through the sequestrations made in consequence of non-conformity with the ordinations of parliament. The relief obtained on that occasion, suggested the propriety of an annual sermon; and the promoters of the institution were afterwards incorporated by a charter granted by Charles the Second, July the first, 1678, under the title of 'the Governors of the Charity for the Relief of the Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen; with license to hold an estate, not exceeding the annual value of 2,000*l*.;' a further license was granted in 1714, to extend to the additional sum of 3,000*l*. above 'all charges and reprises.' The anniversary meetings were chiefly held at Bow church, Cheapside, till 1697, since which time they have been at St. Paul's; and the governors, as a means of rendering the receipts more extensive, have, for upwards of a century, had the service combined with a grand performance of sacred music, principally Handel's: this performance is also preceded by a rehearsal. The collections are generally from 800*l*. to 1,000*l*.: the meetings are held in the beginning of May.*

The assembly of the charity children generally takes place in the month of June. The entire circle beneath the dome is by temporary seats and scaffolding converted into an amphitheatre, where between five and six thousand children, boys and girls, are stationed during the ceremony, and occasionally join in the singing and hallelujah chorusses. The seats in the area, and along the nave of the church to nearly the great west door, are appropriated to the society of patrons of the anniversary, the society for promoting

* Mal. Lond. Red. vol. iii, pp. 145, 146.

Christian Knowledge, and the public generally ; but none are admitted without tickets. Independently of the higher feelings which such a congregation is calculated to excite, the whole scene is strikingly beautiful, especially when beheld from the elevation of the Whispering Gallery. On one occasion, the children were expressly assembled here by royal command ; this was on the 23rd of April, 1789, the day of the general thanksgiving for the king's recovery. Their majesties, and the royal family, with both houses of parliament, the lord mayor and corporation of London, the chief officers of state, and most of the dignified clergy, were at the same time present ; and the whole ceremony was of the most solemn and affecting description.

The cathedral font is of veined alabaster, standing under the second arch from the west door between the nave and the south aisles. It is very large, and in form like an oval vase, fluted, with a cover of the same character. It should have been mentioned, in the account of the paintings of the dome, that the highly finished sketches made for them in oil, by sir James Thornhill, to shew to queen Anne, are now in the possession of the dean and chapter, and hang in the chapter room ; and that others on paper, in bistre, are preserved in the dean's vestry.

In the area before the west front, within a circular railing, is a statue of queen Anne, in her regal robes, standing upon a sculptured pedestal, at the lower angles of which are four figures, representing Britannia, Hibernia, America, and France. This is a very indifferent performance of Bird's, (who received 350*l.* for the queen's statue, and 1180*l.* for the whole).

The whole extent of the area upon which St. Paul's stands, is stated to contain two acres, sixteen perches, twenty-three yards, and one foot. The entire expense of erecting the cathedral was 736,752*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.* exclusive of the charge for the iron balustrade, which stands upon the dwarf wall surrounding the church-yard. This balustrade, which is very strong and well-wrought, has seven iron gates, and altogether weighs 200 tons and eighty-one pounds : it cost 11,202*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

Though St. Paul's cathedral was intended to be the grand ornament of the metropolis, there is not, unfortunately, a single point of view from which it can be seen in its entire proportions ; and it is from this cause that its effect is much less imposing than it would otherwise be, and that the comparison which travellers make between this edifice and St. Peter's at Rome, is so greatly to the advantage of the latter. The houses surrounding the church are in general lofty dwellings, and so nearly contiguous to the cathedral, that they completely prevent the spectator from viewing it as a whole. The most adjacent spot from which it may be beheld with any thing of its due grandeur, is from near the end of Foster-lane, in Cheapside, but by far the best view is obtained from about the centre of Blackfriars-bridge, whence it appears to rise in all its majestic elevation

and dignity, yet even in this prospect all the lower part of the edifice is excluded from sight by intervening buildings. In the approach from Ludgate-street, the west front is seen under much disadvantage, as the avenue is not only too contracted for the extent of the front, but the lines in respect to each other have an oblique direction. A right line drawn east and west with St. Paul's, would cross Bridge-street, near Bridewell. The height of the ground, combined with the altitude of the building, is such, that this edifice, as the 'Parentalia' has remarked, may 'be discerned at sea eastward, and at Windsor westward.'

St. Andrew by the Wardrobe.

On the east side of St. Andrew's-hill, is the parish church of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe.

This church is a rectory of very ancient foundation, originally denominated St. Andrew, *juxta* Baynard castle, from its vicinity to that palace. It derived its latter denomination from the building used for that part of monarchical splendour situated within the parish. Sir John Beauchamp, knight of the garter, son of Guido, earl of Warwick, was the nobleman who originally built this mansion, afterwards converted into the king's wardrobe. He died 1359, and his executors sold the house to Edward III. Sir John removed many houses for his intended building, which occasioned a remonstrance from the rector. Upon which the king ordered him a compensation for his tithes of 40s. per annum.

It is very probable that this church was founded about the same time as Baynard's castle, and perhaps by the same nobleman; for the advowson was anciently in the noble family of Fitzwalter, from whom it passed through many hands, until the year 1663, when it came to the crown, in which it still remains; but the parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars, being annexed to it after the fire, the right of presentation is alternately in the crown and the parishioners of St. Anne.

The church is built of brick, with stone dressings, the angles being rusticated. The tower is situated at the south west angle of the building, and comprehended within the plan. It is in four stories, divided by string-courses; the two lower contain in the south and west fronts windows with arched heads, the third circular windows, and the fourth a window, with a square head filled with weather boarding; the elevation finishes with a cornice, surmounted with a parapet, pierced with upright oval openings, instead of a balustrade. The south side of the church is in two stories, made by a string course; in the lowest is a doorway and four windows nearly square, the headways slightly arched, and inclosed within architraves. The upper story contains five arched windows bounded by architraves, partly occupied by brick panneling; the elevation finishes with a frieze and cornice, the former marked by upright flutes. The east front is in three divisions, the central contains a

large arched window, and is finished with a cornice and pediment having a circular window in the tympanum. The lateral divisions have two stories with windows similar to the south side, and are finished with cornices raking up pedimentally to the central division. The north side is exactly similar to the southern, and the west front, which is partly concealed by houses, in its principal features resembles the eastern. The interior is spacious and handsome; it is made into a body with side aisles; on each side of the former are four piers, composed of an union of four pilasters, sustaining on their capitals an architrave, on which the gallery fronts are constructed; from the piers rise four square pillars with enriched caps, which partly sustain the vaulted ceiling. The body, or central division, is covered with a semicircular arched ceiling, pierced laterally with five arches on each side. The soffit of the vault is enriched with various pannels and large circular wreaths of foliage, cherubs' heads are constructed in the spandrils of the arches, and reliefs of religious subjects above the crowns. The aisles are groined with arcs doubleaux, springing partly from the pillars, and partly from corbels attached to the side walls. Galleries are erected in the aisles and across the west end. The latter bears an inscription, stating that it was erected in 1774; in this gallery is a large organ. The fronts of the several galleries are pannelled, and the pews rise in gradations to a considerable height. The altar screen, which occupies the wall below the eastern window, is divided by antæ into three divisions, covered with an entablature: on the frieze is inscribed 'THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME;' the centre division is surmounted by an elliptical pediment, having an irradiation in the tympanum; the architectural portions of the design are painted to imitate marble. The pulpit is situated on the south side of the body of the church; it is hexagonal, and sustained on a slender pillar; it has a sounding board of the same form, sustained by a Doric column; in the centre of the soffit of the latter is a dove and glory in relief; this pulpit has been introduced by Hogarth into a well-known composition of his, intended to expose religious fanaticism.

The font is stone, painted to imitate marble, and is placed in a pew near the north western entrance to the church. The altar is distinguished by two handsome marble monuments, that on the north side is the workmanship of Mr. Bacon, and was erected by subscription in 1796, to the memory of the celebrated Calvinistic rector of the church, Mr. W. Romaine,* and it was during the popularity of this clergyman, that considerable alterations were made in the accommodations of the church.

The monument of Mr. Romaine consists of a pyramid of marble, bearing an alto relievo of Faith pointing with a telescope to the Saviour of the world who is seated on a rainbow, in the upper part

* He was thirty years rector of this church, and forty-six years lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the west. He died July 26, 1795, aged 81.

of the composition, bearing his cross, and displaying the five wounds. On the apex of the monument is a pleasing bust of the deceased, which, independent of the acknowledged likeness, is an excellent piece of sculpture. The monument on the opposite side of the altar corresponds in appearance with the last. It has an alto relievo of Faith reclining on a sarcophagus, with an open book, on which is the text of Acts xi. 24. This monument has no bust, and is to the memory of the rev. W. Goode, M. A. died April 15, 1816, aged 55. Near to Mr. Romaine's is a neat marble monument to the memory of his widow.

This church is more generally known by the name of the parish which is united to it, viz. St. Anne, Blackfriars; it is difficult to account for the error having arisen.

It was rebuilt after sir Christopher Wren's design in 1692, at the expense of 7,060*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

St. Benet, Paul's Wharf.

At the south-west corner of Benet's-hill, on the north side of Thames-street, stands the parish church of St. Benet, Paul's-wharf; which is so called from its dedication to St. Benedict, and its vicinity to the wharf. It is of very ancient foundation, and appears in the register of Diceto, dean of St. Paul's, under the year 1181. The distinguishing epithet has, however, been frequently changed; for it has been called St. Benet, Huda, and St. Benet, Wood-wharf, as well as by its present appellation.

The old church being destroyed by the fire in 1666, the present one was erected in its stead, from a design by sir Christopher Wren.

The building is insulated, the north side abuts on a small burying ground, the west front on a court, and the south and east sides on the public streets before named. The building in plan shews a square, increased by aisles attached to the north and west sides, and is constructed of dark red brick. The south front has an entrance in the aisle, and three arched windows in the body of the church, the doorcase is stone lintelled, and surmounted with a pediment, the arches of the windows are turned in brick, and over each is a festoon of fruit and flowers in alto relievo. The east front only differs in having an oblong upright pannel, instead of a window in the centre, and a window corresponding with the others in the aisle. The north front has three windows as before. The west front is partly occupied by the tower, which destroys the uniformity of the elevation, in consequence of its not being built in the centre. The tower is in five stories; the basement is faced with stone and rusticated; it contains a small lintelled doorway; the next story has an arched window, corresponding with those in the church; the third a circular, and the fourth an oblong square window, which is repeated in each face of the structure; and this story is finished with a cornice and blocking course; the remaining portion of the steeple consists of a circular dome, covered with lead,

being pierced with circular apertures, and surmounted by an octangular lantern, the roof of which is a dwarf spire, ending in a vane. The residue of the west front, not occupied by the tower, contains windows corresponding with the other portions of the church; the several angles of the building are strengthened with stone rustics, and the walls are finished with a cantilever cornice and dripping eaves. The ensemble of the design shews a plain and substantial church, with little ornament, but considering the materials, not without some pretensions to merit. The interior is very irregularly distributed, the aisles are each divided from the church by two Corinthian columns, raised upon lofty octangular plinths, the order is carried round the body in pilaster, the entablature being continued as a finish to the design. The ceiling of the body is horizontal and perfectly plain, it rests upon the cornice of the order; the aisles are pannelled by cross architraves resting on the main columns on one side, and on corbels composed of an union of cherub's heads, with the helices and volutes of the capitals, and surmounted with abaci, attached to the walls of the north aisle, and a pilaster in the same situation in the western aisle. The irregularities complained of is the introduction of the tower into the design, which occupies a portion of the western aisle, and engages one of the columns, at the same time destroying the equality of the intercolumniations. The only reason which can be assigned for the awkward position of the tower, is the supposition of its being erected on the foundation of the older one, and supposing the north aisle to have arisen from a similar adherence to the form of the old church, the want of uniformity in the structure is explained. In the north aisle is a gallery with a pannelled front, in the centre of which fronting the pew appertaining to doctor's commons, are three shields of arms, viz. the see of Canterbury, the royal arms, and those of the court of admiralty, viz. gules an anchor in pale cabled or. The portion of the western aisle which is northward of the tower is occupied by a vestry on the same level with the gallery, and ascended by a flight of stairs. The inside contains a gallery, below which is a vestibule; both the galleries are coeval with the church. The altar screen of oak is exceedingly plain, the centre is recessed and flanked with square piers; the former portion contains the decalogue, and the latter the creed and paternoster, the whole is covered with an elliptical pediment; the wall above is painted in imitation of various marbles, and a red curtain, against it is a carving of the arms of king Charles II. The altar table is a splendid specimen of carved wood work: instead of legs, it is sustained upon four cariatidal statues of angels, and, on a lower slab, is a seated female effigy, the personification of Charity, the whole is executed in dark brown oak. On the north side of the altar is a large pew belonging to the Herald's college, over which is the arms of that society, with the motto, 'collegium armorum.' The font is situated in a pew beneath the north gallery, it is composed

of white marble, and ornamented with the heads of cherubim. The pulpit is affixed to the south wall, it is hexagonal, and has a sounding board of the same form. It is not remarkable for ornament, one of the fronts is inscribed 'DONUM, 1683,' with a monogram of the donor's name, which Mr. Malcolm reads C. M. The tower communicates with the church by a doorway in its basement, internally covered with a handsome screen, and a window above filled up with a screen of wainscot. There is no organ in this church. The monuments are numerous. They are chiefly mural slabs, the only one ornamented with sculpture is affixed to the south wall, a pilaster having been 'tastefully' cut in to make room for it; it consists of a slab sustaining a tablet, with an inscription, above which, in a circle, is a bust of the deceased in mezzo relievo. It is to the memory of sir J. Wyseman, knt. of Rivenhall in Essex, who died Aug. 17th, 1687, aged 74.

On the north side of this altar is a tablet to the memory of J. C. Brooke, esq. Somerset herald, who was killed at the Haymarket theatre, Feb. 3, 1794. In the west gallery is an elegant marble tablet to sir William Wynne, L. L. D. king's advocate, who was born Jan. 25. 1729, died Dec. 11. 1815.

The old church was honoured with the remains of that illustrious architect, Inigo Jones, who, worn down with obloquy and persecution, here found a resting place, in 1651. It is probable that no stone recorded his name, or we can scarce suppose his monument would have received such unworthy treatment from a brother architect and mason, as to be destroyed with the rubbish of the old structure, which perished in the great fire. A tablet attached to the tower, is deserving of notice for its singularity; it records the family disposition of a lady's property, and it is to be hoped it answered its purpose, in silencing the scandal it was intended to avert.

The present building was erected in 1685, at an expense to the nation of 3,228*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* sir Christopher Wren being the architect. The dimensions are as follows:—length 54 feet, breadth 50 feet, height of church 36 feet, of tower 118 feet.

St. Mary Magdalen.

On the north side of Knightrider-street, at the west corner of the Old Change, stands the parish church of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street; so called from its dedication to that saint, and its ancient situation in the fish-market, the principal part of which was in that street.

This church was a vicarage, in the tenure of the canons of St. Paul's, in the year 1181; but for some ages past, it has been a rectory, in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The old edifice was destroyed by the fire of London; and the present building was erected in the year 1685.

The elevation is ornamented with greater profusion than many

of the churches in the metropolis. The south side is faced with stone, and has an entrance near the west end with a slightly arched headway surmounted by a cornice resting on consoles: the residue of the wall to the height of this cornice forms a lofty stylobate to the higher portion, which contains four well-proportioned windows with semi-circular arched heads, having enriched key-stones, and cartouches above the jambs, which, jointly with the former, are made to sustain the cornice which is continued along the whole front, and the elevation is finished with a ballustrade. The east end is also faced with stone; it has three windows, which, with the general architectural decorations, are uniform with the south side. The north and west sides are concealed by the adjacent houses; in the former is one window. The tower, which is attached to the north wall of the building, has one story, visible above the roof; in each face is a window with a square head, above which is a cornice and parapet, from which the elevation is continued by means of a flight of five steps, on the summit of which is a neat octangular temple with a square headed opening in each face, the piers guarded with antæ, and the whole surmounted with a conical roof forming a dwarf spire terminated with a ball; the whole structure is built with stone, and shews a novel and almost unique design, simple and unostentatious; harmonious in its parts, and not inelegant in its general form.

The interior is plain and neat; the plan is an oblong square, and the area is unbroken by columns; the ceiling is horizontal in the centre, forming a large oblong-square pannel, bounded by a modillion cornice; in the middle is an expanded flower formed in a circle; the remainder of the ceiling is coved, and pierced with semicircular arches above the windows, and the corresponding spaces where, owing to the attached buildings on the exterior, are no windows, the arches rest on impost cornices, to the soffites of which are attached triangular groups of palm branches, festoons, and escallops. The altar screen consists of a centre and side divisions; it is composed of veined oak, and adorned with festoons of fruit, and entwined wreaths of foliage. The central division has two columns of the Corinthian order, the shafts fluted and painted in imitation of lapis lazuli as are also the pedestals and entablature, the capitals, bases, and various mouldings gilt. The central division contains the decalogue, the lateral ones, the creed, and paternoster; above the centre is an elliptical broken pediment, the tympanum occupied by a painting of a choir of cherubs; the place of the window above is occupied by a large painting of the Ascension, painted by Mr. R. Browne, 1720, of no great merit, and in such a bad light that its beauties, if it had any, could not be seen to advantage. To the north and west sides is attached a gallery, the front of which is an attic surmounting an entablature, the pilasters carved with foliage and fruit, and the whole sustained on slender iron pillars, with composed capitals.

In the western portion is an organ erected in 1786 by subscription; and on a large tablet, against the north wall, are inscribed the names of the subscribers to the erection of the instrument. The pulpit and desks are grouped and attached to the south wall. The font, in the north-west angle of the church, is a circular basin of marble on a balluster, adorned with cherubs heads, and a shield, bearing on a lozenge a cross ermine, between four bucks trippant, the colours are lost in consequence of the whole being gilt. On the south side of the church are the arms of king James II. emblazoned in colours; in the vestibule beneath the organ is preserved one of the monuments from the ancient church; it is a small brass tablet affixed to the wainscot; and partly occupied by a representation of the deceased in a livery gown; over the head the date 1558, and on the side the following inscription:

**In God the Lord put all your trust,
Repent your former wicked waies
Elizabeth our Queen most just,
Bless her, O Lord, in all her waies.
So Lord, encrease good counsellours,
And Breachers of his holy Word;
Aslike of all Papists desires
Oh, Lord, cut them off with thy sword.
How small soever the Gift shal bee,
Thank God for him who gave it thee:
XII penie loaves to XII poor foulkes
Geve, every Sabbath Day for aye.**

Above this are places for bread.

As an almost solitary relic of the monumental antiquities of ancient London it is highly valuable, and the care of it reflects great credit upon the parish. In the vestibule is also preserved a fireman's hat or helmet of leather, the form of which is the morion of the time of Elizabeth.

The church was rebuilt after the fire, and completed in 1685, sir C Wren being the architect; the expense was 4,291*l.* 12*s.* 9¼*d.* The dimensions are, length 60 feet, breadth 48, height 30.

Baynard Castle.

This castle which stood on the site of warehouses on the side of the river Thames, and opposite Benet's-hill, was built by Baynard, a Norman adventurer who came over with William the Conqueror. He received many marks of that king's favour, and obtained from him the barony of Little Dunmow, which being forfeited to the crown, in the year 1111, by the felonious practices of William Baynard, was given by Henry to Gilbert, earl of Clare, and his heirs, together with the honours of Baynard castle. From him it descended in the female line to Robert Fitzwalter, who was castellan and banner bearer of London.

About 1213, there arose a great contention betwixt king John and his barons on account of Matilda, called The Fair, a daughter of the above mentioned Robert Fitz-Walter, whom the 'king unlawfully loved, but could not obtain : ' whereupon, and for other causes of the like sort, there ensued a war throughout the realm. The barons, being received into London, did great damage to the king, but, in the end, the king did not only banish the said Fitz-Walter, among others, out of the realm, but also caused his castle, called Baynard's-castle, and his other houses, to be demolished. After this a messenger was sent to Matilda the Fair about the king's suit, but she, not consenting to it, was poisoned.

In the year 1214, king John being then in France with a great army, a truce was made between the two kings of England and France for five years. There being a river or arm of the sea between the two armies, a knight among the English called out to those on the other side, to challenge any one among them to come and take a just or two with him, whereupon, without any delay, Robert Fitz-Walter, who was on the French side, ferried over, and got on horseback, without any one to help him, and shewed himself ready to the face of this challenger, and at the first course struck him so violently with his great spear, that both man and horse fell to the ground, and, when his spear was broken, he went back again to the king of France. King John, seeing this, cried out, ' by God's tooth,' his usual oath, ' he were a king indeed who had such a knight.' The friends of Robert, hearing these words, kneeled down, and said, ' O king, he is your knight ; it is Robert Fitz-Walter.' Whereupon he was sent for the next day, and restored to the 'king's favour, by which means a peace was concluded, Fitz-Walter was restored to his estates, and had leave given him to repair his castle of Baynard, and other castles.

This Robert died in the year 1234, and was buried at Dunmow, and Walter his son succeeded him. This barony of Baynard was in the ward of king Henry during the non-age of another Robert Fitz-Walter, who, in the year 1289, married Ælianor, daughter and heiress to the earl of Ferrers.

The rights that belonged to Robert Fitz-Walter, as castellan and banner-bearer of London, lord of Wodeham, were these :—

The said Robert and his heirs ought to be and are chief bannerets of London, in fee for the castelary, which he and his ancestors had by Castle Baynard in the said city. In time of war the said Robert and his heirs ought to serve the city in manner as followeth : that is,

The said Robert ought to come, he being the twentieth man of arms, on horseback, covered with cloth or armour, unto the great west door of St. Paul's, with his banner displayed before him of his arms. And, when he is come to the said door, mounted and appavelled as before is said, the mayor, with his aldermen and sheriffs, armed in their arms, shall come out of the said church of

St. Paul unto the said door, with a banner in his hand, all on foot; which banner shall be *gules*, the image of St. Paul, gold; the face, hands, feet, and sword, of silver: and as soon as the said Robert shall see the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, come on foot out of the church, armed with such a banner, he shall alight from his horse and salute the mayor, and say to him, ‘sir mayor, I am come to do my service which I owe to the city.’

And the mayor and aldermen shall answer, ‘We give to you, as to our banneret of fee in this city, the banner of this city, to bear and govern to the honour of this city to your power.’

And the said Robert and his heirs shall receive the banner in his hands, and go on foot out of the gate with the banner in his hands; and the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, shall follow to the door, and shall bring an horse to the said Robert, worth 20*l.* which horse shall be saddled with a saddle of the arms of the said Robert, and shall be covered with sindals of the said arms.

Also they shall present to him 20*l.* sterling, and deliver it to the chamberlain of the said Robert, for his expenses that day. Then the said Robert shall mount upon the horse which the mayor presented to him, with the banner in his hand; and, as soon as he is up, he shall say to the mayor, that he must cause a marshal to be chosen for the host, one of the city; which being done, the said Robert shall command the mayor and burgesses of the city to warn the commons to assemble, and all go under the banner of St. Paul; and the said Robert shall bear it himself to Aldgate, and there the said Robert and mayor shall deliver the said banner of St. Paul to whom they think proper. And, if they are to go out of the city, then the said Robert ought to chuse two out of every ward, the most sage persons, to look to the keeping of the city after they are gone out. And this counsel shall be taken in the priory of the Trinity near Aldgate. And before every town or castle which the host of London shall besiege, if the siege continue a whole year, the said Robert shall have, for every siege, of the commonalty of London, one hundred shillings, and no more.’

These were the rights that Robert Fitz Walter had in time of war. The rights belonging to him and his heirs in the city of London, in time of peace, were as follow:

‘That is to say, the said Robert Fitz Walter had a soke or ward in the city, where was a wall of the canonry of St. Paul, which led down, by a brewhouse of St. Paul, to the Thames, and so to the side of the mill which was in the water coming down from Fleet-bridge, and went by London-wall betwixt the friars-preachers and Ludgate, and so returned by the house of the said friars to the wall of the canonry of St. Paul, that is, all the parish of St. Andrew, which was in the gift of his ancestors by the said seniority; and so the said Robert had appendant unto the said soke all the things underwritten:

That he ought to have a sokeman, and to place what sokeman

he will, so he be of the sokemanry, or the same ward : and if any of the sokemanry be impleaded in the Guildhall of any thing that toucheth not the body of the mayor that for the time is, or that toucheth the body of no sheriff, it is not lawful for the sokeman of the sokemanry of the said Robert Fitz Walter to demand a court of the said Robert ; and the mayor and his citizens of London ought to grant him to have a court ; and in his court he ought to bring his judgments, as it is assented and agreed upon in the Guildhall, that shall be given him.

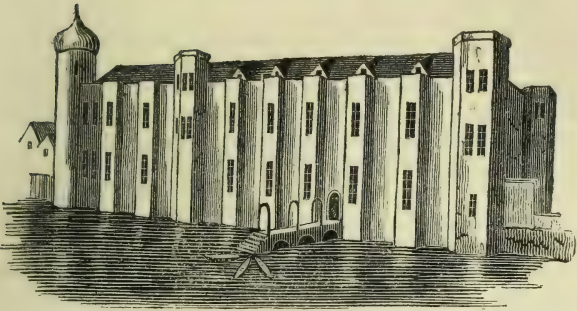
If any therefore be taken in his sokemanry, he ought to have his stocks and imprisonment in his soken ; and he shall be brought from thence to the Guildhall before the mayor, and there they shall provide him his judgment that ought to be given of him ; but his judgment shall not be published till he come into the court of the said Robert, and in his liberty.

And the judgment shall be such, that, if he have deserved death by treason, he to be tied to a post in the Thames, at a good wharf, where boats are fastened, two ebbings and two flowings of the water.

‘ And if he be condemned for a common thief, he ought to be led to the elms, and there suffer his judgment as other thieves. And so the said Robert and his heirs hath honour, that he holdeth a great franchise within the city, and citizens are bound to do him right ; that is to say, that, when the mayor will hold a great council, he ought to call the said Robert and his heirs to be with him in council of the city ; and the said Robert ought to be sworn to be of council with the city against all people, saving the king and his heirs. And when the said Robert cometh to the hustings of the said Guildhall of the city, the mayor, or his lieutenant, ought to rise against him, and set him down near unto him ; and, so long as he is in the Guildhall, all the judgments ought to be given by his mouth, according to the record of the recorders of the said Guildhall : and so many waifes as come so long as he is there, he ought to give them to his bailiffs of the town, or to whom he will, by the council of the mayor of the city.’

The old castle was destroyed by fire, in 1428, after which it was rebuilt by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester. At his decease, Henry VI. gave it to Richard, duke of York, who resided here, with his armed followers, to the number of four hundred, during the important convention of the great men of the nation, in 1458, the forerunner of the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster.

This was also the residence of Richard III. when he took upon him the title of king. It was afterwards beautified, and made more commodious, by Hen. VII. who frequently lodged here. An act of parliament was passed in 1536 (28 Henry VIII) for settling this castle on Henry duke of Richmond. The privy council met here, on the 19th of July, 1553, for the purpose of proclaiming queen Mary ; at which time it was the property and residence of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke.



Baynard Castle, 1660.

No trace now remains of this ancient and magnificent building the scene of so many eventful transactions. The above engraving of it is from Hollar's long view of London, taken *circa*, 1660. The same fate has attended the castle of Montfitchet, and another castle, built by king Edward II. which, from being afterwards appropriated for the reception and residence of the pope's legates, was called Legate's-inn.

In the parish of St. Bennet, in Thames-street, stood Le Neve inn, formerly belonging to John de Montague, earl of Salisbury, and after to John de Beauchamp, knt. granted to sir Thomas Erpingham, knt. of Erpingham in Norfolk, and warden of the cinque ports, K. G.

Opposite St. Peter's-hill, before the fire of 1666, was an extensive building, known as Beaumont's-inn, afterwards Huntingdon-house. It was in the possession of the noble family of that name in the 4th of Edward III.

The city mansion of the family of Scroop was situated on the west side of Paul's wharf. There were also Berkeley's-inn, or palace, in Addle-street; and the stately palace belonging to the priors of Okeburn, in Wiltshire, which stood in Castle-lane; afterwards given by Henry VI. to King's college, Cambridge.

In Thames-street was also the inn of the abbot of Fescamp, in Normandy, which came into the hands of Edward III. who gave it to sir S. Burley, knight. It was situated between Baynard's castle and Paul's wharf.

College of Arms..

On the east side of Bennet's-hill, is the college or office of arms, commonly called the Herald's office. This office was destroyed by the dreadful conflagration in 1666, and rebuilt about three years

after. It is a quadrangle, inclosed by plain brick buildings, almost totally devoid of ornament.

The college was, by the act for rebuilding the city, to be begun to be rebuilt within three years. The estimate, at a moderate computation, amounted to 5,000*l.* and, as a corporation, they had not one shilling to do it, this obliged them to petition his majesty for a commission to receive the subscriptions of the nobility and gentry. This petition was referred to the commissioners for executing the office of earl-marshal; and, upon their lordship's report, a commission was granted, bearing date the 6th of December, 1672: but the commission directing the money so collected to be paid to such persons, and laid out in such a manner, as the earl-marshal should appoint, it disgusted the officers so much, that it caused a coldness and inactivity in them to promote the subscription: so that, although they had reason to hope for large contributions, little more than 700*l.* was raised by this commission; what further sums were necessary were made up out of the general fees and profits of the office, or by the contribution of particular members. Sir William Dugdale built the north-west corner at his own charge; and sir Henry St. George, Clarencieux, gave the profits of some visitations, made by deputies appointed by him for that purpose, amounting to 530*l.* The houses on the east side, and south-east corner, were erected upon a building lease, agreeable to the original plan; by which means the whole was made one uniform quadrangular building, as it now appears, and is one of the best-designed and most commodious brick building in London; the hollow arch of the gateway is esteemed a curiosity. In November, 1683, the college part of the building being finished, the rooms were divided amongst the officers, according to their degrees, by agreement amongst themselves, and afterwards confirmed by the earl-marshal; which apartments have been ever since annexed to their respective offices. The inside of the lodgings were finished, at different times, by the officers to whom they belonged.

The floors are raised above the level of the ground, and there is an ascent to them by flights of plain steps. The principal front is on the north side; the lower story being ornamented with rustic, worked in red brick, upon which are placed four Ionic pilasters of the same material; the capitals and pedestals are of stone, from the volutes of the former are suspended wreaths of foliage. These pilasters support a plain entablature. The east and west sides are similar, with the exception of there being but two pilasters instead of four. The centre of the south side is open, with a dwarf wall, in the centre of which is a gate, and, on each side on the wall, are two vases, the handles and ornaments being gilt. Against the south walls, are pannels with the badges of the Derby family.

On the ground floor of the north side of the quadrangle, is a large room for keeping the court of honour, with a gallery at the

east end. A space is inclosed with rails, within which is [a large table, and a raised space, with an elaborately carved seat for the earl-marshal; behind the seat is a piece of wainscoting composed of two fluted Corinthian pilasters supporting a pediment, arched in the centre, and containing the royal arms, (*temp.* Charles II.) within scroll work enriched with foliage; on each side is a winged boy, one holding the herald's coronet, and the other the baton.

This apartment is lighted by nine windows, four on the basement and five in the upper story, all of which have a perpendicular division, with a transom about two-thirds of its height. Adjoining to the hall on the east side is the library and office, a plain apartment surrounded with closets, in which are preserved the visitations and heraldic MSS. of which the corporation have a fine and valuable collection. Above the mantel-piece is a portrait of R. Sheldon, esq. a benefactor. In one of the windows of this apartment, is a piece of stained glass, presented in 1817, by Mr. Backler; it contains the armorial bearings and supporters of the late Charles duke of Norfolk, and the arms of sir J. Heard, Garter, Mr. Harrison, Clarendieux, and Mr. Bignold, Norroy, kings of arms. There is also a curious portrait on glass of J. C. Brooke, esq. The mantel-piece is handsomely carved with foliage, fruits, &c. by Gibbons. In this room are preserved the sword and dagger of James IV. of Scotland. The remaining portion of the quadrangle is occupied with apartments for the heralds and pursuivants.

The society were formerly possessed of several fine and valuable paintings, among which was a half-length portrait of sir W. Dugdale, knt. presented by sir W. Skeffington, bart. of Leicestershire.* At present the only portrait belonging to the college, besides those above mentioned, is a full length portrait of Charles II. in the court of honour.

This ancient corporation consists of thirteen members, viz. three kings of arms, six heralds of arms, and four pursuivants of arms. They are nominated by the earl-marshal of England, as ministers subordinate to him in the execution of their offices, and hold their places of patent.

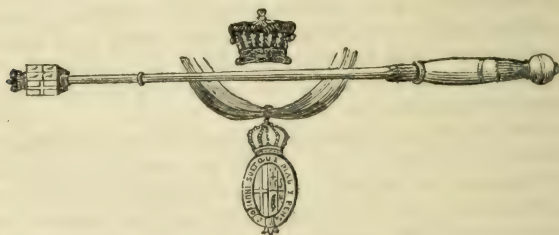
The kings of arms are distinguished by the following titles:—Garter, Clarendieux, Norroy. The office of Garter king of arms was instituted by king Henry V. for the service of the most noble order of the garter; and, for the dignity of that order, he was made sovereign, within the office of arms, over all the other officers, subject to the crown of England, by the name of Garter king of arms of England. By the constitution of his office, he must be a native of England, and a gentleman bearing arms. To him belongs the correction of arms, and all ensigns of arms, usurped or borne unjustly; and the power of granting arms to deserving persons, and supporters to the nobility and knights of the Bath. It is also his office to go next before the sword in solemn procession, no one interposing except the marshal; to administer the oath to all the officers of arms; to have a habit like the registrar of the order,

* Engraved in Dallaway's Inquiry, p. 332.

baron's service in the court, and lodgings in Windsor-castle; he bears his white rod, with a banner of the ensigns of the order thereon, before the sovereign. When any lord enters the parliament chamber, it is his post to assign him his place, according to his dignity and degree; to carry the ensign of the order to foreign princes, and to do, or procure to be done, what the sovereign shall enjoin relating to the order; with other duties incident to his office of principal king of arms.

Clarencieux is thus named from the duke of Clarence, the third son of king Edward III. It is his duty, according to his commission, to visit his province, which comprehends all the counties south of the river Trent, to survey the arms of all persons, &c. and to register their descents, marriages, &c. to marshall the funerals within his province, not under the direction of Garter, and in his province to grant arms, with the consent of the earl-marshal. Before the institution of Garter, he was the principal officer of arms, and, in the vacancy of Garter, he executes his office.

The duty and office of Norroy, or north roy, that is north king, is the same on the north of the Trent as that of Clarencieux on the south.



Regalia of a King of Arms.

The kings of arms were formerly created by the sovereign with great solemnity, upon some high festival; but, since the ceremonies used at the creation of peers have been laid aside, the kings of arms have been created by the earl-marshal, by virtue of the sovereign's warrant; upon this occasion he takes his oath; wine is poured upon his head out of a gilt cup, with a cover; his title is pronounced; and he is invested with a tabard of the royal arms, richly embroidered upon velvet; a collar of SS. with two portcullises of silver gilt; a gold chain, with a badge of his office; and the earl-marshal places on his head a crown of a king of arms, which formerly resembled a ducal coronet, but, since the restoration, it has been adorned with leaves resembling those of the oak, and circumscribed, according to ancient custom, with the words, *Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam*. Garter has also a mantle of crimson satin, as an officer of the order, with a white rod or sceptre, with the arms of the order and corporation on the top, which he bears

in the presence of the sovereign; and he is sworn in a chapter of the Garter, the sovereign investing him with the ensigns of his office.

The respective badges worn by the present kings of arms, either with a gold chain or a ribbon, (Garter's being blue and the provincials purple) and which badges distinguish these officers from each other, are these :—

The badge of Garter, principal king of arms, is the arms of the order, viz. St. George's cross, impaling the royal arms within the garter, under the imperial crown of Great Britain, the same on both sides. The arms of his office are, *argent*, St. George's cross, upon a chief *gules*, a coronet within a garter of the order, between a lion of England, and a fleur de lys, *or*.

The badge of Clarencieux king of arms, is on an escutcheon, crowned with the crown of a king of arms, on a green ground; *argent*, St. George's cross, upon a chief *gules*, a lion of England, crowned with an open crown, having, on the other side, the royal arms, crowned upon a white ground. The arms of the office of Clarencieux are the same as on the front of his badge.

The badge of Norroy king of arms is, *argent*, St. George's cross, upon a chief per pale *azure* and *gules*, a lion of England crowned with an open crown, between a fleur de lys in pale, and a key *or*; which, likewise, are the arms of his office.

These arms of office the before mentioned kings of arms bear in pale with their own proper arms, and crowned with a crown of a king of arms.

The six heralds are Windsor, Chester, Lancaster, York, Richmond, and Somerset, who take place according to seniority in office. They are created with the same ceremonies as the kings, taking the oath of an herald, and are invested with a tabard of the royal arms, embroidered upon satin, not so rich as the kings, but better than the pursuivants, and a silver collar of SS; and are esquires by creation.

The kings and heralds are sworn upon a sword as well as the book, to shew that they are military as well as civil officers.

The four pursuivants, are, Rougecroix, Bluemantle, Rouge-dragon, and Portcullis, also created by the earl-marshal, when they take their oath of a pursuivant, and are invested with a tabard of the royal arms upon damask. It is the duty of the heralds and pursuivants to attend in the public office, one of each class together, by a monthly rotation.

Besides these particular duties of the several classes, it is the general duty of the kings, heralds, and pursuivants, to attend his majesty at the house of peers, and, upon certain high festivals, to the chapel royal; to make proclamations; to marshall the proceedings at all public processions; to attend the installation of the knights of the garter, &c.

All these officers have apartments in the college, annexed to

their respective offices. They have likewise a public hall, in which is a court for the earl-marshal, where courts of chivalry were occasionally held, and the officers of arms attended in their tabards, his lordship being present. Their public library contains a large and valuable collection of original records of the pedigrees and arms of families, funeral certificates of the nobility and gentry, public ceremonials, and other branches of heraldry and antiquities.

It is not certain when the officers of arms were first established in this kingdom : but their institution is to be traced in the histories of all civilized nations ; and an injury offered to them was always deemed an infraction of the law of nations. It is surprising that we have very little mention of these officers before the reign of king Edward III. when military glory and heraldry were already at their meridian height ; though it is certain that there were persons who performed the part of kings and heralds, on particular occasions, long before. After the institution of two provincial kings, &c. by Edward III. we find them confirmed by an act of parliament in 13 Rich. II. And in the 5th of Henry V. it was declared, that no persons should bear arms, that could not justify their right thereto by prescription or grant : the same king instituted the office of Garter king at arms.

In 1183, 1st of Richard III. he granted letters patent, by which he made the kings, heralds, and pursuivants of arms, one body corporate, by the name of '*Le garter regis armorum Anglicorum, regis armorum partium australium, regis armorum partium borealium, regis armorum Walliæ, et heraldorum, prosecutorum, sive pusevandorum armorum*;' empowered them to have and use a common seal, and granted to them and their successors, for the use of the twelve principal officers of the corporation, a house with all its appurtenances, then called Colde Arbor, or Pulteney's inn, and situated within the parish of Allhallows the less, in the city of London ; they finding a chaplain to celebrate mass daily in the said house, or elsewhere, at their discretion, for the good state of health of Anne his queen, and Edward prince of Wales, during their lives, and for their souls after their decease.

In consequence of the act of resumption, passed in the 1st year of the reign of king Henry VII. this house was seized into the king's hands, because it was supposed to belong personally to John Writhe, Garter, who then lived in it, and not to the officers of arms in their corporate capacity.

The officers of arms during the reign of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., frequently petitioned the throne for a grant of some house or place, wherein to hold their assemblies, but without success. King Edward VI., however, in a charter dated the 4th of June, in the third year of his reign, and by authority of parliament, endeavoured to make them some amends, by confirming to them all their ancient privileges, as to be free and discharged from all subsidies, in all realms where they make their demoure ; as also from all tolls,

taxes, customs, impositions, and demands, as well from watch and ward, as from the election to any office of mayor, sheriff, bailiff, constable, scavenger, church-warden, or any other public office of what degree, nature, or condition, soever. Philip and Mary, by their charter, bearing date the 18th of July, in their first and second years, re-incorporated the kings, heralds, and pursuivants of arms, by their former names ; and to the intent that they might reside together, and consult and agree amongst themselves for the good of their faculty, and for the depositing and secure preservation of their records, inrolments, and other documents and papers, granted to them a messuage, with its appurtenances, called Derby-house, situate in the parish of St. Benedict and St. Peter, within the city of London, late in the tenure of sir Richard Sackvyle, knt. but heretofore parcel of the possessions of Edward, earl of Derby.

In 1568 orders were made and approved by Thomas duke of Norfolk, earl-marshal of England, for the good preservation of the college of arms, and the preservation of their records ; and by these orders a monthly waiting was appointed in the library, of an herald and pursuivant together, by rotation. And in the 26th of Eliz. one Daukins, for usurping the office of a king of arms, was whipped, pilloried, and lost his ears.

The arms of the college and corporation are, *argent*, St. George's cross between four doves *azure*, one wing open to fly, the other close, with this motto, '*diligent and secret.*' Crest, a dove rising out of a ducal coronet. Supporters, on either side a lion guardant *argent*, gorged with a ducal coronet. These arms, crest, and supporters, are upon the common seal, thus circumscribed, SIGILLUM COMMUNE CORPORATIONIS OFFICII ARMORUM.'

On the west side of St. Bennet's hill, is a passage that leads into

Doctor's Commons.

This is a college for such as study and practise the civil law, and here causes in civil and ecclesiastical cases are tried under the bishops of London, and the archbishop of Canterbury. The addition of commons is taken from the manner in which the civilians live here, communing together, as practised in other colleges.

The front of this college, which is an old brick building, is in Great Knight-riding-street ; and it consists of two square courts, chiefly inhabited by doctors of the civil law. Here are tried all causes by the court of admiralty, and the court of delegates. Here are offices where wills are registered and deposited, and licenses for marriage, &c. are granted, and a court of faculties and dispensations.

The causes, whereof the civil and ecclesiastical law take cognizance, are these ; blasphemy, apostacy from Christianity, heresy, schism, ordinations, institutions of clerks to benefices, celebration of divine service, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tythes, oblations, obventions, mortuaries, dilapidations, reparation of churches, probate of wills, administrations, simony, incests, fornications, adulte-

ries, solicitation of chastity, pensions, procurations, commutation of penance, right of pews, and other such like, reducible to these matters.

There are many courts belonging to the civil and ecclesiastical law: the most particular are these :—

The Court of Arches.

This court takes its name from Bow-church, which was originally built upon arches, and in which it first sat for the dispatch of business. It is the highest court under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury. Here all appeals are directed in ecclesiastical matters within the province of Canterbury. The judge of this court is styled the dean of the arches, because he holds a jurisdiction over a deanery in London, consisting of thirteen parishes, exempt from the bishop of London's jurisdiction. The officers under this judge are, an examiner, an actuary, a beadle or crier, and an apparitor; besides advocates, and procurators, or proctors.

The Prerogative Court.

This court is thus denominated from the prerogative of the archbishop of Canterbury, who, by a special privilege beyond those of his suffragans, can here try all disputes that happen to arise concerning the last wills of persons within his province, who have left goods to the value of five pounds and upwards, unless such things are settled by composition between the metropolitan and his suffragans; as in the diocese of London, where it is ten pounds. To this court belongs a judge, who is styled *Judex curiæ prerogativæ Cantuariensis*; and a registrar, who has convenient rooms in his office, for the disposing and laying up safe all original wills and testaments. The registrar also has his deputy, besides several clerks.*

The Court of Faculties and Dispensations.

This court can empower any one to do that which, in law, he could not otherwise do. viz. to marry without the publication of banns; to succeed a father in an ecclesiastical benefice; to hold two or more benefices, incompatible, &c. This authority was given to the archbishop by the statute 25 Henry VIII. cap. 21. And the chief officer of this court is called *Magister ad facultates*, under whom is a registrar and clerks.

The Court of Admiralty.

This court was erected in the reign of Edward III. and, in former times, kept in Southwark. It belongs to the lord high admiral of England, and takes cognizance of all trespasses committed on the high seas, and all matters relating to seamen's wages, &c. The judge of this court must be a civilian, and is called *Supremæ curiæ admiralitatis Angliæ locum tenens judex*. Under the judge is a registrar and marshal, the latter of whom carries a silver oar before

* The insolence, carelessness, and total want of common civility that characterises all the members of this office, is too well known; and it is much to

be regretted, that a competent power is not applied to place this office on a better footing.

the judge, besides an advocate and proctor. This court is held in the hall of doctor's commons, where the other civil courts are kept, except in the trial of pirates, and crimes committed at sea, on which causes the admiralty court sits at the sessions-house in the Old Bailey.

The Court of Delegates.

This is the highest court for civil affairs belonging to the church, to which appeals are carried from the spiritual courts; for upon the abolishing of the papal power within this kingdom, by Henry VIII. in the year 1534, it was enacted by parliament, that no appeals should from thenceforward be made to Rome; and in default of justice in any of the spiritual courts, the party aggrieved might appeal to the king, in his court of chancery, upon which a commission under the great seal should be directed to such persons as his majesty should think fit to nominate. These commissioners, to whom the king thus delegates his power, generally consist of noblemen, bishops, and judges, both of the common and civil law; and as this court is not fixed, but held occasionally, these commissioners, or delegates, are varied at the pleasure of the lord chancellor, who appoints them. No appeals lie from this court; but, upon good reasons assigned, the lord chancellor may grant a commission of review.

The practisers in these courts are of two sorts, viz. advocates and proctors.

The advocates are such as have taken the degree of doctor of the civil law, and are retained as counsellors or pleaders. These must, first, upon their petition to the archbishop, obtain his fiat; and then they are admitted, by the judge, to practise. The manner of their admission is solemn. Two senior advocates, in their scarlet robes, with their mace carried before them, conduct the doctor up the court with three reverences, and present him with a short Latin speech, together with the archbishop's rescript; and then, having taken the oaths, the judge admits him, and assigns him a place or seat in the court, which he is always to keep when he pleads. Both the judge and advocates, if of Oxford, wear, in court, scarlet robes, and hoods lined with taffaty; but, if of Cambridge, white minever, and round black velvet caps.

The proctors, or procurators, exhibit their proxies for their clients; and make themselves parties for them, and draw and give pleas, or libels and allegations, in their behalf; produce witnesses, prepare causes for sentence, and attend the advocates with the proceedings. These are also admitted by the archbishop's fiat, and introduced by two senior proctors. They wear black robes and hoods lined with fur.

The terms for the pleading and ending of causes in the civil courts are but little different from the term times of the common law. The order, as to the time of sitting of the several courts, is as follows: The court of arches having the pre eminence, sits first in

the morning; the court of admiralty sits in the afternoon, on the same day; and the prerogative court sits also in the afternoon.

In this college is a library, well stocked with books of all sorts, especially in civil law and history; for which they are generally indebted to James Gibson, esq. who gave a great number of the books, and to the benefactions given by every bishop at his consecration, to purchase books for this library.

This learned body was originally situated in Paternoster-row; but that situation being found very inconvenient, Dr. Henry Harvey, dean of the arches, purchased and provided a large house in Knightrider-street, which, at that time, was an old stone building, belonging to, and let out by, the canons of St. Paul's.

The present college was built upon the ruins of that house, which was burnt down in the general conflagration of this city, in 1666; on which occasion, the business of the institution was transferred to, and carried on at Exeter-change, in the Strand, till the new college was finished in a more convenient and elegant manner.

Upon Bennet's-hill, within a great gate, and belonging to that gate next to the Doctors' Commons, were many fair tenements, which, in their leases made from the dean and chapter, went by the name of *Camera Dianæ*, i. e. Diana's Chamber, so denominated from a spacious building, that in the time of Henry II. stood where they were. In this Camera, or arched and vaulted structure, full of intricate ways and windings, this Henry II. (as sometime he did at Woodstock) kept, or was supposed to have kept, 'that jewel of his heart, fair Rosamund; she whom there he called *Rosa-mundi*, and here by the name of Diana; and from hence had this house that title.'

On the north side of Knightrider-street is Dean's-court, which is small, on the west side of which is a large house, the seat of the deans of St. Paul's successively; it is inclosed within a wall, and has behind a large garden.

Great Carter-lane is divided from Little Carter-lane by Bennet's-hill. On the south side of this lane is a place called Sermon-lane, corruptly for Shermonier's-lane, this having once been the place where the silver was prepared, cut, and rounded for the coiners in the Old-change. On the east side of this lane are the ward schools; on the front of the house are these inscriptions:

To the glory of God and for the benefit of fifty poor children of the Ward of Castle Baynard, this house was purchased at the sole charge of John Barber,* esq. Alderman of the Ward in the year of our Lord, 1722.

A. D. MDCCCLXI. This house was repaired and beautified by the liberal benefaction of John Cossins, esq. late of Redland Court, near Bristol, many years a worthy inhabitant of this parish;† and a generous contributor to the support of this ward school.

* This worthy citizen has been introduced by Pope into the *Dunciad*, and severely castigated by the same satirist, in an epigram on the monument which alderman Barber erected to the memory of the poet Butler, in

Westminster-abbey. It is lamentable to see good men included in a sweeping satire, as it might be expected this charity of the alderman ought to have spared him.

† St. Gregory by St. Paul.

From this lane, the elegance and majesty of the dome and cupola of St. Paul's is particularly striking and worthy observation.

On the south side of Little Carter-lane is a celebrated meeting-house for the sect of Swedenborgians.

In this neighbourhood is Do-little-lane, so named, says Strype, from not being inhabited by artificers or tradesmen.

The site of St. Paul's-head tavern was St. Paul's brew-house, and as being attached to the church, claimed sanctuary.

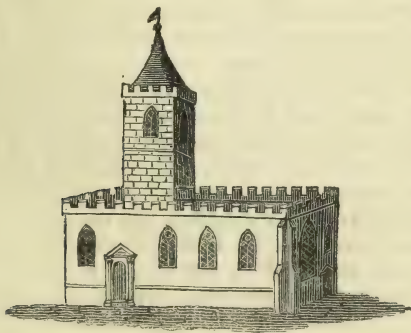
In the 38th Henry III. one William Hilary watched the going out of John de Codington, clerk, being then in *bracina Sti. Pauli in Warda* Baynard castle, and insulted him. And as a clerk convict, he was delivered over to the bishop. This clerk had fled hither for sanctuary.

On the west of Lambeth-hill is St. Mary Magdalen's church-yard. It was given to the parish by John Iwarby, an officer in the exchequer in the 25th Henry VI. By the grant, it would appear, that there was a 'convent of the Holy well' on the north side.

On the west side of St. Peter's-hill are almshouses for six poor women; above the gate of entrance is the following inscription :

In memory of Mr. David Smith, citizen of London, and imbroyderer to queene Elizabeth, who, in ye year 1584, built six tenements upon this ground for six poore widdows under ye care of ye governours of Christ's hospitall, London, and in memory of sir Thomas Fitch, knt. who, on ye behalfe of the said hospitall, after the late dreadfull fire in September, 1666, rebuilt the same at his owne proper cost and charges.

On the east side of the same lane was the inn or town residence of the abbot of St. Mary, in York.



St. Gregory's Church, 1647.

St. Gregory's church stood at the south-west corner of St. Paul's cathedral. It is so called from pope Gregory. This was a very

ancient foundation, and very probably promoted by some of the disciples of Augustine, or his co-missionaries, soon after the foundation of the cathedral church of St. Paul, which was finished in the year of our Lord 610. And by its first constitution it appears to have been a rectory, paying a certain yearly acknowledgment to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. And king Richard II. in his 16th year, presented a rector to this benefice. But in the 18th of the said king, the petty canons of St. Paul's having obtained letters patent to be a body politic, by the name of 'The college of the twelve petty canons of St. Paul's church,' whereof one to be a warden, as also to have a common-seal, &c. they had this church of St. Gregory appropriated to them for their better support. The ground on which it stood was laid open to St. Paul's church-yard, after its union with St. Mary Magdalen's.

This is one of the peculiars belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; where they are both patrons and ordinaries; and it is not charged with first fruits and tenths, but only with procurations yearly to the commissary of the dean and chapter aforesaid.

Behind the site of this demolished church, at the very extremity of the south side of St. Paul's church-yard, is St. Paul's college, or the college or place of residence for the minor canons, which is a small court backwards, consisting of two houses, the rents of which belong to the minor canons of the cathedral. Directly facing this college, at the north west corner of the said church, which is now called London-house-yard, and covered with houses, that pay a ground rent to the bishop of London, there once stood the bishop of London's palace, a very large and magnificent house, till it was destroyed by the fire of London in 1666. In the year 1546 the admiral of France, the French ambassador, lodged here; and, before that, here Edward V. took up his lodging when he was brought to London to take possession of the crown; and, under king Edward VI. the Scotch queen was here entertained.

At each corner of the west end of St. Paul's church was a strong tower of stone, made for bell-towers; one of them, viz. that next the bishop's palace, was used by the palace in Stow's time, and the other, towards the south, was called the Lollard's tower, and used as the bishop's prison, for such as were detected in opinions in religion contrary to the faith of the church.

It was in this tower that an independent and honest citizen Richard Hunn was murdered by the clergy in 1515; a full account of this atrocious action has been given in another part of this work.*

The Wardrobe.

This building was built by sir John Beauchamp, knight of the garter, son of Guido earl of Warwick; on his decease in 1356, his executors sold the mansion to Edward III. who converted it into a

* See vol. i. p. 200.

receptacle for his wardrobe. Sir John removed many houses for his intended building, which occasioned a remonstrance from the rector. Upon which the king ordered him a compensation for his tithes, of 40s. per annum.

In Mr. Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum** are extracts from a manuscript in the British Museum, † being the original accounts of Piers Courteys, keeper of the great wardrobe, from April 18 to Michaelmas, 20 Edward IV. He had the care of the liveries of the brotherhoods of St. George and the garter; the robes of the king, queen, their children, and the principal nobility, for which he received, as his salary, 100*l.* per annum.

From the manuscript, it appears, he one time delivered, for the king's own use, 'a long gown of cloth of gold, blue upon satin, enamylled and lined with green satin; a doublet of blue satin, lined with Holland cloth, &c.

He received in the above period 1,174*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* for the use of his office; 338*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, of which was appropriated to the purchase of velvets, satins, damaske, &c. 48*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* for 279 ounces of spangles, and 120*l.* for cloth of gold tissue.

Purchased eight fox skins at 7*d.* each; white lamb skins, at 14*s.* per hundred.

One item is for feather beds and bolsters for 'our sovereign lord the king,' 16*s.* 8*d.*

Two pair shoon of Spanysh leder, double soled and not lyned; price the peire 16*d.*

Numerous taylors were employed within the wardrobe, 26 of whom are charged as working 160 days, at 6*d.* per day each; 14 skimmers, 299 days, at 6*d.* per day each.

Another curious item is for candles consumed, when 'the king's highnesse and goode grace rested and abode at his said grete wardrobe,' three dozen and nine pounds at 1*d.* per pound.

For making a gown and a hood of the livery of the garter for the duke of Ferrar, 8*s.*

The expences of binding books was as follows:

Paid to Piers Baudwyn, stationer, for binding, gilding, and dressing of a book called Titus Livius, 20*s.*; the same for the Holy Trinity, 16*s.*; the Bible, 16*s.*, &c.

In this house resided sir John Fortescue, knt. master of the wardrobe, chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer, and one of the privy-council to queen Elizabeth. The secret letters and writings, touching the estate of the realm, were formerly enrolled in the king's wardrobe, and not in the Chancery, as appears by various records.

In Castle Baynard ward was an ancient palace of the kings of England, situated on the south side of St. Paul's cathedral, and extending from the cathedral to the river-side. The windows of one of the southern apartments opened upon the river Thames, not

* Vol. ii. p. 361.

† Harl. 4780.

then confined by quays and wharfs, to its present narrowed stream. To the north it extended as far as the close of the cathedral. The north-east angle of the tower is presumed to have occupied the spot, now King's Head court, and No. 26 on the south side of St. Paul's church yard. The old city wall, running in a strait line from Ludgate to the Thames, served, it is probable, as the western boundary. This palace was certainly erected either by Alfred, Edward, or Athelstan, probably by the last mentioned monarch, whose name of Adelstan (as he was called by an imperfect Norman utterance) is still preserved in the corrupted pronunciation of Adel hill, near the spot where the palace stood. An undoubted allusion to this 'palace as the abode of royalty occurs in the reign of Canute, in whose presence the perfidious Edric, after a very summary process, expiated his treason with his life, and his body was thrown out of the windows into the river Thames.*

This Saxon palace was forsaken by Edward the Confessor, who transferred his residence to the new foundation at Westminster. It was certainly destroyed by fire, with the cathedral, in 1087, and was not rebuilt.



CHAPTER XI.

History and Topography of Cheap Ward.

This ward, which is situated in the central part of the city, derives its name from the Saxon *chepe*, a market, this being the place where the second London market appears to have been originally established, East Chepe being the first.

It is bounded on the east by Broad-street and Wallbrook wards; on the north by Bassishaw and Coleman-street wards; on the west by Queenhithe and Cripplegate wards; and on the south by Cordwainer-street ward. It contains the nine following precincts: St. Mary-le-Bow, Allhallows, Honey lane; St. Lawrence Cateaton-street; St. Martin Ironmonger lane; St. Mary Colechurch, St. Mildred Poultry, St. Stephen and St. Benet, and St. Pancras Sopar lane. It is under the government of an alderman, and returns twelve inhabitants to the court of common council. Before the great fire in 1666, there were seven churches in this ward, viz. Allhallows, Honey lane, St. Benet Sherehog, St. Martin Pomery, St. Mary Colechurch, St. Pancras Sopars, St. Lawrence Jewry, and St. Mildred the virgin; the first five were not rebuilt.

* Gent's Mag. vol. 96. pt. 1. pp. 293, 94.

St. Lawrence, Jewry.

At the south-west corner of Guildhall-yard, is the parish church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, which extends westward, on the north side of Cateaton-street. It is dedicated to Lawrence, a Spanish saint, born at Huesca, in the kingdom of Arragon; who, after having undergone the most grievous tortures, in the persecution under Valerian, the emperor, was cruelly broiled alive upon a gridiron, with a slow fire, till he died, for his strict adherence to Christianity; and the additional epithet of Jewry, from its situation among the Jews, was conferred upon it, to distinguish it from the church of St. Lawrence, Poultry, now demolished.

This church, which was anciently a rectory, being given by Hugo de Wickenbroke, to Baliol college, in Oxford, anno 1294, the rectory ceased; wherefore Richard, bishop of London, converted it into a vicarage; the patronage of which still continues in the master and scholars of that college.

The old church being destroyed by the fire in 1666, it was rebuilt at the expense of the parishioners, assisted by a very liberal benefaction from sir John Langham. It is a large and handsome stone building, which possesses the advantage, uncommon in the metropolis, of being entirely insulated. It is situated on the north side of Cateaton-street, the east end abutting on Guildhall-yard.

The plan is an oblong square, increased in breadth by two aisles attached to the northern side, which fall short of the length of the building, at the east end, by one division. The eastern front may be regarded as the principal one, and will, therefore, be first described. The elevation commences with a stylobate, broken to form a centre and wings; the former is made by four engaged columns sustaining an entablature, surmounted by a pediment; the wings recede a trifling degree behind the line of the centre; they are finished with pilasters at the angles, and, in the upright, with an entablature, surmounted by an attic; the order is Corinthian, and the entablature highly enriched; in the tympanum of the pediment is an *oïl de bœuf*. The intercolumniations are equal, and were occupied by three ornamental niches and two windows; the latter have recently been filled up with masonry and altered into niches corresponding with the others. It is not often that an alteration of an original design is an improvement, in this case it is strikingly so: the niches have handsome arched frontispieces, highly decorated, to assimilate with the order, and above each is a festoon of foliage and fruit, in alto-relievo, in which the masterly hand of Gibbons may be recognized. Taken as a whole, this façade must be regarded as one of Wren's happiest efforts, certainly not excelled as a design in any building erected by him. The east end of the aisle has an arched window. The other parts of the building are in a plainer style, the south front has a lintelled entrance at each extremity, surmounted by a cornice resting on consoles; the eastern is now walled up. In the upper part of the wall

are five large arched windows, besides circular ones over the entrances; beneath two of the windows were concave recesses in the walls, arched over, one of which has for many years served as a stand for ticket porters. A portion of an entablature, between an architrave and a cornice, forms the finish of the principal elevation, which is surmounted by an attic, applied as a crowning member to the whole of the walls, and being pierced with windows, serves as a clerestory to the interior. The north side, in its general features, assimilates with the one described, excepting that the aisle projecting from the main structure the attic rises above its roof and marks the division between the aisle and the body of the church. The west front is executed in a plain style, in consequence of its abutting on a narrow court. The tower occupies the centre of the nave, it is square in plan, and has in its basement a lintelled entrance, surmounted by a cornice and pediment; above this are three stories, the first and second have windows, the third, which rises clear of the roof, has a lofty arched window in each face; the whole is crowned with a block cornice and ballustrade, having four lofty square obelisks at the angles. The design is continued by a spire of wood, covered with copper, and painted white. It consists of a square basement, each side being pierced with a window, and surmounted with a pediment, sustaining an octagonal obelisk, finished with a vane in the form of a gridiron. The portion of the west front not occupied by the tower, has two large arched windows, and several smaller ones, in the construction of which convenience rather than ornament has been consulted. The several angles of the building are rusticated, and the whole is faced with Portland stone.

The first division of the interior, at the west end, is appropriated to vestibules, in which are the entrances to the body of the church, and the vestry under the tower; the same order is made use of as at the exterior, and is carried round the church in pilaster, except in the north side, where four columns, raised on tall octangular plinths, divide the aisle from the body; the entablature is applied as a crowning member to the side walls, and is made to break and project over the pilasters and columns, the cornice being discontinued, and its place supplied by a pannel between two palm branches, above the intercolumniations; this vagary was committed to prevent the light from the windows in the attic being broken by the cornice; the beauty of the architecture is destroyed by this barbarism, and the defect is rendered the more apparent by the cornice being perfect above the altar. The aisles were, in 1791, separated from each other by a screen, pierced with semicircular arches, the voids of which are glazed; in consequence, the outer aisle is now distinct from the church. The ceiling is horizontal in the centre, and coved at the sides, the covings being pierced with arches above the windows, and ornamented with ribs above the pilasters enriched with foliage. The horizontal portion is bounded by an architrave and cornice, and is made by flying cornices into pannels of unequal

size, three in breadth and six in depth; the soffits of the exterior ranges are occupied by foliage, entirely in some and partially in others. The ceiling of the aisles is plain. The altar is superbly and chastely embellished, the shafts of the pilasters are painted to imitate verd antique, the capitals and bases gilt, the architrave imitates the same marble, the frieze being richly adorned with foliage, which is gilt. The arches which belonged to the closed windows, are painted to imitate veined marble, the spandrels red marble: over each arch is a festoon, as on the outside; the spaces enclosed in the arches are partly occupied by the tables of the law, the creed, and paternoster, and, in the head of one, is the dove, within a splendid irradiation, in the other the Agnus Dei. The central compartment is, however, the richest; above the altar-table is the invaluable picture of the 'martyrdom of St. Lawrence,' for which the parish have been offered the large, but considering the merit of the painting, not enormous sum of 1,500*l*. The principal figure is the almost expiring saint, surrounded by a group of demoniacal figures, uniting to add to the tortures of their victim, in whose countenance the violence of the pain seems to be overcome by the firmness of his faith; one is stirring the fire into a blaze, another with a lance is turning the body of the sufferer (the lower extremities appearing to have yielded to the fire) to catch the increasing fury of the flame, while a third, a priest, is endeavouring to call the martyr's attention to an idol. The effect is heightened by the glare of light cast on the countenances of all the figures, as well by the fire below the gridiron of the martyr, as from torches held by attendants in the back ground. The painting is small, and had for many years hung neglected in the vestry: at the last repair it was placed in the present conspicuous situation, where it enjoys the benefit of an excellent light. On the wall above this picture, is a modern painting of seraphim adoring the divine Trinity. In the front of the altar stands the pulpit, which is hexagonal and rests on a single pillar; it has a ponderous sounding board of the same form, which displays some of Gibbons' finest carving, in flower-pots and festoons. The modern reading and clerk's desks are placed on each side, and with the pulpit completely obscure and hide the tasteful decorations of the altar, and the beautiful paintings, from the rest of the church. At the west end, in a gallery sustained on Corinthian columns, is a magnificent organ, accounted one of the finest in London, both in respect of tone and magnitude; the case is richly carved with musical instruments, palm branches, and foliage. On each side of the gallery are porches before the entrances to the church; they are decorated with Corinthian pilasters, and covered with elliptical pediments, the cornices of which are broken to admit statues of angels, in oak, which are placed on socles on the cornice of the order. The font, at the south-west angle of the church, is a large and plain basin of marble. Among the communion plate is a salver of

silver gilt, on the centre of which 'the Lord's supper' is engraved in a superior style. The communion table is of oak, and is sustained by four well carved youthful caryatidæ.

There are various mural monuments of marble. Against the north wall of the chancel, is one to the memory of archbishop Tillotson, many years vicar of this parish, which ought not to be passed unnoticed. It consists of a full faced bust of the deceased, in mezzo rilievo, surmounted by a mitre, and sustained by cherubs; on a pannel is the following inscription :—

P. M.

Reverendissimi et Santæissimi, præsulis Joannis Tillotson, archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, concionatoris olim hac in ecclesia per annos 30 celeberrimi.

Qui obit 10 Kal. Dec. 1694, Ætat suæ 64.

Hoc posuit Elizabetha conjux illius Mætissima.

At the east end of the aisle is another mural monument, surmounted by a bust to the memory of Benjamin Whichcote, S. T. P. 1683, aged 74. At the west end of the north aisle is a handsome monument to the memory of W. Haliday, alderman, died March 14, 1623, with the bust of himself and his wife and daughter in marble.

This church was commenced in 1677, but not completed until 1706. The architect was sir Christopher Wren. The estimated expence was 11,870*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* The dimensions are, length 81, breadth 68, height of church 40, and of steeple 130 feet.

St. Mildred the Virgin.

This church is situated on the north side of the Poultry, at the eastern extent of the ward. It is a rectory, and derives its name from its dedication to St. Mildred, a Saxon princess, and its situation. It appears to be of ancient foundation, for John de Asswel was collated to it in the year 1325; and, in the eighteenth year of Edward III., we find it with the chapel of Corpus Christi, and St. Mary de Coneyhope annexed, which chapel stood at the end of Coneyhope lane, or the Rabbit-market, now called Grocers'-alley: but being suppressed by king Henry VIII. on account of a fraternity founded therein, it was purchased by one Thomas Hobson, a haberdasher, who turned the chapel into a warehouse.

The old church, which had been rebuilt in 1450, was burnt down in 1666, after which the present structure was erected. The present edifice is a small building, in part ranging with the houses. The east end abuts on St. Mildred's court. The north front is in a small burying ground, and the west front is built against. The plan is nearly square.

The southern, which is the principal front, is faced with Portland stone; the elevation is made in height into two stories, and, in length into three divisions. The basement is pannelled; the principal story formerly contained a palladian window in the central, and two arched windows in the side divisions; the whole three have

been walled up, the two latter being converted into niches. The entire design is rather ornamental, the spandrels of the larger window are occupied by foliage, and the lateral niches are covered with pediments. The elevation is finished with a cornice and parapet, with the addition of a pediment above the central division. The tower is attached to the western end of the portion of the church already described; it is made in height into three stories. The south front of the two lower ones is alone visible; on the ground floor is a doorway with a lintelled aperture, covered with a cornice, supported on two cantilivers. The second story has a window now walled up, covered with an elliptical pediment, the third, which is clear of the church, has an oblong square window in each face, the whole being finished with a cornice and parapet. On the platform is a mean turret sustaining a vane in the form of a ship. The east front resembles the one already described in its main features, the windows being open. The north side is stuccoed, and contains windows corresponding in number and form with the other fronts, but the whole is in a plainer style. The interior is far behind the outside in point of ornament, and is not only deficient in decoration, but greatly injured by the carelessness of the architect in the arrangement of the parts. A large and handsome Ionic pillar on a lofty plinth, is applied to sustain the unengaged angle of the tower, which is built on architraves, united on the capital of this column, and entering the walls of the church over pilasters. As there is no corresponding tower on the opposite side of the church, requiring the support of another column, no other has been introduced. The pillar, therefore, stands alone, an unsightly object, rendered the more awkward by a corresponding architrave being formed in the ceiling of the opposite angle of the church, in consequence of which, the present appearance seems to indicate, that a column has been removed, leaving its architrave suspended *in terrorem* over the heads of the congregation; it is strange that the parish should be so blind to this glaring defect, as to allow it to continue, when a corresponding column might so happily be erected, which would not only have the effect of completing the uniformity of the design, but would make a recess for the organ, which now stands by itself, almost as awkwardly as the solitary column. The portion of the ceiling, eastward, is horizontal, coved at the sides, the latter portion having an architrave of three fasciæ for its impost, and which is broken by the larger windows: the whole is entirely destitute of decoration: the altar screen of oak has two attached Corinthian columns, sustaining an entablature and broken elliptical pediment, in which is an attic pannel fronted with the arms of king Charles II.; it is painted in imitation of various marbles, but in a dull style; a sprinkling of carving in fruit and foliage forms its decorations. The west end is crossed with a gallery containing an organ.

The pulpit and desks are grouped against the north wall; on the front of the latter is carved a ship in relief.

The font situated beneath the gallery is a plain polygonal basin of white marble sustained on a pedestal in the form of a balluster.

The only monument worthy of observation is to the memory of Ann Simpson, aged 49, 1784; Ann, her daughter, aged 24, 1776, and has a bust by Nollekins.

The architect of the present church was sir Christopher Wren, and it was erected in 1676 at the expense of 4,654*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.* The dimensions are, length 56, breadth 42, height 36 feet; height of tower, 75 feet.

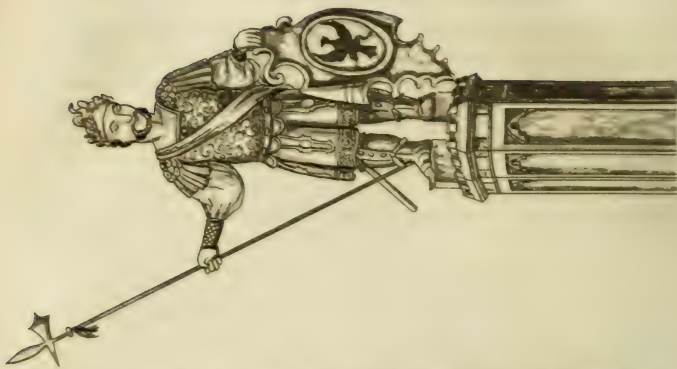
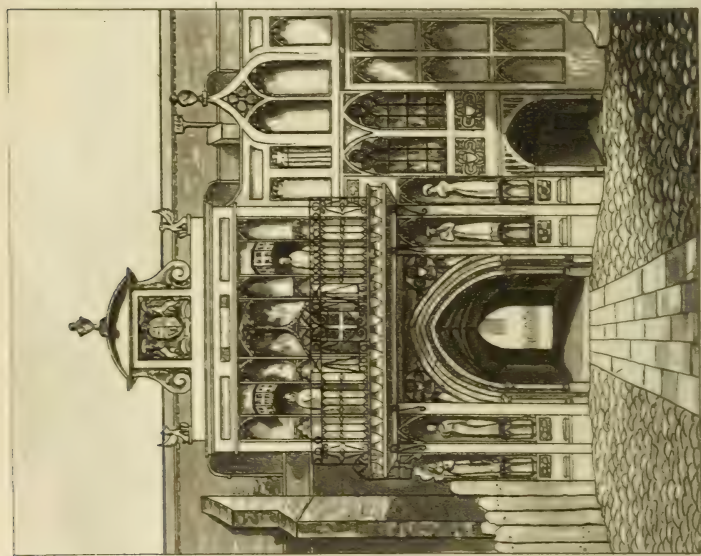
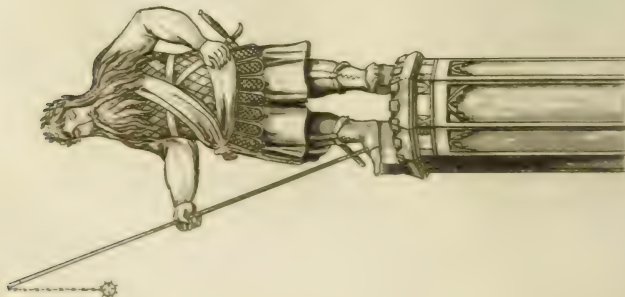
Guildhall.

This spacious edifice is situated at the north end of King-street, Cheapside, the principal front being towards the south. 'This Guilde-hall,' according to Robert Fabian, 'was begunne to be builded new in the yeare 1411, the twelfth of Henry the Fourth, by Thomas Knolles, then maior, and by his brethren the aldermen; and the same was made of a little cottage, a large and great house as now it standeth.'* The expenses of erecting the 'Great Hall,' which was the first part that was built, were defrayed by 'large benevolences' from the city companies, conjoined with 'sums of money' paid for committed offences, and with extraordinary fees, fines, amerciaments, &c. ordered to be applied to this purpose during seven years, and afterwards extended for the term of three years longer. King Henry V., in the third year of his reign, about the year 1415, granted the city free passage for four boats by water, and as many carts by land, with servants to each, to bring lime, rag-stone, and free-stone, for the work of Guildhall, as appears by his letters patent.† All the windows of the hall were glazed by the aldermen, who respectively placed their arms in painted glass in the work.‡ In the years 1422, and 1423, John Coventry and John Carpenter, the executors of the celebrated sir Richard Whittington, gave the sums of 15*l.* and 20*l.* 'towards the paving of this great hall' with 'hard stone of Purbecke;' and they also glazed some of the windows. In the following year, 'the foundation of the mayor's court was laid;' and in the next, anno 1425, that 'of the porch on the south side of the mayor's court.' — 'Then was builded the maior's chamber, and the councill chamber, with other roomes above the staires: last of all a stately porch entering the great hall was erected, the front thereof being beautified with images of stone.' The charges for glazing were defrayed by the executors of Whittington. In 1481, sir William Haryot, mayor, gave 40*l.* for making and glazing 'two louvers;' and about 1501, the kitchen and other offices were built, by 'procurement of sir John Shaw, goldsmith, maior; since which time the mayors' feasts have been yearly kept there, which before time were kept

* Stow's Lond. p. 216, edit. 1598.

† Brief account of Guildhall, by J. B. Nichols, 1819, p. 3.

‡ Ibid.



GUTHRIE & CO. L.

1788.

To J. B. Nichols, Esq. L. A. S. L. S. Author of the History of the British Empire, &c.

The Author of the History of the British Empire, &c.

Printed by A. Young, 1788.

in the [Merchant] Taylor's-hall, and the Grocer's-hall.' This 'procurement,' as Stow calls it, was by promoting a subscription, to which the city companies were the chief contributors. In 1505, at which time all the works appear to have been completed, a bequest of 73*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was made by sir Nicholas Aldwyn (mayor in 1499) 'for a hanging of tapestry, to serve for principal days in the Guildhall:'.* In the years 1614 and 1615, a new council-chamber, with a record room over it, was erected at the expense of 1,746*l.* The first court was held in it on the 7th November, 1615, by sir John Jolles, knight, and the aldermen.†

In the great fire of 1666, all the out-offices and combustible parts of this edifice were consumed; yet the solidity of the walls was such as to admit of a substantial repair within the three following years, at a less sum than 3,000*l.* Some further reparations were made at the beginning of the last century, but the most important change was effected in the years 1789 and 1790, when the ancient venerable aspect of the hall was metamorphosed into the present truly Gothic facade.

The old front, of which the accompanying engraving will convey a good idea, was in two principal stories; it was also divided in breadth into a centre and wings. In the first story was an entrance in the centre, the pointed arch of which still exists with little alteration; the spandrils contained enriched quaterfoils enclosing shields. The piers at the sides were elegantly ornamented; upon a plain and low plinth was sustained an enriched elevation commencing with pannels, enclosing shields in quaterfoils; from the superior moulding of each pannel rose an octangular pannelled pedestal crowned with a cornice, and occupying a portion of the concavity of a niche; there were four of these niches, two on each pier; the heads consisted of a pointed arch enclosing five sweeps, and in height ranging with the point of the centre arch. In these niches were statues, which, from the verses given below, appear to have been intended to represent the virtues of 'Discipline or Religion, Fortitude, Justice, and Temperance;' expressed by four elegant and delicate females; the first in the habit of a nun; the second had an upper garment, composed of ring armour, and in the left hand a shield; the third crowned, and in the attitude of administering justice (the scales gone); the fourth deprived of its arms, (and of course no symbols remaining), but the attitude was most expressive of the character it assumed.

* Stow's Lond. p. 217.

† Nichols' Guildhall, 5.

‡ Engravings of these Statues were made by the late J. Carter, F. S. A. for his 'Ancient Sculpture and Painting.' When the statues were taken down, they were requested of the court of common council by Mr. Ald. Boydell, for the purpose of presenting them to Mr.

Banks, the late eminent sculptor, who regarded them as very eminent specimens of ancient art, and was at the pains of restoring their mutilated limbs, &c. After his decease they were sold by auction at a considerable price. Stow, in relation to these statues, and to the general demolition of 'images' that occurred in his time, states (Sur.

An unsightly and perilous-looking balcony, fronted with iron rails and ornamented with shields of the arms of several of the city companies (probably set up in commemoration of the contributions of the companies whose arms were represented, to a repair in the seventeenth century, prior to the great fire), divided the two stories; the second story shewed two niches with polygonal canopies, accompanied with upright arched pannels; in these niches were the statues of 'Law' and 'Learning,' mentioned in the verses quoted in the note; the statue of our Saviour, which occupied a more elevated place in the centre, had been removed long prior to the demolition of the front; most probably it was destroyed with its niche when the central entrance to the balcony was made; the cornice, surmounted with a square pannel, containing the royal arms, and crowned with an elliptical pediment, was an addition of the seventeenth century; the wings were much defaced, some upright pannels and a doorway, with a pointed arch, surmounted by two highly enriched pannels, enclosing shields, remained nearly perfect. The hall itself exhibited two stories; the lowermost containing the original pointed windows, with buttresses between each; and the upper one, another line of windows, with an entablature and parapet of the time of Charles the Second.

The present façade is a facing of stone over the old work. To define the style of architecture, which the late Mr. Dance intended to represent, would be a difficult task. It is not Grecian, and in consequence is generally reputed to be 'Gothic.' Mr. Brayley* describes it 'as a wretched attempt to blend the pointed style with the Grecian, and both with the East Indian manner.' In the plain level front, with its tiers of little arched openings, the architect seems to have had a pigeon-house in his eye, and in the wretched detail of the ornaments to have taken for his authority the Chinese summer-house of some suburban villa. No single architect, since the days of sir C. Wren, has built so much in the city as Dance, and much it is to be regretted that his barbarisms have been allowed to dis-

of Lond. p. 217, edit. 1598), that Elderton, at that time an attorney in
'these verses following' were made the sheriff's court at Guildhall.
about 'some 30 years since' by William

'Though most the images be pulled downe,
And none be thought remaine in towne,
I am sure there be in London yet
Seven images, such, and in such a place,
As few or none I think will hit,
Yet every day they shew their face,
And thousands see them every yeare
But few I thinke can tell me where :
Where *Jesus Christ* aloft doth stand
Law and *Learning* on either hand,
Discipline in the Devil's necke
And hard by her are three direct;
There *Justice*, *Fortitude*, and *Temperance* stande.
Where find ye the like in all this land ?

* Vol. ii. p. 449.

grace a metropolis, where their deformity is rendered the more apparent by their association with some of the finest pieces of architecture in the universe. Agreeing with Mr. Brayley, that 'such an anomalous mass of absurdities, it is difficult to describe;' we will not attempt to do so, but adopt the description given by this writer.

The entire front consists of three divisions, separated from each other by fluted pilasters, or piers, terminating above the parapet, in pinnacles of three gradations, or stages, crowned with fire bosses, and ornamented with a sort of an escalloped battlement; similar pilasters bound the sides of the front; and all the intermediate spaces are stuck full of small windows, three in a row, with acutely pointed heads, and turns within them of seven sweeps each, but without their proper and corresponding mouldings. The piers of the entrance of the porch have oblong and pointed pannels, with an inverted arch battlement above, which is also continued along the parapet over the arch-way. The parapet of the roof is similarly decorated; and the central division sustains the armorial bearings of the city, supported by large dragons, with the motto, *DOMINE DIRIGE NOS!* inscribed in a compartment below. Between each row of windows is a running ornament of open flowers; and above the flutings of the pilasters, are sculptures of the city mace and sword. The interior of the porch is nearly in its ancient state, and tolerably perfect: it displays a beautiful specimen of ancient groining, the arched ribs have their impost on the capitals of columns attached to the side walls and angles, in number six, three on each side; the arched ribs are crossed and united by others in diagonal directions, at the points of intersection are carved bosses, two with shields; on one the arms of Edward the Confessor, on the other the arms of the Plantagenets.

The Great Hall, though divested of its original roof, and considerably mutilated in parts, retains much of the grandeur of its ancient character. It is built and paved with stone; and is sufficiently capacious to contain from six to seven thousand persons. Its length is 153 feet, its breadth 48, and the height about 55. The north and south sides are each separated into eight divisions by clusters of columns, projecting from the walls; the columns have handsome bases, and their capitals are gilt. Each division, in the upright, generally speaking, consists of a stone seat; a dado with triple compartments of tracery, and occasionally, a small window, or doorway; an entablature, with a large and lofty pointed window, (of two tiers) above, with tracery on each side in unison with the dado; and above that, a second entablature, at which elevation the original work appears to terminate. Several of the large windows have been stopped up; and in a few of the divisions, as that connected with the entrance porch, and the next on either hand, are various compartments of elegant tracery in lieu of the large window. The friezes of both the entablatures display a great number of

small blockings, sculptured with fanciful human heads, grotesque, and other animals, shields of arms, flowers, and other ornaments. Upon the capitals of the clustered columns, are now large shields, blazoned with the arms of the principal city companies, &c. which were first put up subsequently to the repairs made after the great fire; originally the hall was finished with an open-worked timber roof, (similar to Westminster-hall) the springings of the ancient timbers taking their rise from these capitals.* In place of that roof is now an attic story, remarkably plain, erected between the years 1666 and 1670, and consisting of a general entablature, (exhibiting numerous shields of the city arms) double piers, and circular headed windows, eight on each side; the arrangement of the parts correspond with that of the ancient divisions beneath, and the whole is covered in by a flat pannelled ceiling, three pannels in width, and sixteen in breadth. It has been recently ascertained from the opinion of competent judges, that the hall is excellently calculated for music.

The east end of the hall, to the limits of the first division on each side, is appropriated for the holding of the Court of Hustings, taking the polls at elections, &c. and is fitted up for those purposes by an inclosed platform, rising several feet above the pavement, and a pannelled wainscoting separated into compartments by fluted Corinthian pilasters. Over the wainscoting on each side, are seen the elegant canopies of six ancient niches, and a long range of similar canopies also appear above the panning of the central part; the three middlemost canopies project in an octangular direction. One large and magnificent pointed window fills nearly all the upper space; it consists of three principal divisions in the upright, and is again subdivided into a variety of lights, in three tiers; the mullions, tracery, mouldings, and other architectural accompaniments are all in a very fine and masterly style. The higher compartments display an assemblage of painted glass, of modern execution, representing the royal arms and supporters; and the stars and jewels, of the orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick. The grand architrave to this window springs from half-columns (whose bases rest on the canopies below) and between them and the outward-mouldings are two small niches. The west end of the hall exhibits another magnificent window, exactly similar to the one just described, in its general arrangement, yet deviating in a few particulars, in the disposition of the tracery and smaller lights; this also, is ornamented with modern painted glass, representing the city arms, and supporters, &c. Below the sill of the window, at the corners, some small remains of canopies might be seen, previous to the repair in 1817; all the other orna-

* In confirmation of this idea, it may be added, that the late col. Smith, deputy governor of the Tower, was in possession of a curious painting taken from Greenwich, representing London after the fire, in which about a third of

the roof of Guildhall appeared standing, decidedly with a gable roof. Gent. Mag. vol. 89. part 1. p. 42. In Holiar's long view of London, taken *circa* 1647, the roof of Guildhall appears with its two lanterns rising from a gable.

mental parts of the original work have been cut away, and the wall left plain; at that period a range of canopies were added corresponding with those at the opposite end of the hall. In the centre is a dial, and at each angle is an octangular pillar sustaining the giants, which were removed to the present situation upon the destruction of the old music gallery.

In the middle of the north side of the hall is an entrance, having a pointed arch enclosed in a square architrave and sweeping cornice, the mouldings resting upon columns above a flight of stairs, the frontispiece is rather a lame copy of the western entrance to the chapel, and was set up in the room of the older one, which, prior to 1816, was situated further eastward, and was an exact copy of the arch of entrance to the mayor's court still remaining.

On each side the former entrance was an octangular turretted gallery: these galleries assumed the appearance of arbours, through being canopied by the foliage of palm-trees, in iron-work; which trees supported a large balcony, having in front a clock (with three dials) elaborately ornamented, and underneath, a representation of the sun, resplendent with gilding. The frame of the clock was of oak: the cardinal virtues appeared at the angles, and on the top was the figure of hoary Time. On the right and left of the balcony, on brackets, stood the giants, generally known by the appellations of Gog and Magog, now removed to the west end of the hall, where they stand on octagonal pedestals, their heads reaching to the springing of the great arch. The costume of these enormous figures more nearly resembles the warlike habits of the Roman than that of any other nation; yet the anomalies are so many, that conjecture has in vain attempted to assign their age and country. The most probable supposition is, that they were intended to represent 'an ancient Briton,' and 'a Roman;' (Mr. Dox says Corinæus and Gogmagog) and they are thought to have been set up either as types of municipal power, (like the *Weichbilds* of the Germans) or as watchful guardians of the city rights. Both figures have bushy beards, and sashes, and their brows are encircled by laurel wreaths; the presumed Briton has a sword by his side, a bow and quiver at his back, and in his right hand a long pole, to which a ball stuck full of spikes is appendant by a chain: the Roman is armed with a sword and halbert, and his right hand rests on a shield, emblazoned with a spread eagle, *sable*, on a field *or*. Their forms are not well proportioned; the heads being much too large for the bodies and limbs: their height is between fourteen and fifteen feet. They are hollow; and are constructed with wood, carved and painted, and not with pasteboard, as has been frequently, but erroneously stated.

From a rare work, intitled, 'The Gigantic History of the two famous Giants in Guildhall, London,' quoted by Mr. Hone in his 'Ancient Mysteries described,'* it appears that before the present

* P. 265.

figures were erected in Guildhall, similar ones of wicker work and pasteboard, occupied their place: they also had the honour yearly to grace my lord mayor's show, being carried in great triumph in the time of the pageant; and when that eminent annual service was over, remounted their old stations in Guildhall—till by reason of their very great age, old Time, with the help of a number of city rats and mice, had eaten up all their entrails. The dissolution of the two old, weak, and feeble giants, gave birth to the two present substantial and majestic giants; who, by order, and at the city charge, were formed and fashioned. Captain Richard Saunders,* an eminent carver, in King-street, Cheapside, was their father; who, after he had completely finished, clothed, and armed these his two sons, they were immediately advanced to those lofty stations in Guildhall, which they have peaceably enjoyed ever since the year 1708.'

On examining the city accounts in the chamberlain's office, under the head 'Extraordinary works,' for 1707, Mr. Hone discovered among the sums 'paid for repairing of the Guildhall and chappell,' an entry in the following words:—

To Richard Saunders, carver, seventy pounds, by order of the Co'mittee, for repairing Guildhall, dated y^e xth of April, 1710, for work by him done, 70*l*.

It has already been mentioned, that one of the first acts of parliament that was passed after the dreadful conflagration of 1666, was for the erection of a particular court of judicature, to settle whatever differences might arise in respect to any of the destroyed premises: this court was ordered to consist of all 'the justices of the courts of King's-bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, and their successors;' and in consequence, before the many discordant claims of the citizens could be arranged, there were no fewer than twenty-two judges engaged in the proceedings. The general conduct and legal decisions of these distinguished characters gave so much satisfaction, that the city voted that their portraits should be taken and placed in Guildhall, in grateful testimony of their services. It was intended, according to Walpole, that sir Peter Lely be should have executed those pictures, but he refusing to wait on the judges at their chambers, Michael Wright 'got the business, and received 60*l*. for each piece.† The fastidious pride of Lely is to be lamented, for his pictures would unquestionably have been of a far superior description to those which were executed by Wright. All of them were formerly put up in this hall, but at the time Mr. Brayley made his survey, only thirteen retained their places; the others, with the exception of sir Matthew Hale, (which was then in the lord mayor's court) were taken down during the repairs in 1816, and deposited in the kitchen, together with the portraits of all our sovereigns from the time of queen Anne. The judges are uni-

* A captain in the trained bands.

† *Anec. of Painting*, vol. iii. p. 71. edit. 1786.

formly depicted in their official habiliments, and standing: their names are as follow.*

* Sir Orlando Bridgman, knt. and bart. lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, (and keeper of the great seal), ob. 1674; sir Edward Atkyns, knt. a baron of the Exchequer, ob. 1689; sir Thomas Twysden, knt. and bart. a justice of the King's-bench, ob. 1682; * sir Christopher Turnor, knt. a baron of the Exchequer, ob. 1675; sir Thomas Tyrrell, knt. a justice of the Common Pleas; * sir Samuel Brown, knt. ditto, ob. 1668; sir Matthew Hale, knt. lord chief justice of the King's-bench; ob. 1676; sir Wadham Wyndham, knt. a justice of the King's-bench; * sir John Kelynge, knt. lord chief justice of the King's-bench, ob. 1671; sir John Archer, knt. a justice of the Common Pleas, ob. 1681; sir Richard Rainsford, knt. lord chief justice of the King's-bench, ob. 1679; * Sir William Morton, a justice of the King's-bench, ob. 1672; * sir William Wylde, knt. and bart. a justice of the King's-bench, ob. 1679; * sir John Vaughan, knt. lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, ob. 1674; sir Timothy Littleton, knt. a baron of the Exchequer, ob. 1679; sir Hugh Wyndham, knt. a justice of the Common Pleas, ob. 1684; * sir Edward Turner, knt. lord chief baron of the Exchequer, ob. 1675; * sir Edward Thurland, knt. a baron of the Exchequer, ob. 1682; * sir Robert Atkyns, K. B. lord chief baron of the Exchequer, (and lord chancellor) ob. 1709; * sir William Ellis, knt. a justice of the Common Pleas, ob. 1680; * sir Francis North, (baron of Guildford), lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, ob. 1685; * sir Heneage Finch, (earl of Nottingham, and lord chancellor) ob. 1682.†

The other portraits then in the great hall, were those of William the Third and Queen Mary; the latter was painted by Vander Vaart. The portraits of William and Mary, together with those of king Geo. III. and queen Charlotte, were removed, A. D. 1816, to the saloon in the mansion house. At various times monuments of marble have been erected in the Guildhall, at the expense of the city, in commemoration of WILLIAM BECKFORD, esq. lord mayor in 1763 and 1770; WILLIAM PITT, earl of Chatham; the immortal ADMIRAL LORD NELSON, and the celebrated WILLIAM PITT. Speaking of the grand series of judicial portraits, which then adorned the great hall, Mr. Pennant adds, 'These were proofs of a sense of real merit, but in how many places do we meet instances of a temporary idolatry, the phrenzy of the day! statues and portraits appear to the astonishment of posterity purged from the prejudices of the times.

'The things themselves are neither scarce nor rare,
The wonder's how the devil they got there.'

The monument to Mr. Beckford is here referred to. It occupied, at that time, a conspicuous situation at the lower end of the hall; at

* 'Those to which the asterisk is prefixed, are what are yet in the great hall.'
Brayley, ii. page 454, note.

† Several of these portraits are now placed in the courts of king's bench and common pleas, vide *ante*, p. 107.

the last repair its place was supplied by a dial, and it was removed to the vacancy occasioned by the walling up the old entrance in the north wall. It was thus noticed by Mr. Pennant,* ‘at the bottom of the room is a marble group of good workmanship, (with London and Commerce whimpering like two marred children) executed soon after the year 1770, by Mr. Moore. The principal figure was also a giant in his days, the raw head and bloody bones to the good folks at St. James’, which, while remonstrances were in fashion, annually haunted the court in terrific forms. The eloquence dashed in the face of majesty, alas! proved in vain. The spectre was there condemned to silence, but his patriotism may be read by his admiring fellow citizens, as long as the melancholy marble can retain the tale of the affrighted times.’ So fleeting, however, is popularity, that this monument, almost forgotten, has assumed a humbler place, and the picture of lord Camden no longer holds its original distinguished station. Mr. Beckford particularly distinguished himself in opposing the arbitrary measures of government in the contest maintained by Wilkes concerning the right of election for the county of Middlesex;† and having been ordered to attend his majesty with the famous City Remonstrance voted in May, 1770, he ventured to express his sentiments in the following terms, after receiving an unpropitious answer from the throne:—

‘Most gracious Sovereign.

‘Will your Majesty be pleased so far to condescend, as to permit the Mayor of your loyal City of London to declare, in your royal presence, on behalf of his Fellow-citizens, how much the bare apprehension of your Majesty’s displeasure would at all times affect their minds! The declaration of that displeasure has already filled them with inexpressible anxiety, and with the deepest affliction. Permit me, Sire, to assure your Majesty that your Majesty has not, in all your dominions, any Subjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your Majesty’s person and family, or more ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in the maintenance of the true Honour and Dignity of your Crown. We do therefore, with the greatest humility and submission, most earnestly supplicate your Majesty, that you will not dismiss us from your presence without expressing a more favourable opinion of your faithful Citizens, and without some comfort, without some prospect at least of redress.

‘Permit me, Sire, farther to observe, that whoever has already dared, or shall hereafter endeavour, by false insinuations and suggestions, to alienate your Majesty’s affections from your loyal subjects in general, and from the City of London in particular, and to withdraw your confidence and regard for your People, is an enemy to your Majesty’s Person and Family, a Violator of the Public Peace, and a Betrayer of our Happy Constitution, as it was established at the Glorious Revolution.‡

Mr. Beckford was unwell at the period when he went up with the Remonstrance, and it is thought that the irritation of the times accelerated his decease, which occurred within a month afterwards. On July the sixth, following, the court of common council passed an

* London, 558.

† See Vol. ii. p. 71.

‡ In Nichols’ Guildhall, page 25, it is said that this speech is supposed to

have been written by Horne Tooke, sometime after the speech alluded to was delivered!

unanimous vote that a statue should be raised to his memory, inscribed with the words of his memorable speech to the sovereign. The position of the figure is said to be that in which he addressed the king; his right hand is elevated and spread; the left arm is nearly pendant; the head reclines towards the right shoulder; he is habited in his mayoralty robes, close coat, full dressed wig, &c. At the corners of the pedestal are two female figures, seated, emblematical of London and Commerce, in attitudes of mournfulness.* To the credit, however, of the city, the monuments since raised have commemorated individuals whose fame rested on more solid ground than the fleeting popularity of the moment.

The earl of Chatham's monument is of a noble design and dignified character. It is placed against the north wall, and was executed by the late John Bacon, esq. R. A. who completed it in the year 1782, and received 3000 guineas for his labour, the whole expense of the monument amounting to 3,421*l.* 14*s.* The form is pyramidical: the earl is represented standing erect upon a rock, in the costume of a Roman senator; his left hand rests on the helm of state; his right hand is affectionately placed on the shoulder of Commerce, who is gracefully presented to his protection by a murally-crowned female representing the city of London: in the foreground is Britannia seated on her lion, and near her are the four quarters of the world, represented by infants, who are pouring into her lap the contents of the cornucopia of plenty. On the plinth is a medallion charged with the cap of liberty, and ornamented with laurels, and festoons, over which is the following inscription written by the celebrated Edmund Burke:—

In grateful Acknowledgment to the Supreme Disposer of events, who, intending to advance this nation for such time as to his wisdom seemed good, to an high Pitch of Prosperity and Glory, by an Unanimity at home; by Confidence and Reputation abroad; by Alliance wisely chosen and faithfully observed; by Colonies united and protected; by decisive Victories by sea and land: by Conquests made by Arms and Generosity in every part of the globe; by Commerce, for the first time, united with, and made to flourish by War;—was pleased to raise up as a proper instrument in this memorable work,

WILLIAM PITT.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, mindful of the Benefits which the City of London received, in her ample Share in the general Prosperity, have erected to the memory of this eminent Statesman and powerful Orator, this Monument in her Guildhall, that her Citizens may never meet for the Transaction of their Affairs, without being reminded that the Means by which Providence raises a Nation to Greatness, are the Virtues infused into Great men, and that to withhold from those Virtues, either of the Living or the Dead, the Tribute of Esteem and Veneration, is to deny to themselves the Means of Happiness and Honour.

This distinguished Person, for the Service rendered to King George II., and to King George III. was created

EARL OF CHATHAM.

The British Nation honoured his Memory with a public Funeral, and a public Monument amongst her illustrious men in Westminster Abbey. *J. Bacon, Sculptor, 1782.*

* Brayley, vol. ii. p. 456.

The monument of Nelson was erected in the beginning of 1811, at the expence of 4,442*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; the sculptor was the late Mr. James Smith.* It consists of three principal figures, namely, Neptune, Britannia, and London; but the gallant chieftain himself, whose splendid achievements this cenotaph was intended to commemorate, is represented only in profile relief on a miserable medallion. The substitution of an overwhelming allegory in the place of historic truth, has been so much the practice in monumental sculpture, that it can now be scarcely too frequently reprobated. That a better taste is at length springing up in this country, the works of Flaxman, Westmacott, and Chantrey, will abundantly testify; yet there may be other artists, possessed too, both of talent and judgment, whom, through their not having considered the subject properly, it still becomes necessary to guard from supinely reposing their inventive faculties upon what has been effected, instead of reflecting upon what might be done, and what propriety demands. In the design before us, even the very dolphin of the sea-god, (as well as the British lion, on which Britannia appears seated,) is a far more conspicuous object than the renowned hero to whom the monument is consecrated. Neptune, who occupies the fore-ground, and is partly reclining on his left side and elbow, is a gigantic figure; the right hand is raised, and spread, and the head and countenance are turned with sympathetic attention towards Britannia, who is mournfully contemplating the medallion of Nelson, which she holds in her right hand. Behind are several naval flags and other trophies; and a two-fold marble pyramid, white on a ground of bluish grey, in front of which stands a murally-crowned female in flowing drapery, inscribing on the pyramid the words ‘Nile,’ ‘Copenhagen,’ ‘Trafalgar;’ above which is the great Nelson’s own name, encircled by a wreath. The latter figure, which is a personification of the city, or Genius of London, is wholly turned backward to the spectator, by which injudicious position a favourable opportunity of making an impressive and dignified appeal to the mind’s eye has been entirely lost. The base of the monument is circular, or rather elliptical, and has in front a clever bas-relievo of the battle of Trafalgar: on each side, in a small niche, is the figure of a seaman; and at each end is a trident. The execution of many parts of this elaborate work is undoubtedly good, but the objections specified are sufficient to shew the inequality of the design. The inscription was from the pen of the right hon. R. B. Sheridan, and is as follows:—

TO

HORATIO VISCOUNT AND BARON NELSON,
VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE, AND KNIGHT OF THE MOST HONOURABLE
ORDER OF THE BATH;

A Man amongst the few, who appear at different periods, to have been created to promote the Grandeur and add to the Security of Nations; inciting by their high example their Fellow-mortals, through all succeeding times, to pursue the

* Nichols’ Guildhall, p. 19.

course that leads to the exaltation of our imperfect nature. Providence, that implanted in Nelson's breast an ardent passion for renown, as bounteously endowed him with the transcendent talents necessary to the great purposes he was destined to accomplish. At an early period of life he entered into the Naval service of his Country; and early were the instances which marked the fearless nature and enterprize of his character; uniting to the loftiest spirit, and the justest title to self-confidence, a strict and humble obedience to the sovereign rule of discipline and subordination. Rising by due gradation to command, he infused into the bosoms of those he led the valorous ardour and enthusiastic zeal for the service of his King and Country, which animated his own; and while he acquired the love of all, by the sweetness and moderation of his temper, he inspired an universal confidence in the never-failing resources of his capacious mind. It will be for History to relate the many great exploits, through which, solicitous of peril, and regardless of wounds, he became the glory of his profession! But it belongs to this brief record of his illustrious career to say, that he commanded and conquered at the Battles of the Nile and Copenhagen; Victories never before equalled; yet afterwards surpassed by his own last atchievement, the Battle of Trafalgar! fought on the 21st of October, 1805. On that day, before the conclusion of the action, he fell mortally wounded. But the sources of life and sense failed not, until it was known to him that the destruction of the enemy being completed, the Glory of his Country, and his own, had attained their summit; then laying his hand on his brave heart, with a look of exalted resignation to the will of the Supreme Disposer of the Fate of Man and Nations, he expired.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of London, have caused this Monument to be erected, not in the presumptuous hope of sustaining the departed Hero's memory; but to manifest their estimation of the Man, and their admiration of his deeds. This testimony of their Gratitude, they trust, will remain as long as their own renowned City shall exist. The period to Nelson's Fame can only be the end of Time.*

In 1813, another monument was raised to the memory of the right hon. William Pitt; it occupies the division of the wall exactly opposite to the monument of his illustrious father. The sculptor was Mr. Bubb, and the sum of 4,078*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* was paid by the city for the whole group. It differs from the monument of Nelson, in containing a representation of the man to whose memory it was erected, but it is ill calculated to hold a rank with the splendid composition opposite to it.

The massy substance on which the figures in the composition are placed, is intended to represent the island of Great Britain, and the surrounding waves. On an elevation, in the centre of the island, Mr. Pitt appears in his robes, as chancellor of the exchequer, in the attitude of a public orator. Below him, on an intermediate foreground, two statues characterize his abilities; while, with the national energy, which is embodied, and riding on a symbol of the ocean in the lower centre, they assist to describe allusively the effects of his administration. Apollo stands on his right, personating eloquence and learning. Mercury is introduced on his left, as the representative of commerce, and the patron of policy. To describe the unprecedented splendour of success which crowned the British navy while Mr. Pitt was minister, the lower part of the monument is occupied by a statue of Britannia, seated triumphantly on

* Brayley, vol. ii. p. 460.

a sea-horse ; in her left hand is the usual emblem of naval power ; and her right grasps a thunderbolt, which she is prepared to hurl at the enemies of her country.

The inscription, written by the right hon. George Canning, is as follows :—

‘ WILLIAM PITT,

Son of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, inheriting the genius, and formed by the precepts of his Father, devoted himself from his early years to the service of the State. Called to the chief conduct of the Administration, after the close of a disastrous war, he repaired the exhausted Revenues, he revived and invigorated the Commerce and Prosperity of the Country ; and he had re-established the Publick Credit on deep and sure foundations : when a new War was kindled in Europe, more formidable than any preceding War from the peculiar character of its dangers. To resist the arms of France, which were directed against the Independence of every Government and People, to animate other Nations by the example of Great Britain, to check the contagion of opinions which tended to dissolve the frame of Civil Society, to array the loyal, the sober-minded, and the good, in defence of the venerable Constitution of the British Monarchy ; were the duties which, at that awful crisis, devolved upon the British Minister, and which he discharged with transcendant zeal and intrepidity and perseverance : he upheld the National Honour abroad ; he maintained at home the blessings of Order and of true Liberty ; and, in the midst of difficulties and perils, he united and consolidated the strength, power, and resources of the Empire. For these high purposes, he was gifted by Divine Providence with endowments, rare in their separate excellence ; wonderful in their combination ; judgment ; imagination ; memory ; wit ; force and acuteness of reasoning ; Eloquence, copious and accurate, commanding and persuasive, and suited from its splendour to the dignity of his mind and to the authority of his station ; a lofty spirit ; a mild and ingenuous temper. Warm and stedfast in friendship, towards enemies he was forbearing and forgiving. His industry was not relaxed by confidence in his great abilities. His indulgence to others was not abated by the consciousness of his own superiority. His ambition was pure from all selfish motives : The love of power and the passion for fame were in him subordinate to views of publick utility ; dispensing for near twenty years the favours of the Crown, he lived without ostentation ; and he died poor. A grateful Nation decreed to him those funeral honours which are reserved for eminent and extraordinary men. This Monument is erected by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, to record the reverent and affectionate regret with which the City of London cherishes his memory ; and to hold out to the imitation of Posterity those principles of publick and private virtue, which ensure to Nations a solid greatness, and to individuals an imperishable name.’

Even those who differ in political principles with the illustrious subject of the monument, must unite with his friends in bearing testimony to the distinguished talents and unsullied honesty of the individual. This is the last monument erected in the great hall. We have described them in chronological order. The three first are affixed to the north wall, Nelson’s on the west entrance, and Beckford’s on the east ; farther towards the east is Lord Chatham’s, and on the opposite side of the hall, Mr. Pitt’s.

The mayor’s court is a plain building, in two stories, ranging at right angles with the great hall. In the basement story, which is lighted by low arched windows, is kept the town clerk’s office ; the upper story is lighted by lofty arched windows in the east wall,

which has been despoiled of their mullions and tracery. The interior is approached from a small porch between the west end and the great hall, the entrance being on the west side; the grand entrance to the court is at the south, and through a pointed arch of large dimensions, the piers ornamented with columns sustaining an architrave, composed of numerous mouldings; above the doorway is a low arched window, robbed of its tracery, on each side of which is an upright pannel with a cinquefoil arched head, containing a demi angel holding a shield before him charged with the city arms. The north end has a window similar to the opposite end, but instead of the pannels at the sides of it, are two canopies of a very neat design; the west order has windows, and a modern doorway, and concealed by the wainscot is a very neat doorway, with a pointed arch, bounded by a square architrave, the mouldings resting on columns, and the spandrils filled with tracery. A portion, at the north end, is parted by a screen to form a retiring room for the judge; the screen has a canopy in the centre, and is painted with niches and imitations of statues, representing the same subjects as formerly existed on the principal front, viz. Fortitude, Religion, Temperance, and Justice. The roof of this court is modern. In this court was formerly a portrait of judge Hale, by Wright: and another of the late earl Camden, by sir Joshua Reynolds;* the latter was voted by the city in testimony of admiration at his lordship's conduct in discharging Mr. Wilkes on a writ of Habeas Corpus, after he had been arrested and committed to the Tower by government, under an illegal general warrant, in 1763. His lordship is depicted in his full robes, as lord chief justice of the common pleas, standing near a table covered with books and papers on a rich carpet, which descends to the ground in graceful folds. This picture has been engraved by Basire; on the frame is the following inscription:—

Hanc Iconem CAROLI PRATT, Esq. Summi Judicis C. B. In Honorem Tanti Viri Anglicæ Libertatis Lege Asserteris Fidi S. P. Q. L. In Curio Municipali Proni Jusserunt Nono Kal. Mar. A. D. MDCCLXIV. Gulielmo Bridgen, Arm. Præ. Urb.

The common council chamber is a compact and well-proportioned room, appropriately fitted up for the assembly of the court, which consists of the lord mayor, twenty-six aldermen, and 236 deputies from the city wards. The middle part is formed into a square, by four arches sustaining a dome, pierced with a sky-light, and assuming the appearance of an scalloped shell. The angles of the corners beneath were painted with emblematical representations of 'Providence, Innocence, Wisdom, and Happiness,' by Rigaud: all which were personified by females of different ages, and with proper accompaniments, but the colours having been changed and blackened by damps, were obliterated at the last general repair. The

* Brayley, vol. ii. p. 460. These have since been removed to other parts of the building.

lord mayor's chair, which is on a raised platform at the upper end of the chamber, is seated with red velvet, and the arms and backs are gilt. An inclosure at the lower end separates the seats of the common council men from a narrow space connected with the entrance, into which strangers are admitted to hear the proceedings of the court. The seats of the aldermen are upon the platform.

At the west end of the chamber is a marble statue, erected by the corporation to commemorate the long reign and virtues of our late excellent monarch ; it is placed on a pedestal within a large semi-circular niche of veined marble ; the statue is the size of life, and is attired in regal robes, and appears in the attitude of speaking. On the pedestal is the following inscription, written by Mr. Alderman Birch, which is so injudiciously placed as to be hid by the lord mayor's chair.

GEORGE THE THIRD

Born and bred a Briton, endeared to a brave, free, and loyal people, by his public virtues, by his pre-eminent example, of private worth in all relations of domestic life, by his uniform course of unaffected piety, and entire submission to the will of Heaven. The Wisdom and Firmness of his Character and Councils enabled him so to apply the resources of his empire, so to direct the native energies of his subjects, that he maintained the dignity of his crown, preserved inviolate the constitution in Church and State, and secured the commerce and prosperity of his dominions, during a long period of unexampled difficulty : in which the deadly contagion of French principles, and the domineering aggressions of French power, had nearly dissolved the frame and destroyed the independence of every other Government and Nation in Europe. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, have erected this Statue in testimony of their undeviating loyalty and grateful attachment to the best of Kings, in the fifty-fifth year of his reign, A. D. 1815, Birch, Mayor.

This statue was opened on the 3d June, 1815 ; the sums voted by the city for its execution, amounted to 3,089*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* the sculptor was F. Chantrey, esq.

The walls of this apartment are painted of a dark red colour, and are hung with a very splendid collection of paintings, the greater part of which was given to the city by the late Mr. Alderman John Boydell, who filled the civic chair in the year 1791.

The principal picture, and the first that attracts attention, is one that was voted by the corporation, and represents ' The destruction of the floating batteries before Gibraltar,' on September the thirteenth, 1782. This was designed to commemorate the gallant defence of that fortress made by general Elliott, afterwards lord Heathfield ; and was executed by John Singleton Copley, esq. R. A. the father of the present lord chancellor, who was paid 1,543*l.* 6*s.* for his performance ; besides having the privilege of exhibiting it for a time to the public, and which was done in a temporary building raised for the purpose in the Green Park. This vast picture, which measures twenty-five feet in width, and about twenty in height, exhibits the victory achieved by the garrison, and in the moment of their triumph, a display of humanity that highly exalts the British

character: 'it is composed of three large groups; that on the right contains the portraits of the principal British and Hanoverian officers, of the size of life, who are assembled on the ramparts (the action being over,) to view the dreadful scene which ensued from the battering ships being set on fire. Lord Heathfield, on horseback, in conversation with generals Boyd, De la Motte, and Green, pointing to sir Roger Curtis, and a detachment of British seamen, who, at the hazard of their own lives, are rescuing their vanquished enemies from destruction. Several of the seamen are seen at the stern of one of the battering ships, striking the Spanish ensign; whilst others generously relieve a number of the unfortunate Spaniards from a sinking wreck: these form a second group on the left. The third group occupies the centre, where a number of the enemy are represented in extreme distress, endeavouring to escape from a floating-battery that is enveloped in flames. At a distance is a view of the camp of the allied army of France and Spain, and the head-quarters of the duke de Crillon.' All the principal figures are as large as life; their countenances are expressive of eager attention, and are very excellently finished. The judgment of the artist is rendered eminently conspicuous, both in the arrangement of the groups, and in the varied expressions of courage, terror, and humanity, that characterize the different figures. A very large and forcible engraving of this picture, two feet nine inches in length, and two feet three in width, was executed by the late Mr. William Sharp, whose talents in the historic line deservedly exalted him to the chief place among the professors of the graphic art in this country. Besides the above, there are four other paintings, but much smaller, connected with the siege of Gibraltar, in this apartment: they were executed by Paton, and represent, 1st. 'the English lines within the town, with the houses burning and in ruins;' 2nd. 'View from the sea, with the blowing up of the gun-boats;' 3rd. another 'view of the destruction of the Spanish vessels;' and 4th. 'the British fleet under lord Howe bearing down to the relief of the fortress:' the three former have been engraved by Fittler; the latter by Lerpiniere.

The last-mentioned pictures formed part of the gift made by Mr. Boydell: the remaining part includes the following paintings, all which are in this chamber: the original price of the entire collection amounted to about 3,000*l*.

'The murder of David Rizzio by the lords Darnley and Ruthven, in the presence of Mary, queen of Scots, May the 9th, 1566;' Opie: engraved by Taylor.

'The death of Wat Tyler, in Smithfield, June the 16th, 1381;' Northcote: engraved by Anker Smith.

'The engagement between the English and French fleets commanded by the admirals Rodney and Count de Grasse, in the West Indies, April the 12th, 1780;' after Paton, by Dodd: two views: one of which has been engraved by Fittler, the other by Lerpiniere.

'Apollo washing his locks in the Castalian fountain;' *Gavett Hamilton*: engraved by *Facius*.

'Minerva,' a companion to the above; *Westall*, ditto.

'The ceremony of administering the official oaths on the swearing in of Mr. Abraham Newnham as lord mayor, on Nov. the 8th, 1782, at Guildhall;' *W. Miller*; this picture contains upwards of 120 portraits of aldermen, city officers, common council-men, &c. An engraving, 2 feet 7½ inches, by 2 feet, has been made from it by *Benjamin Smith*.

'View of the shew or procession, on lord mayor's day, by water;' the vessels, &c. by *Paton*; the figures by *Wheatley*.

Portraits, half and three-quarter lengths; 'marquis Cornwallis,' *Copley*; engraved by *B. Smith*: 'lord Heathfield,' after sir *Joshua Reynolds*;* engraved by *Earlom*; 'lord Viscount Duncan,' *Hopner*, engraved by *Ward*: 'lord Howe,' a copy, by *Kirtland*: 'lord viscount Nelson,' sir *William Beechey*: 'lord Rodney,' after *Monnyer*. 'lord Hood,' *Abbott*; 'lord St. Vincent,' by sir *W. Beechey*; 'Richard Clarke, esq.' chamberlain, by sir *T. Lawrence*, by vote of common council, Dec. 8, 1825; 'Daniel Pindar, esq. senior member of the court of common council,' by *Opie*; he died 1819; 'Queen Caroline,' by *Lonsdale*; 'the Princess Charlotte,' by the same.

In this apartment are three busts: lord Nelson, by the hon. *Mrs. Damer*, presented by herself in 1808; duke of Wellington, by *Turnerelli*, and *Granville Sharpe*, by *Chantrey*.

The grateful sense entertained of Mr. *Boydell's* gift by the corporation, was testified by the following resolution, which is engraven on a brass-plate over the fire-place.

At a Court of Common Council, Feb. 27, 1800, on the motion of Mr. *Deputy Goodbehere*, it was resolved, That the Members of this Corporation, grateful for the delight afforded them as often as they assemble in this Court, by the splendid COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS presented by MR. ALDERMAN BOYDELL, entertaining an affectionate sense of the honour done them by that celebrated patron of arts, and proud of the relation in which they stand to him as Fellow-citizens, do, in testimony of those feelings, request him to sit for his Portrait, to an artist of his own choice; conscious, however, that hereby they are only requesting him to confer a new gratification on themselves and their successors, and unwilling that, amidst such and so many remembrances of sublime characters and illustrious actions, his portrait should be wanting, who, discerning in the discovery, and munificent in the encouragement, of merit in others, combined in his own character private integrity with public spirit, and solid honesty with a highly cultivated taste.

The portrait of the worthy alderman, which was executed in consequence of this resolution, is a whole length by sir *W. Beechey*, and represents him in his robes as lord mayor, standing at a table with the mace, sword, &c. It is a good picture, and cost 200 guineas.

* The original picture by sir *Joshua*, which has been copied on enamel by Mr. *Bone*, was first presented to the city, and put up in this chamber; but

it sustained so much deterioration through the damps, that it was thought expedient to have it removed and copied.

Over the chimney was a beautiful alto relievo by the late John Banks, R. A. representing 'Shakespeare between poetry and painting:' this was the finished model for the sculpture in front of the Shakespeare gallery, Pall-mall, and was also presented to the city by Mr. Alderman Boydell. An engraving has been made from it by Leney; it was removed with the fire-place in 1815, when a machine for warming the court was set up.

The court of aldermen is a well-proportioned and handsome room: the ceiling is disposed into oval and circular compartments, containing paintings of allegorical and fancy subjects, by sir J. Thornhill, with heavy borders richly gilt. Various shields of arms, properly blazoned, are affixed over the cornice; and the mantel piece exhibits a cleverly executed allegorical design of several figures in imitation of bronze. Over the east door is the appropriate motto, *Audi Alteram Partem*, in golden letters.

In the chamberlain's drawing-room, framed and glazed, are between thirty and forty elegantly written, and otherwise embellished, copies of the votes of thanks, &c. from the city, to the most distinguished naval and military heroes in the late and present wars. The writing is principally by J. Tomkins; each record has the armorial bearings of the gallant chieftain whom it commemorates at the top; the city arms at the bottom; and round the borders different emblems, figures, and trophies, in allusion to the action recorded, neatly drawn and coloured. The gift of the freedom of the city was in various instances accompanied by that of a gold box, value 100 guineas, or a sword of 200 guineas value. In the chamberlain's office, apprentices are enrolled, freemen admitted, &c. In this apartment is a portrait of Tomkins the writer, by sir J. Reynolds, and 'The Miseries of Civil War;' a scene from Shakespeare's Henry the sixth, act II. representing a son that had killed his father, and a father that had killed his son, in the battle of Towton, fought on Palm-sunday, 1461; Josiah Boydell; engraved by J. Ogborne.

In the waiting room is a painting of 'the Death of James I. of Scotland,' by Opie, and 'The Male Tiger, and the Lioness and Whelps,' by Northcote, finely painted: the former has been engraved by Murphy; the latter, by Earlom.

Above the entrance to Guildhall is the city library, a neat and commodious apartment. Over the fire-place is some beautiful carving by Gibbons of the Mace, Cap of Maintainance, and Sword. A considerable number of the books in this library are presentation copies. Here also are a complete set of the Journals and Reports of the House of Commons, presented by alderman Wood, in 104 volumes; a matchless set of the London Gazette, the Reports on the Public Records, &c.

The other apartments in this edifice require no particular description; most of them are appropriated as offices, or to the transaction of public business.

Beneath the hall is a curious crypt, the entrance to which is by

a descent of several steps, and a wide doorway in the basement of the east end. This is divided into aisles by clustered columns, having plinths, bases, and capitals; from the latter spring the groins of the vaulting, the chief intersections of which display ornamented bosses; one of them has a shield with the city arms. On the north side were four large pointed-headed windows, now walled up, each of which had three lights. The height of the crypt is about thirteen feet: it is now only used for the storing up of the tables, benches, &c. employed in the arrangements for the civic feast on lord mayor's day, &c."

Since the building of the kitchen by sir John Shaw, in 1501, the inauguration dinners of the lord mayors have constantly been celebrated in Guildhall. The entertainments are always splendid; but particularly so at the customary times when the reigning sovereign and royal family honour the citizens with their presence, or when direct invitations to civic banquets are given on the occurrence of important state events.

The exterior of the hall, with the exception of the south façade, already described, is so closely environed by houses, that no full view of it can be obtained. The side walls and the angles of the east and west ends are supported by enormous buttresses, which correspond in situation with the divisions formed by the clustered columns of the interior. The three principal divisions of the magnificent east and west windows are also formed by appropriate buttresses; but the mouldings and tracery are ingeniously varied. The summit of each angle of the roof is crowned by a lofty octangular turret (having ornamental plinths, buttresses, &c.) surmounted by a cupola of comparatively recent date: from these cupolas, a pediment cornice rises towards the centre of the design at each end, but instead of meeting in a point, the whole terminates in a plain modern pedestal.

Hospital of St. Thomas of Acons.

On the site of the extensive pile of building situated between Ironmonger-lane and Old Jewry, and known as Mercers'-hall, was formerly an hospital dedicated to St. Thomas of Acars, or Acons, for a master and brethren, *Militiæ Hospitalis, S. Thomas Martyris Cantuariensis de Acon*, being a branch of the Templars. It was founded by Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Helles, and Agnes his wife, sister to Thomas Becket, in the reign of Henry II. They gave to the master and brethren the lands with the appurtenances, that some time were Gilbert Becket's, father of the said Thomas, in the which he was born; there to make a church. There was a charnel, and a chapel over it of St. Nicholas and St. Stephen.

William Bouyndon, *magister domus sancti Thomæ Martyris de Acon*, March 1419. Johan. Chadde, *civis et cutelar*, London, by his last will dated June 13, 1482, gave to John Neet, master of the

house of St. Thomas the Martyr of Acons, and the brethren of the said place, and their successors, his tenement in Bershaw-lane, in the parish of St. Mary de Cole church.

This hospital was valued to dispend 277*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* It was surrendered the 30th of Henry VIII. the 21st of October, and was since purchased by the mercers, by means of sir Richard Gresham, and was again set open on the eve of St. Michael 1541, the 33rd of Henry VIII.

The image of Thomas Becket, to which saint this chapel was dedicated, stood over the gate. But in the month of January, the first of queen Elizabeth's reign, somebody threw it down and broke it; and set a writing on the church door, reflecting on them that placed it there. 'It is now called the Mercers-chapel; and there is kept a free grammar-school, as of old time had been accustomed and commanded by parliament; of which hereafter.'

There is an ancient register of the lands belonging to this hospital at Mercers-hall, and another among the Cottonian MSS. in the British musenm.*

Annexed to the acknowledgement of supremacy, 1534, in the Chapter-house, Westminster, is an impression of the common seal of this hospital, representing two male figures, one an archbishop seated; the other, half-length, addressing him—Legend, SIGILL. COMMUNE. CAPITVLI. FRATRV. BEATI. THOME. MARTIRIS. LOND'.

The arms of this hospital were *Azure* a cross pattee per pale *gules* and *argent*.

At the time Stow made his survey, there were several monuments here for the following persons; though many of them were defaced.

James Butler, earl of Ormond, and dame Johan his countess, 8 Henry VI. Stephen Cavendish, draper, mayor, 1362; Thomas Cavendish, and William Cavendish. The former, viz. Thomas Cavendish, bequeathed his body to be laid here in these words (by his will, proved 1524). 'I Thomas Cavendish, of the king's Exchequer, bequeath my body to be buried in the church of Thomas Acars within London, in the north isle of the choir, next my grandfather William Cavendish.'

Thomas Canon (or Gernon) called Pike, one of the sheriffs 1410. William Rule, *Civis et Pannarius*, buried in the church of St. Thomas the Martyr de Acon, Lond. This will bore date March 1390; wherein are these words: *Item, omnia illa terras et tenementa nuper Johannis Lenne in Stratford Lanthern in Parochia de West Ham, quæ perquisivi ex feoffamento Johannis Northbury, Arm. et Johannis de Kent, Arm. volo quod Executoris mei vendant et distribuant, &c. ad Emendationem Viarum a Caresbregge usque ad Domum Johannis Wallere in Stratford.*

John Trusbut, mercer, 1437; Thomas Norland, sheriff, 1483; sir Edmund Shaa, goldsmith, mayor 1482: sir Thomas Hill, knt.

* Tiberius, c. 5.

mayor, 1485; Henry Frowicke; Thomas Ilam, sheriff, 1479; Lancelot Laken, esq.; Ralph Tilney, sheriff, 1488; — Garth, esq.; John Rich; Tho. Butler, earl of Ormond, 1515; sir William Butler, grocer, mayor, 1515; William Browne, mercer, mayor, 1513; sir William Locke, mercer, sheriff, 1548; sir John Allen, mercer, mayor, 1525, deceased, 1544; sir Thomas Leigh, mercer, mayor, 1558; sir Richard Malory, mercer, mayor, 1564; Humphrey Baskerville, mercer, sheriff, 1561; sir George Bond, mayor, 1587, &c.

Add to the former these persons here also buried, whose monuments were defaced long before the fire: Henry Frowicke; John Amerce; Richard Wayte, of Hampshire, 10th July, 1492; William Goldwyn, 1482; Henry Cumber; Richard Laundsey, 1461; Rosse Cryspe, under the same stone, 1514; William Jenkes, and Christian his wife, 1475; John Perys, and Margaret his wife; William Goodwyn, Nic. Arguz, 1494; John Taune; Richard Martys and Agnes; Thomas Morrys, and Joan his wife.

To these, Mr. Maitland adds, the following from a MS. in the college of arms.

Margaret, wife of John Bracebridge, merchant of the staple, 1446; and he the same year died at Calais.

Radulphus Tilney, grocer of London, and alderman, obiit 1503. His bearing, Baron and Femme 1. A chevron between 3. — Heads erased 2, Semy de crosses botonee, a lion passant gardant.

Thomas Hubbard, late of Gray's-inn, gent. obiit 1515, and Elizabeth his wife, had issue three sons and three daughters.

John Lock, of London, mercer, and Mary his wife, obiit 1519.

William Lock, knt. and alderman of London, obiit 1550, had wives, Alice, Catharine, Eleanor, and Elizabeth.

John Hare, citizen and mercer of London, and Dorothy his wife, had eleven sons and three daughters, and died 1564.

This John Hare was a wealthy mercer, living in Cheapside, in the parish of St. Mary le Bow, son of John Hare of Homersfield, in the county of Suffolk, esq.; and brother to sir Nicholas Hare, knt. master of the rolls. He had sons, Nicholas, his heir, Thomas, John, Hugh, Ralph, Richard, Edmund, &c. and daughters, Isabel, married to Cholmley; Margaret, married to Audley, mercer, &c. by his industry in his calling, he left manors, lands, and tenements among his children, and made his will, August 26, 1564.

Thomas Leigh, knt. obiit 1571.

Walter Garraway, draper, obiit 1571.

Thomas Low of London, merchant, obiit 1574, and Elizabeth his wife, had issue Margaret, Thomas, and Elizabeth. Which Margaret, living after her father, was wife of Rowland Leigh, son and heir of Thomas Leigh, knt. and alderman of London.

William Allen, knt. and alderman of London, died 1574. His coat on his stone, parted per a fess, *sable* and *or*, a pallet engrailed, counterchanged, and three talbots passant of the second.

John Allen, knt. and mercer of London. He had his coat upon his monument ; in three roundlets as many talbots passant. On a chief a lion passant gardant between two anchors.

Charles Hoskins, citizen of London, and Anne his wife, had issue two sons and two daughters, obiit 1597.

Richard Baron, armig. and mercer of London, obiit 1591, had issue of his first wife, Alice Harpsfield, one son and one daughter ; and of Margaret Morton, his second wife, seven sons and two daughters. His coat was borne impaled with his two wives ; 1. two lions passant gardant. 2. Harpsfield, three harps. 3. Morton, one escallop, between three wolves heads erased.

Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Hoppie, gent. first wife to Nathaniel Derdes, grocer of London, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters. She died 1610.

A daughter of Peter Naplesden, second wife of the said Nathaniel, by whom he had issue two sons, and she died 1614.

Roger How, citizen and grocer of London, obiit 1606. His wife was Jane, daughter of William Syms of Charde in Somersetshire, armig. by whom he had issue, Elizabeth and Mary. Stephen Soame, knt. alderman of London, obiit 1619. He bore in divers quarters, 1. *gules*, a chevron between three mullets, *or*. 2. *barry, arg.* and *az.* in a canton, *or*. a tun, *gules*. 3. *gules*, six annulets, *or*. 4. *arg.* (3 cinquefoils) between two chevronets *sable*, three moorcocks *proper*. 5. *gules*, a chevron engrailed, *arg.* 6. *gules*, a fess nebule *ermine*. 7. *arg.* a fess, between three chevrons *gules*. His wife bore *arg.* three cinquefoils, *az.* a chief.

Robert Soame, D. D. brother to Stephen, died *sine prole*.

Before this hospital, towards the street, was built a handsome and beautiful chapel arched over with stone, and thereupon the mercer's hall, a most curious piece of work. Sir John Allen, mercer, being a founder, was there buried ; but afterwards his tomb was removed into the body of the hospital church and the chapel was made into shops, and let out for rents by his successors the mercers.

On Tuesday, the 27th of April, anno 10 Henry VIII., it was granted unto the master and his brethren of the hospital of St. Thomas of Acons, in West-cheap, where St. Thomas the martyr was born, (because they wanted room in the hospital) that for their more ease they might make a gallery in convenient height and breadth, from their said house across the street in the Old Jewry, into a certain garden and buildings, which the master and brethren had then lately purchased ; so as the said gallery should be of such height, as should not annoy man, horse, nor cart ; and to make a window on either side of the said gallery, and therein, yearly, in the winter, to have a sufficient light, for the comfort of them that passed by.

In the year 1536, on St. Peter's night, king Henry VIII. and queen Jane his wife, stood in the mercer's hall, then new built, and

beheld 'the 'marching' watch of the city, most bravely set out;' sir John Allen, mercer, one of the king's council, being mayor.

The mercer's hall and chapel were demolished by the great fire, but new and magnificently built by the company.

The front of Mercer's hall, in Cheapside, which, from the contiguity of dwelling-houses, &c. is almost the only part of the exterior that can be seen, is very narrow; and it presents a somewhat whimsical arrangement of architectural parts and sculptured adornments, in which propriety of design has given place to fanciful substitutions. The doorway exhibits an ornamented arch, with cherubim above, in the act of mantling the virgin's head, which is the cognizance of the company, and is displayed upon the key-stone of the arch. Above is a cornice with brackets, sustaining a small balcony, from the floor of which, on each side, rises an Ionic pilaster, supporting an entablature and open pediment of the same order: between the pilasters and the central window, are the figures of Faith and Hope, in niches; and from a third niche over the entablature, protrudes the statue of Charity, sitting, with her three children. Two wheel-like windows, each encircled by a wreath, are seen above, under the terminating cornice; and on the top of the building are three pedestals, that once supported as many statues. This part of the edifice will probably be soon rebuilt, as it has been condemned by the surveyors, and is in a state of complete decay.

The entrance in Cheapside leads into a covered cloister, partly surrounding a small court, the superstructure is sustained upon Doric columns, the exterior range of columns sustaining their entablature and a cantiliver cornice of extraordinary projection; the frieze has chaplets of roses in the metopes. This cloister is used as a burying place, and contains several monuments. The most ancient is an altar-tomb, contained in a recess in the north wall, covered with an elliptical arch; on the front of the pedestal is inscribed:

Richard Fishborne, Mercer: a worthy benefactor, died 8th April, 1625.

and on the ledger lies extended the recumbent figure of the deceased in full costume, in his livery gown, holding his gloves in his hands; the effigy alone is ancient: much it is to be regretted that the original colours have been tastelessly effaced, and the effigy painted white. In its original state it would have presented the finest specimen of the civic costume of the age in the metropolis. The chapel is situated at the eastern extremity of the cloister; it is approached by three doorways, the two latter ones have elliptical pediments. On a pannel over the lintel of the centre, is inscribed 'DOMUS DEI.' The interior is nearly square, the walls are lofty, and in each, except the one which abuts on the cloister, are three lofty semicircular arches; the central, which is the widest, is a window; the lateral ones are recesses containing two series of windows, the lower square the upper circular; the eastern windows have been

walled up. The ceiling is horizontal, slightly coved at the sides, the latter part arched above the windows, the imposts enriched with cherubim, the residue is pannelled into compartments, square and oblong, the soffits of the former occupied by circular wreaths. In the centre rises an octangular lantern light. The dados under the windows are wainscotted to the height of the sills, the wainscot pannelled and enriched with coupled pilasters of the Corinthian order, sustaining their entablature and surmounted with elliptical pediments. The portion above the altar is more enriched; the entablature sustains an attic surmounted by an elliptical pediment, in the tympanum of which is painted on a square pannel a choir of angels. The decalogue, creed, and paternoster, occupy the pannels, over which are the royal arms, between those of the city and the company, all richly carved in oak, and accompanied with a variety of oak carving in palm branches and foliage.

At the west end is a gallery; the pulpit and desks are grouped in the front of the altar rails; they are not remarkable for carving. The area of the chapel is fitted up like a church, and entirely pewed; even the stand for the lord mayor's sword is not forgotten; the pavement is marble in black and white squares. It has neither organ nor font.

The entrance to the hall most used is in Ironmonger's lane, where is a small court, with convenient offices, a fire proof room for the archives, &c. Adjoining to this is a more extensive court and piazza, with pillars of the Doric order, with their proper entablature, at the eastern extremity of which is the chapel above described. A high flight of stairs leads from the piazza to the hall, which is a handsome apartment, having a screen and music gallery at the west end; the whole of this apartment is wainscotted round, and ornamented with Ionic pilasters, and a profusion of elaborate carving of fruit, foliage, &c. Above the 'master's [seat, at the east end, is a full length portrait of Edward Forster, esq. governor of the Exchange Assurance, and, on each side, are portraits (full lengths) of Benjamin Morland, esq. F. R. S. master of St. Paul's school, in the reign of George I., and Dr. Roberts, late master of the same school; lower down are two small paintings on pannel of sir Thomas Gresham, and sir R. Whittington, with his cat. In this hall are also portraits of Thomas Papilion, esq. Rowland Wynne, esq. an interesting head of dean Collet, founder of St. Paul's school, on pannel, and a man in a rich Turkish dress. From the ceiling depend three magnificent cut glass chandeliers. The court room which adjoins the hall, is a plain apartment, wainscotted round in a similar style to the hall, with Ionic pilasters, &c. The ceiling is perforated with an oval light. In this apartment is a half length portrait of sir Thomas Gresham, on pannel; this has been a good picture, but is much damaged through injudicious cleaning. From this apartment a door leads into a spacious gallery in the chapel, which was for-

merly used by the company, previous to commencing business. This gallery is now used for lumber and rubbish !

In the hall, not only the ordinary business of the company is transacted, but the meetings also of the Gresham committee are regularly held. This committee, to whom the important trusts attendant on the magnificent bounties of sir Thomas Gresham are delegated, consists of four aldermen, (of whom the lord mayor for the time being is constantly one) and eight other members of the corporation of London, with whom, for this purpose, are associated a select number of the court of assistants of the mercer's company.

In the ladies chamber, which is a small apartment over the entrance from Cheapside, is a beautiful chimney-piece, decorated with some exquisite carvings in wood, by Gibbons.

The whole of this edifice, though repaired in 1814, possesses but a mean appearance, considering that it belongs to the first company in the city. It is certainly unworthy so distinguished a body of merchants, as at present compose the court and livery of this ancient and affluent fraternity.

Grocers Hall.

The site of the present hall is situated on the north side of the Poultry, within an enclosed court, the entrance to which is a long narrow passage, now called Grocers-alley, which was anciently called 'Conyhope-lane,' from the sign of three conies, [rabbits], hanging over a poulterer's stall at the lane end; or more properly, as the historian has spelt it in the same page, 'Conningshop-lane,' *i. e.* Coney-shop-lane. At the upper end of this lane, or rather between it and the Poultry compter, was the chapel of Corpus Christi, and St. Mary, which was founded, says Stow, by a citizen named 'Jonyrunnes,' in the reign of Edward the Third, and to which belonged a guild or fraternity, that 'might expend 20*l.* by the year'. This foundation was suppressed by Henry the Eighth, and afterwards purchased by — Hobson, a haberdasher, who 'turned the chapel into a fair warehouse, with shops towards the street, and lodgings over them. Not a vestige of this building remains.'

The site of the present hall with the 'building thereupon,' was originally purchased by the company, in the year 1411, for the sum of 320 marks, of the baron, Robert Fitz-Walter, hereditary castellan-baronneret, or standard-bearer, to the city of London. Here they immediately laid the foundation of a stately hall, which being mostly destroyed by the fire of London, was rebuilt 'with a Gothic front and bow window:' the charge for the great parlour and court-room being defrayed by sir John Cutler, who was four times master of the company. In that edifice were kept the accounts, and the business transacted of the Bank of England, from the time of its incorporation till its removal into Threadneedle-street, in June 1734. The present hall was built upon the ancient site between the years 1798 and 1802, from designs, by Mr. Le-

verton, architect; and though not a splendid fabric, is well adapted to its inclosed situation. It is chiefly constructed of brick, but the basement story is faced with stone, and the entrance porch is ornamented with rustic work. From the base rise ten pair of stone pilasters, of the Tuscan order, (betwen which range the principal windows), supporting an architrave and cornice of the same material.

At the present time (May 1828) this hall is undergoing a thorough repair under the direction of J. Gwilt, esq. F. S. A. The company possess portraits of the following personages: sir Thomas Chichely, sir Robert Ladbroke, lord mayor, 1748, and the right hon. William Pitt. Mr. Brayley also noticed the following paintings in the possession of the company; sir John Cutler, bart. sir John Moore, lord mayor 1682, and sir John Fleet, lord mayor 1693.

On the site of Grocers-hall, stood the Poultry compter, a heavy brick edifice, which was pulled down previous to the erection of the new prison in Whitecross-street.

On the south side of Cheapside is a handsome house, at present occupied by Mr. Tegg, an eminent bookseller. It was erected from a design by sir Christopher Wren in 1668-9.

The front is decorated with a profusion of ornament; it consists of three stories above the ground floor, besides an attic, which retires behind the line of the front. The 'shop front, added by the present possessor, assimilates in its decorations with the older portion of the building: the upper stories have a slightly marked centre, with a balcony of stone above the first floor window; all the windows are inclosed within richly ornamented architraves, and the stories are decorated by cornices sustained on antæ. The upright of the principal elevation is finished with a bold frieze of acanthus leaves, surmounted by a cornice, which over the centre division is broken by a segmental pediment. The attic is in a plainer style.

The materials are brick with stone dressings; the plane surfaces have been covered with composition which, from its age, presented a dilapidated appearance before the house was taken by the present proprietor in 1823, who restored the whole (under the direction of G. Smith, esq.), in a highly satisfactory manner.

Honey-lane market, which is partly in the ward of Cheap, and partly in that of Cripplegate, is the smallest market in the city, being only one hundred and ninety-three feet from east to west, and ninety-seven feet from north to south. In the centre is a large square market-house, standing on pillars, with rooms over it, and a bell tower in the middle. Here are also a number of standing stalls for butchers, fruiterers, &c. and the passages into the market are inhabited by poulterers, and other dealers in provisions.

This market occupies the site of two churches, burnt down in 1666; viz. that of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, which belonged to Cripplegate-ward, and that of Allhallows, Honey-lane, in this ward, which stood where the east end of the market now is. It is

a rectory, the advowson of which belongs to the grocers' company, who, since the union with St. Mary-le-Bow, and St. Pancras, Soper-lane, present in turn with the archbishop of Canterbury.

The church of St. Pancras, Soper-lane, stood on the north side of Pancras-lane, and took its name from its dedication to St. Pancras, a young Phrygian nobleman, who for his strict adherence to the Christian faith, suffered martyrdom at Rome, under the emperor Dioclesian, and from its vicinity to Soper-lane, now Queen-street. It is a rectory, the patronage of which was in the prior and canons of Canterbury, till they granted the advowson to Simon, the archbishop, in the year 1365; since which time, it has remained in the archbishops of that see. Over part of the site of this church formerly stood a cistern to receive water, which came to the great conduit at the east end of Cheapside.

On the same side of Pancras-lane, a little further to the east, stood the parish church of St. Bennet, Sherehog, which is said to derive its name from one Benedict Shorne, a fishmonger, who rebuilt it. It was originally dedicated to St. Osyth, a queen and martyr; but the ambition of this disciple of St. Peter, was superior to his gallantry; he therefore ousted the female saint, and procured the tutelage of the church, by the name of St. Bennet, or Benedict, though his canonization is doubtful. The additional epithet is a corruption of his surname, which was gradually changed to Shrog, Shorehog, and, at length to Sherehog. After the fire in 1666, this parish was united in that of St. Stephen, Wallbrook. It is a rectory, the patronage of which was in the prior and convent of St. Mary, Overy's, in Southwark, till their dissolution, when it came to the crown; in which it still continues.

Against the wall is the following inscription:—

BEFORE THE DREADFULL
FIRE ANNO 1666 STOOD
THE PARISH CHVRCH OF
ST. BENNET SHEREHOG.

Bucklesbury, corruptly called Bucklersbury, received its name from one Buckle, lord of the manor, who resided and kept his court, in a spacious stone building, called the Old Barge, from such a sign being in front of it. The site of his mansion is now occupied by Barge-yard; to which place, according to tradition, boats and barges came from the Thames, up the Wallbrook, when its navigation was open.

Opposite to Barge-yard, on the north side of Bucklersbury, was a royal mansion, denominated Sernes, or Sewete's Tower. In 1344, king Edward III. constituted this his exchange, or market-place, for bullion; and, in 1358, he granted it, with all its appurtenances, to the dean and canons of the collegiate church of Stephen, Westminster.

At the west end of the Poultry, where Bucklersbury meets Cheap-

side, formerly stood the great conduit, which was first erected for the reception of water, conveyed hither from Paddington, by leaden pipes under ground. It was castellated with stone, and cisterned with lead. It was began in 1285, Henry Walleis being mayor, and rebuilt by Thomas Ilame, one of the sheriffs, in 1479. It was taken down after the great fire, and not rebuilt.

New Queen-street was formerly called Sopar-lane. By the assent of Stephen Abunden, mayor, the pepperers in Sopar's-lane were admitted to sell all such spices and other wares as grocers use now to sell, retaining the old name of pepperers in Sopars-lane; till at length, in the reign of Henry VI. the said Sopars-lane was inhabited by cordwainers and curriers: after that, the pepperers or grocers had seated themselves in the more open street, in Bucklersbury, where they remained for many years.

By a passage in an old book, printed in Henry VIII's reign, it appears, that Sopars-lane was a noted place where pies were made, and set forth to be sold, when spices were so near at hand. 'Thou must, at Eastre, receive the God of Antichrist; and thou must buy it, and pay for it, as men some time bought pies in Soper-lane.*

Tallow-chandlers had their shops also hereabouts; the smell of whose trade, it seems, was so nauseous in the chief street of the city, that they were appointed to remove thence, and remain elsewhere in the city.

At the upper end of Sopar's-lane, in Cheapside, was the common place of standing to see great shews; as, when kings and queens, princes, or foreign ambassadors passed along towards Westminster, or from Westminster through London towards the Tower. Here was a parcel of land called 'The great Field of the Street,' some time in the tenure of the lady Catharine Dormer, widow: this, under that name, together with other things, was sold to sir, Robert Cholmley, knt. in the second of Edward VI.

On the east side of Guildhall-yard is the Irish chamber, a plain but neat edifice of brick. In the office is a painting of the right hon. T. Harley, mayor in 1768, by Hardy; and in the court room are portraits of the following gentlemen, Brass Crosby, esq. mayor, 1771; H. C. Coombe, esq. mayor, 1800, by Opie; J. T. Thorpe, esq. mayor, 1821, by sir W. Beechey; and J. Slade, esq. by Opie: the last portrait painted by that highly gifted man. In the ante-room are portraits of R. Alsop, esq. mayor, 1752; and P. Le Mesurier, mayor 1794.

Numerous notices of shows, and processions, tournaments, &c. that have distinguished Cheap from the earliest period, have appeared in the historical portion of this work. We will conclude the history of this ward with the following extract from Chaucer; it contains a sprightly notice of the place, as well as a delightful sketch of a 'London Prentice:—

* Lamentation against the city of London, printed 1505.

A prentice whilom dwelt in our citee,
 And of a craft of vitailers was he;
 Gaillard he was, as goldfinch in the shawe,
 Broune as a bery, a propre short felawe:
 With lokkes blake, kembed ful fetisly.
 Dancen he coude so wel and jolily,
 That he was cleped Perkin Revelour.
 He was as ful of love and paramour,
 As is the hive ful of honey swete;
 Wel was the wenche with him mighte mete.
 At every bridale would he sing and hoppe;
 He loved bet the taverne than the shoppe.
 For whan ther any riding was in CHEPE,
 Out of the shoppe thider wold he lepe,
 And til that he had all the sight ysein,
 And danced wel, he wold not come agein;
 And gadred him a meinie of his sort,
 To hoppe and sing, and maker swiche disport.*



CHAPTER XII.

History and Topography of Coleman-street Ward.

This ward derives its appellation from the principal street therein, which, probably, was so called from one Coleman, either the builder or a principal owner or inhabitant. It is bounded on the east by Bishopsgate, Broad-street and Cheap wards; on the north by Cripplegate and Bishopsgate wards; on the south by Cheap ward; and, on the west, by Bassishaw ward. It is divided into the precincts of St. Margaret, Lothbury; St. Olave, Jewry; and the four of St. Stephen, Coleman-street. It returns six inhabitants to the court of common council, and is under the government of an alderman. In this ward are three churches, viz. St. Margaret, Lothbury; St. Olave, Old Jewry; St. Stephen, Coleman-street.

St. Margaret, Lothbury.

On the north side of Lothbury is the parochial church of St. Margaret.

This church is so called from being dedicated to St. Margaret, a virgin saint of Antioch, who suffered martyrdom in the reign of the emperor Decius; and it received the additional epithet of Lothbury, from its situation, and to distinguish it from other churches dedicated to the same saint.

This church is a rectory, the foundation of which is of great antiquity, as appears from John de Haslingfield, who was presented to it, by the abbess and convent of Barking, in Essex, on the 16th kal. of August, 1303. The patronage continued in that convent till the general suppression of religious houses, when it fell to the crown, in whom it has continued to the present time.

The original church being greatly decayed by time, a new one

* The Cokes Tale, p. 170, vol. i. Canterbury Tales, by Tyrwhitt, ed. 1775.

was built in the year 1440, at which time Robert Lange, lord mayor, contributed handsomely to the vaulting over the water-course of Wallbrook, running close to the church. This edifice was destroyed by the general conflagration, and the present edifice erected in its stead, and completely finished in the year 1690.

It is situated on the north side of Lothbury. The plan shews an oblong square body, with a south aisle, having a tower at the west end of it. In the south front of the aisle are three large windows, with semicircular arched heads, bounded by architraves and one square window, with a circular one above it towards the east end. The elevation finishes with an attic and ballustrade; above is a clerestory lighted by circular windows; the entrance is in the basement story of the tower; it is lintelled, and has a handsome frontispiece, consisting of two Corinthian columns sustaining an entablature and pediment; the tower has three stories above the church. The first and last contain windows with arched heads. The spire, which is leaded, rises on a square basement, having a concavity surrounding it, from which rises a small dome, on the vertex of which is a square obelisk, set on gilt balls, and finished with a ball and vane; it has much the appearance of the spire of St. Benet, Gracechurch.

The west front of the church has a large semicircular headed window, now closed up, between two smaller ones of the same form, with circular windows above the latter two. In this front of the tower is a lintelled entrance, with a circular window above it. The north side has three arched windows, similar to those on the opposite side, with the same number of round windows above; beneath the first window from the west end is a lintelled doorway; a portion of this side is concealed and one window closed, by a house which is built against it. The east front is similar to the western one, but the side windows are walled up. The walls of the church are built of brick. The tower is stone, and the east and south fronts have an ashlar of Portland stone. The north and west fronts are compoed. The interior is approached through a vestibule formed in the ground floor of the tower. The body is separated from the aisle at the south side, by two columns of the Corinthian order, raised on plinths equal in height with the pewing; the columns sustain an architrave, and the order is continued in pilaster, with the architrave, round the whole building. The ceiling of the aisle is horizontal; that of the body is partly horizontal, forming a large pannel in form of a parallelogram in the centre, and coved at the sides, the latter portion is pierced with arches above the circular windows, which are all situated in an attic over the architrave, which serves as an impost to the arched portion of the ceiling. The altar screen is constructed in oak, in three divisions; the central is plain and surmounted by the arms of king William III.; the side divisions are each ornamented with two Corinthian pillars, sustaining an entablature and elliptical pediment. A gallery, pro-

bably coeval with the church, is erected in the south aisle. A second is situated at the western end of the church, sustained on two Ionic pillars, and containing an organ, which, with the gallery, were set up in 1801; the organ being opened on Easter day in that year. The pulpit and desks are situated near the eastern end of the north side. The former is hexagonal, and is surmounted by a sounding-board, crowned with a ponderous canopy, formed of an union of several ogee shaped ribs. The two lateral windows at the east end, are made to appear as niches to contain the paintings of Moses and Aaron, removed to this church after the sacrilegious demolition of that of St. Christopher-le-stocks; beneath the paintings are the following inscriptions:—

NORTH.

The parish of St. Christopher-le-stocks was, by act of parliament, united to the parish of Margaret, Lothbury, in the 21st year of king George III., and in the year of our Lord 1781. The reverend Sherlock Willis, rector of St. Christopher. The reverend Henry Whitfield, D.D. rector of St. Margaret.

SOUTH.

These two paintings of Moses and Aaron, which formerly belonged to the church of St. Christopher-le-stocks, were removed hither on the parishes being united.

In the east window is a small oval medallion of queen Anne, in stained glass. The font, situated beneath the western gallery, is, perhaps, one of the finest specimens of carving in basso relievo, in this country. It is a spherical basin, ornamented with four cherub's heads, and the following subjects in four compartments, viz. Adam and Eve in the act of taking the forbidden fruit, and thus constituting the fall of man. The salvation of Noah and his family in the ark. The baptism of our Saviour. And St. Philip baptizing the eunuch. 'The compartments have been chosen with great knowledge and taste, every one of the subjects alluding to the sacred mystery connected with it.* The sculptures occupy the whole of the surface; the general form is that of an antique urn, which is made to revolve on a pivot; the gracefulness of its proportions and delicacy of the sculptures are not excelled by any work of antiquity. The sculptor was the celebrated Grinlin Gibbons, to whom the churches of this metropolis are indebted for such a profusion of ornamental sculpture; the balluster on which it stands is unworthy to be the supporter of so beautiful a piece of workmanship.

The monuments are not numerous, one of which, occupying a blank window, north of the altar, consists of a Doric column on a pedestal, sustaining an urn. On the pedestal stand small statues of Faith and Hope, and it is inscribed to the memory of Thomas Adrian, esq. died 1701. This monument occupied originally a similar situation in the church of St. Christopher-le-stocks.

At the north-west angle of the church, is a fine brass bust of

* Gent. Mag. vol. 91, pt. 1, page 21.

a knight in armour; it was preserved from the destroyed church of St. Christopher-le-stocks. The inscription is on the base.

PETRVS LE MAIRE ÆQUES AURATUS.

Æ SUÆ 88, 1631.

It is a fine piece of sculpture, and deserves a more conspicuous situation in the church, than the obscure corner where it is now placed, on a shelf, as if it was unworthy of preservation.

The church was erected in 1690, at the expense of 5,340*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* Sir Christopher Wren being the architect. Its dimensions are, length 60, breadth 64, height 36, and of steeple, 140 feet.

St. Olave Jewry.

On the west side of the Old Jewry is the parish church of St. Olave. This is a very ancient foundation, and was originally called St. Olave's Upwell, taking that addition from a well, which is now converted into a pump, at the east end of the church: and it was in old time a rectory, in the gift of the canons of St. Paul's, and by them transferred, with the chapel of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, to the prior and convent of Butley, in Suffolk; and became a vicarage. At the suppression of that convent the impropriation was forfeited to the crown, in which it still remains. The ancient church was burnt down in 1666.

This church, with a small burying-ground at the west end, the site of the destroyed church of St. Martin Pomery, occupies a space between the Old Jewry and Ironmonger-lane. The plan is a parallelogram, having a tower attached to the west end, which in the style of the ancient churches is situated without the wall of the main building. The tower rises from the ground in three stories. The basement story of the west front has a lintelled doorway inclosed in a handsome frontispiece of the Doric order, consisting of two pillars, sustaining an entablature and elliptical pediment; the next story has an arched window in the west front, and niches to correspond in the flanks; the upper story has a dial and an arched window above in each face; the elevation is finished with a block cornice and parapet: at each angle was until lately a square obelisk, one of the many instances of the adoption by sir C. Wren, of the pinnacled tower in a style to which it was foreign. The obelisks have recently been taken down in part, and the residue left in a broken and unsightly state. The west front of the church has an arched window at each side of the tower. All the portion already described is faced with Portland stone. The angles of the front are canted off, giving to this part of the building a polygonal form. The south side is built of brick with stone dressings, and has an entrance consisting of a lintelled doorway, covered with an elliptical pediment at the western extremity and above it, an arched window. Six other windows in two series are formed on this part of the building; the lower ones are walled up. The eastern front, which abuts in the Old Jewry, is the

handsomest portion of the structure ; it is faced with Portland stone rusticated at the angles, and is principally occupied by a large Venetian window, the *antæ* of a composed order ; the spandrils are pierced with circular windows ; the elevation finished with a cornice and pediment, in the tympanum of the latter is a circular window. A projecting clock dial has been recently erected against this front. The northern side, concealed from public observation, abuts on a narrow passage, only used during divine service. It resembles the south side before described. The interior is exceedingly plain ; it is roofed in one span without pillars or arches ; the walls are finished with an architrave and modillion cornice, the former broken above the windows, or corresponding spaces where they are filled up, to let in a cherub's head between two festoons of foliage and two consoles in the side elevations. The ceiling is horizontal and plastered, without the smallest degree of ornament. A vestibule is formed at the west end separated from the church by an oak screen, and covered with a gallery which is continued along a small portion of the side walls ; the front is oak sustained on Tuscan pillars ; the architect evidently contemplated the continuation of the gallery along the whole of the north and south sides, by his constructing two series of windows in the lateral walls. In this gallery is a small organ. The altar screen is also formed of oak in a plain style ; it is bounded by two Corinthian pilasters and made into a wide centre and two smaller side divisions ; over the former is an elliptical pediment broken, to let in the arms of king Charles II. The embellishments are cherubs' heads in a bad taste, gilt, palm branches and fruit, and a pannel over the decalogue, inscribed with the name of the Deity in Hebrew. The altar is enclosed in a balustrade, with spiral ballusters. The pulpit is hexagonal, and has an ugly modern sounding board ; it was originally affixed to the northern wall ; it is now, with the desks, placed in the centre of the building before the rails of the altar. The font is a neat marble basin, carved with the heads of cherubs, and is situated in a pew on the north side of the church. Attached to the walls above the western gallery, are three large pictures ; that on the south side is a commemorative portrait of king Charles I. in the style of the one already described at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.*

The northern is the monument of queen Elizabeth, so often mentioned in the old accounts of the city churches. It is a copy or imitation of the tomb at Westminster.

The western is an allegorical painting of Time and Death, and it is to be regretted that the parochial authorities do not possess sufficient taste to see that these paintings, which in their present situation look like black pieces of canvas, would ornament the white-washed walls of the church near the altar, which owing to the absence of windows, require some relief.

There are several monuments attached to the side walls, the only

* Vide ante page 125.

one which possesses any interest, records the names of the family of Frederick, whose mansion has given name to the adjacent Frederick's place.

The church was built in 1673 by sir C. Wren, at an expense of 5,580*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* The dimensions are, length 78 feet, breadth 34, height of church 36, and of tower and pinnacles 88 feet.

St. Stephen, Coleman-street.

On the west side of Coleman-street, and within 100 feet of the south end, is the parochial church dedicated to St. Stephen, the proto-martyr. This is a church of a very early foundation; and its patronage was in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's between the years 1171 and 1181: who granted this chapel, as then called, as an appendage to St. Olave Jewry, to the prior and convent of Butley; in whose gift it continued till the suppression of that convent, when it fell to the crown: and the rectory and parish church, and the advowson of the vicarage, were granted by queen Elizabeth to one Thomas Paskins, and others; and again in 1590, to William Daniel, serjeant at law, (afterwards sir William Daniel, one of the justices of the Common Pleas), and other parishioners of Coleman-street parish, to hold this impropriate rectory in fee-farm of the crown: and the parishioners have continued patrons of this vicarage ever since.

Stow writes, but does not produce sufficient authority for the fact, that this church was some time a synagogue of the Jews; then a parish church; and afterwards a chapel to St. Olave in the Jewry; and was again made a parish church in the 7 Edward IV.* But in this Stow was mistaken, for it is certain, that this church, or chapel, was made parochial, and a vicarage ordained and endowed by Thomas Kemp, bishop of London, with 11*l.* per ann. in 35 Hen. VI. which was ten years sooner.†

This church sharing the common fate in the dreadful fire of London in 1666, the present structure was erected in its stead about four years after.

It is situated on the west side of Coleman-street; the east end and the south side are open; the west and north fronts being partly concealed by the adjacent buildings. At the north-west angle of the church is a square tower, the upper story of which is seen above the church, and has an arched window in each face; the elevation is finished with a parapet, and the whole surmounted by a square turret leaded, and ending in a dwarf spire crowned with a vane; the south side of the church has six lofty arched windows; the first from the east walled up, and an arched entrance beneath the second from the west; the elevation is finished with a cornice and parapet; the wall is brick composed with stone dressings. The east front is faced with stone; it is made into a central and two lateral divisions; the former had until the repair of 1824, a large

* Stowe's Survey, page 296.

† Newc. Reper. page 537.

arched window, which had been converted into a circle in the centre, and the elevation was finished with an elliptical pediment; the lateral divisions had also windows, long since walled up; the central window was, at the repair before-mentioned, replaced in its original form but contracted in size, and the old pediment gave way to an angular one of mean proportions, topped by a pine-apple. A portion of the north side of the church abuts on a small secluded and melancholy burying-ground; in its general features it resembles the opposite side. The interior is very plain compared with the majority of the city churches. Galleries were erected in 1824 on the south, and in 1827 on the north side of the church, in addition to one which originally only crossed the western end. The fronts are composed of oak, and pannelled, and are sustained on iron columns. In the western gallery is an organ erected in 1774, at the sides of which are additional galleries erected in 1827 for the children of the ward schools. There are no pillars; the roof is horizontal in the centre and coved at the sides; the latter portion is pierced with arches above the windows, resting on corbels ornamented with the heads of cherubs, from which spring arched ribs uniting with the cornice, which bounds the centre. The altar screen is composed of carved oak, and ornamented with Corinthian pillars and pilasters; the decalogue, &c. being inscribed upon the intercolumniations. The eastern window is doubly glazed; it is divided internally by two uprights sustaining a transom stone which crosses the window at the springing of the arch; above this is an irradiation. The pulpit is hexagonal, and with the reading and clerk's desks, is situated in the fronts of the altar rails in one group. The font is now placed in a pew on the south side of the west end, and is a plain circular basin supported on a balluster of veined marble; it was formerly at the western extremity of the church, which having been severed from the body by a screen, the font has been placed as above stated, but the railing which formerly surrounded it, remains at foot of the gallery stairs. The church gate is composed of two rusticated piers, between which is a pannel with elliptical cornice bearing an alto relievo of the general resurrection. It is a curious piece of sculpture. In the upper part, upon clouds, is our Saviour sitting in judgment, having a banner ensigned, with a cross in his right hand, and an orb in his left; at his feet is Satan falling headlong. The Supreme Judge is attended by a choir of seraphim, and numerous figures of all ages are seen below in the attitude of rising from their graves at the sound of the archangel's trumpet. The execution of this group of sculpture is scarcely inferior to the fine specimen which graces the church gate of St. Giles.

The architect of this church was sir Christopher Wren; the expense of rebuilding, after the fire, amounted to 4,020*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; and it was completed in 1676.

In the burying-ground northward of the church, which is approached by a passage through the vicarage-house, may be seen

the south side of Masons'-hall; it is faced with stone, and has three arched windows, in each of which is a coat of arms. The basement of the wall appears ancient. The brick-built dwelling-house is added above this portion.

Brethren de Sacca.

On the east side of the Old Jewry, northward, stood the first synagogue of the Jews in England, which was much damaged by the citizens of London, after they had slain 700 Jews, and spoiled the residue of their goods, in the year 1262, the 47th of Henry III.

The synagogue being suppressed, the new order of friars, called *De Pœnitentia Jesu*, or *Fratres de Sacca*, because they were apparelled in sackcloth, and who had their house in London, near unto Aldersgate, without the gate, had licence of Henry III. in the 54th of his reign, to remove from thence to any other place; and in the 56th, he gave unto them this Jews synagogue. After which time, Æleanor the queen, wife to Edward I. took them under her protection, and warranted unto the prior and brethren *De Pœnitentia Jesu Christi*, of London, the said land and building in Colechurch-street, in the parish of St. Olave in the Jewry, and St. Margaret in Lothbury; by her granted, with consent of Stephen de Fulborn, under warden of the bridge-house, and other brethren of that house, for threescore marks of silver, which they received of the said prior and brethren of Repentance, towards the building of the said bridge.

Queen Eleanor's charter is as follows, as it now remains among the records of the chamber of London :—

‘*Ælianora, Dei Gra. &c.* Ælianor, by the grace of God, queen of England, lady of Ireland, duchess of Aquitain, and by our lord king Henry; To al that shal se or hear this writing, greeting in the lord. Know yee that we are bound and held, for us and our heirs, to defend and warrant against al men for ever to the priors and friars of the Repentance of Jesus Christ, abiding in London, al their tenements, with al their appurtenances, which the prior and friars have in the street called Colcherchstrate in the parish of St. Olaves in the Jewry, and the parish of St. Margaret de Lothbury, in the city of London; by the grant and confirmation which we have made to the said prior and brethren by this present writing; with the assent and wil of friar Steven de Fulburn, under custos of the bridge-house, and the rest of the friars of the said house, for sixty marks of silver, which we have received of the said prior and brethren of Repentance of Jesus Christ, towards the building of the said bridge, and for the finding of one chaplain, which the same prior and brethren perpetually find at their own costs, celebrating service for the soul of Richard le Ken. Which Richard bequeathed and assigned al the foresaid tenement, with al the appurtenances, to the brethren of the said house of the bridge, for the sustenance of one chaplain to celebrate

service for his soul for ever, at their charges. In witness whereof, &c.'

This order of friars had many good scholars, and increased in number exceedingly, until the council of Lyons decreed, that (from that time forth) there should be no more orders of Begging Friars permitted, but only the four orders; viz. the Dominicks, or preachers; the Minorites, or grey friars; the Carmelites, or white friars; and the Augustines: and so, from that time, the Begging Friars decreased, and fell to nothing.

In the year 1305, 'Robert Fitzwalter requested and obtained of the said king Edward I. that the same friars of the sacke might assign to the said Robert their chapel, or church, of old time called The Synagogue of the Jews, near adjoining to the mansion-place of the same Robert, where now stands Grocers'-hall. Robert Large, mercer, mayor, in the year 1439, kept his mayoralty in this house, and resided here until he died.

Hugh Clopton, mercer, mayor, 1492, dwelt in this house, and kept his mayoralty here: it was afterwards a tavern, which had the sign of the Wind-mill.

The site of the priory, &c. after various alterations, is now partly covered with a good private dwelling-house in front, and backward with a handsome capacious meeting-house of the presbyterian denomination; and till lately with two alms-houses in Wind-mill-court, for nine poor widows of armourers and braziers, founded by Mr. Tindal, and endowed with six shillings per quarter, and nine bushels of coals annually: and with twenty shillings per quarter to those widows who were incapable of doing any business.

'From the parish-church of St. Olave to the north end of the Old Jewry, and from thence west to the north end of Ironmonger lane; and from the said corner into Ironmonger lane, almost to the parish church of St. Martin,' says Maitland, 'was (of old time) one large building of stone, very antient, made in the place of Jews houses; but of what antiquity, or by whom the same was built, or for what use, is uncertain; more than that, king Henry VI. in the 16th of his reign, gave the office of being porter or keeper thereof to John Stent, for term of his life, by the name of his principal palace in the Old Jewry.' 'This was in my youth, (saith Stow) called the Old Wardrobe: but, of latter time, the outward stone wall hath been by little and little taken down, and divers fair houses built thereupon, even round about.'

King Richard III. committed the keeping of the prince's wardrobe, for so it was afterwards called, to his trusty servant John Kendall, his secretary, by his patent, dated Dec. 12, 1483, and left him to dwell in the same.

In Edward VI's reign it was alienated from the crown, being sold to sir Anthony Cope, a privy counsellor, for 60*l*. And, in consideration of services, the yearly value being reckoned at 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

On the east side of the Old Jewry is the National Debt Redemption

Office, erected from the designs of J. Soane, esq. F.S.A. In the hall is a bronze statue of W. Pitt.

The eastern side of the Old Jewry contains several capacious houses, built by sir Christopher Wren. These were inhabited by sir Robert Clayton, and sir Nathaniel Hearne, sheriff, in 1674. The family of the late Granville Sharpe also resided here a number of years.

At the west end of St. Margaret's church, in Lothbury, was a handsome water conduit, built at the charge of the city, in the year 1546, sir Martin Bowes being mayor: two fifteenths were levied of the citizens towards the charges thereof. This water was conveyed in great abundance from divers springs lying between Hoxton and Islington.

At the south-west corner of Basinghall-street, in Coleman-street ward, was anciently an old building of stone, belonging some time to a certain Jew, named Mansere, the son of Aaron, the son of Coke the Jew, in the 7th of Edward I. afterwards to Rahere de Sopars lane; then to Simon Francis. Thomas Bradbury, mercer, kept his mayoralty there, who died 1509.

In the front of the public house at the north-west corner of the Old Jewry, the sign of the Leatherseller's arms, is a bust, in stone, of a warrior in an antique helmet and cuirass, in a circular concavity, between two pannels enriched with festoons of foliage, in alto relievo. The style of the sculpture shews a period anterior to the fire: they were probably saved from some large building in the neighbourhood, and affixed in their present situation, after that calamity.

The street called Lothbury, Lathberry, or Loadberry, as it has been differently wrote, according to Stow, 'took its name from its being chiefly possessed by founders, who cast candlesticks, chafing-dishes, spice-mortars, and such like copper or latén works, and do afterwards turn them with the foot, and not with the wheel, to make hem smooth and bright; which turning and scratting making a noisome noise to the by-passers, that have not been used to the like, the place was, therefore, by them disdainfully called Lothbury.' But it is more probable that its original name was Laténbery, alluding to the dealers or workers in tin or latén dwelling there.

On the north side of Lothbury is Tokenhouse yard, so named from an old house, which was an office for the delivery of tradesmen's farthings or tokens.

In a court near St. Margaret's church, is Founder's hall, the principal part of which has been used as a meeting house for more than a century and a half. The company hold their meetings in an adjoining house.

At the south-east corner of Coleman-street and London-wall is

Armourers and Braziers hall.

It is a plain brick building of modern erection; above the entrance in Coleman-street are the arms of the company. The building forms

a small quadrangle, with a court in the centre. A small staircase leads to a landing place, the walls of which are decorated with various pieces of armour, including matchlock and wheel-lock pieces, and twelve half suits of armour of the time of Charles I. This landing is lighted by an oval lanthorn. The court room, which is on the first floor, is a plain apartment. Over the fire place is a three-quarter length portrait of a man with a beard and ruff, his hand resting on a scull. On one side of the head is a coat of arms, viz. quarterly, 1. *ermine*, a fesse dancette, and in chief, three crescents *gu.* 2. *or.* a lion rampant, *gu.* 3. *gu.* six swans, *ar.* three, two, and one. 4. *ar.* three fleur de lys, *gu.* crest out of a ducal coronet, an oak tree, rising proper, and under it 'anno 1585.' On the other side are the following lines,

Tyme glydes away,
One God obey.
Let truth bear sway,
So Tindal still did say.
Aetatis suæ 75.

In the lower part of the picture, 'Mr. Roger Tindall, memorable for a worthy benefactor, and three times master of this company.'

In another part of the painting, 'Whatever thou dost, mark thy end.' This painting was 'revived' 1697, cleaned March 25, 1737, and lined and repaired 1773.

Adjoining the court room is a fire proof closet for the archives of the company.

On the ceiling are three oval allegorical paintings on copper. They appear to have been executed about 1753.

On the same floor is the dining room, an elegant apartment, at the west end of which is a large and fine painting of the entry of Richard II. and Henry Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV. into London; it was executed by James Northcote, esq. in 1793, and was purchased by the company on the sale of the Shakespeare gallery, in May 1805, for 113*l.* 8*s.* In this apartment are two other paintings, one 'the masquerade scene from Romeo and Juliet,' by Wheatley, painted for the Shakespeare gallery, and the other a large painting of two figures in armour, painted in 1821, by T. Gwenapp, and presented to the company by Mr. J. Sheen.

The drawing room, which communicates by spacious folding doors, is furnished in a similar style, and contains one painting, 'a scene in Twelfth night,' by G. Hamilton. This also belonged to the Shakespeare gallery.

The hall, which is on the ground floor, is lighted by two windows and an oval lanthorn. Against the walls are three full length portraits of George I., George II., and his consort; the first presented by sir Harcourt Master, alderman of the ward, 1718, and the two last by Mr. J. Oliphant, master, 1793. On each side of the hall, at the upper end, are glazed recesses for the company's plate, and, above two open niches, in which are placed two figures of men in

armour, one in a modern brass suit, and the other in a curious engraved suit of tilting armour. Against the walls are several half suits, and on one side of the hall is a small music gallery.

At the northern extent of this ward was formerly a large piece of waste land known as

Moorfields.

This was in early times a play ground for the youth of the city, for shooting with the long bow and other athletic exercises. Part of the eastern side was formerly bounded by the ancient hospital and priory of Bethlem, separated by a deep ditch, now covered by part of Blomfield street, or, as it was formerly called, and is even now better known, Broker's-row; the lower part of the fields was divided into four squares impaled, and each square planted regularly with elm trees round a grass plat. Between these squares, or quarters as they were generally called, were broad gravel walks from east to west, and from north to south, which, with the trees on each side, formed a tolerable vista, and was so well frequented by the citizens of both sexes in the evenings and fine weather, to walk in, that it obtained the name of the 'city mall.' The upper part, which had been long enclosed with a dwarf wall, continued waste long after the improvement of the lower quarters, and was a rendezvous for the boxers and wrestlers that composed 'Vinegar's ring;' and for mountebanks, and iron stalls, &c. Moorfields was, in the time of Edward II. of so little value, that the whole of it was let at the rate of four marks a year. It could only be passed on causeways raised for the benefit of travellers. 'In 1414, Thomas Fauconer, mayor, opened the postern in the wall, called Moorgate, to give the citizens a passage into the country.' He also began to drain this watery tract. In 1512, Roger Achely, mayor, made further progress, and successive attempts rendered this large space tolerably dry.

Mr. Pennant thus notices the state of Moorfields: 'Here the mountebanks set up their stages, and dispensed infallible medicines, for every species of disease, to the gaping gulls who surrounded them. Here too, I lament to say, that religion set up its stage itinerant, beneath the shade of the trees; and here the pious, well-meaning Whitfield, long preached so successfully, as to steal from a neighbouring charlatan the greater part of his numerous admirers, in defiance of the eloquence of the doctor, and the witty sallies of his pied attendant. The faithful merry andrew told his master not to be discouraged: he would engage soon to dislodge this powerful adversary. He accordingly climbed a tree above the head of the zealous preacher, who, in the midst of an ecstatic attitude, received from the impious wretch the full effects of a most active drug, and was forced to quit his discourse with the utmost precipitation. But Andrew found it difficult to escape with his life; for he was assailed on all sides by showers of stones from the

justly enraged congregation ; and long felt, in his battered bones, the consequence of his wit.*

On the southern portion of Moorfields, and adjoining London-wall was

Bethlehem Hospital.

This hospital, as observed before in the survey of Bishopsgate ward,† was founded for lunatics, near the north-east corner of the Lower Moorfields, in Bishopsgate parish. But that becoming ruinous, and unable to answer the ends of that laudable charity, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, granted the governors a piece of ground, on the south side of Moorfields ; the foundation was laid in April, 1675, and the building was completed at an expense of 17,000*l*.

This was a magnificent building, 540 feet long, and 40 feet broad, besides the two wings, which were added in 1733. The middle and ends, which projected a little, were adorned with pilasters, entablatures, foliages, &c. and, rising above the rest of the building, had each a flat roof, with a handsome ballustrade of stone, and in the centre an elegant turret, adorned with a clock, a gilt ball, and a fane at the top. The wings were in no wise inferior to the rest of the building ; and were peculiarly set apart for incurables. The whole was built of brick and stone ; and inclosed by a handsome wall, 680 feet long, built of the same materials. In the centre of this wall, which formed a grand semicircular sweep, was a large pair of fine iron gates, with a small entrance on each side, for passengers : and on the piers, upon which those gates hung, were two images or statues in a reclining posture, one representing raving, the other melancholy madness, finely expressed. They were executed by C. G. Cibber.

The inside of this extensive structure consisted of two galleries, one over the other, which crossed the wings, and were 193 yards in length, 16 feet broad, and 13 feet high, without including the cells or the patients, which were twelve feet deep. These galleries were divided in the middle by two iron grates, in order to separate the men from the women ; the women's ward being confined to the western part, and the men's ward to the eastern part of the hospital. At the entrance, between these two grates in the lower gallery, and on the right hand, close to the porter's lodge, was a handsome apartment for the steward, who is the manager, under the direction of the committee : on the left hand was the committee room, where they received and discharged patients. At each end of this gallery, the warder of the division had a particular apartment. Above these were commodious apartments for the porter, matron, nurse, and servants. Below stairs there was a good kitchen, and all necessary offices for keeping and dressing provisions, washing, &c.

* P. 252, 4*to*.

† Vide *ante*, p. 145.

And at the south-east corner, was a bath for the patients, so contrived as to be hot or cold, as occasion required.

The number of cells, or rooms for patients, were about 200, and were generally full and furnished with a bed.

The increased value of the ground in the neighbourhood of Moorfields and Finsbury, in consequence of the erection of many respectable buildings there, and the daily decaying state of the hospital just described, occasioned a plan to be suggested for removing this establishment to some other situation, in the early part of the present century. In furtherance of which design, the governors of Bethlehem and Bridewell hospitals, (both these foundations having been directed by the same body, ever since the reign of Edward VI.) obtained from the city, in 1810, under the authority of an act of parliament of the preceding session, nearly twelve acres of ground in St. George's fields, in exchange for the site of the old hospital, which was soon after pulled down, and the present Finsbury circus formed on part of its site.

St. Mary's Chapel.

On the east side of Moorfields is the metropolitan Roman Catholic chapel of London. The exterior appearance is plain, even to meanness, an effect which has not been removed by the recent compo casing to the walls, or the paltry decorations now given to the principal front.

This latter portion of the building is in three parts, viz. a deep recess in the centre, in which are two Corinthian columns in a bad taste. This recess is flanked by projections guarded by pilasters at the angles, and the whole is finished by a pediment, in the tympanum of which is an unintelligible relief in plaster of uncouth workmanship, representing two females reclining against a cross. The south and north sides have each lofty arched windows, and the elevation is finished with a cornice. The west end abuts on the priests' dwelling, and is in consequence partially concealed from observation.

Before entering into description, it will be necessary to observe a deviation little to be expected in a building belonging to a church which boasts her undeviating adherence to primitive uses. In the present edifice we see the ancient and invariable position of the altar completely reversed, it being in this chapel at the west instead of the east end of the building. The interior is made into a body and aisles, with a semicircular tribune at the altar end. On each side of the building are six semicircular arches sustained upon five lofty square pillars, and two half pillars attached to the extreme walls, supporting an elliptically arched ceiling above the body of the chapel, terminating at each extremity in a half dome, the whole being beautifully painted in vivid colours. The centre is occupied by a large pannel containing the Assumption of our Lady, and the four Evangelists, distinguished by their proper attributes, surrounded by pannels square and oblong, containing scriptural subjects; the

whole being separated by belts and bands, most richly painted in imitation of mouldings in relief. The ceilings of the aisles are horizontal, and painted in pannels, the plain surfaces of which are in imitation of clouds. The sanctuary is separated from the body of the church by a grand arch resting on piers, the soffit being richly pannelled. If any thing is objectionable in the building, it is the private seats in the piers below this arch, which give the whole a theatrical appearance. The sanctuary is elliptical, and consists of a low wall by way of plinth, sustaining two coupled and two single columns of the Corinthian order of Como marble, copied from the Choragic monument of Lysicrates, and truly beautiful specimens of the order they are, forming a splendid contrast to the poverty of the columns of the exterior. They support an highly enriched entablature, the frieze decorated with honeysuckles, and the cornice with Grecian tiles. The semi-dome, which rises from the cornice, has its soffit painted with pannels and foliage, and a splendid irradiation in the centre. Behind the beautiful screen thus formed, is seen the magnificent fresco painting of the Crucifixion, which it is greatly to be regretted has faded from the effects of damp. The altar is formed of the purest marble, and elevated on three flights of steps of the same material. The front is boldly curved in an ogee, and the ledger supported upon terminal angels; on this are six candlesticks, and the tabernacle sustaining the crucifix, and on the steps are six other massive candlesticks of a grand design. The arrangement of the altar, and the whole interior of the building, are strikingly beautiful. The altar is lighted from the roof, as in the church of St. Sulpice at Paris, a method which, by excluding windows, keeps the attention of the spectator fixed upon the magnificent scene before him. The throne for the apostolic vicar is situated on the north side of the central area of the chapel, near to the sanctuary; and the pulpit, which is affixed to a pillar nearly opposite the latter, was the gift of lord Arundel, and partakes too much of the glitter and show for which the Romish church has usually been censured, and does not correspond with the magnificent but chaste decorations of the building. Two circular fountains of white marble, beautiful and chaste in their designs, are situated near the principal entrances; and in this part of the church are seen the confessionals, with the names of the priests to which they respectively appertain, inscribed above the apertures.

The paintings of the altar and ceilings are executed by Signor Aglio, an Italian artist, for the former he received 500*l.* and for the latter 1,200*l.*; and the altar, columns, and other works in marble, by Signor Comelli of Milan.

The first stone was laid on the 5th Aug. 1817, and the chapel was consecrated on the 20th April, 1820, by the late Rev. Dr. Poynter, the vicar apostolic. The whole expense of the building and embellishments amounted to 26,000*l.**

* Britton's Edifices of London, vol. ii. p. 7.

The dimensions are as follow :—

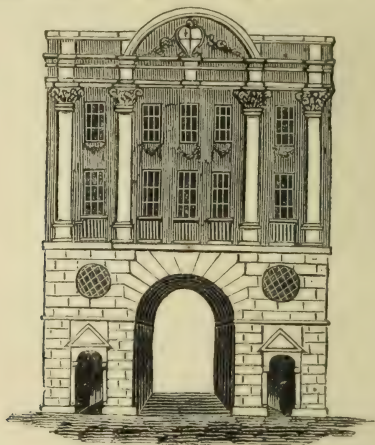
	Feet.
Internal length of nave.....	125
.. .. of aisles	98
.. breadth of nave.....	38
.. .. of aisle.....	12
.. .. total	62
.. height of nave.....	52
.. .. of aisles	33

Finsbury Chapel.

Opposite to the last edifice is this chapel; the northern or principal part consists of a central and lateral division; the former is in two stories, besides a sunk basement. In the first story are five windows, the second has six fluted Ionic columns, their bases resting upon the cornice of the lower story, and their capitals sustaining an entablature and pediment. In the intercolumniations are windows covered with architraves sustained on antæ. In the side divisions are entrances of a corresponding character with the windows last described; they are inclosed within a larger frontispiece of the same form, surmounted with an attic—the whole of this portion, except a small part of the walls of the body of the chapel seen behind the lateral division of the façade, is covered with stucco; the body of the chapel is polygonal, and built with white brick, with compo dressings: the elevation consists of two stories; the basement is compoed, and the principal story is ornamented with antæ at the angles, sustaining an entablature and cornice. In the intervals, between the antæ, are three series of windows, the lower tier are square, the second are lofty, and are in the form of truncated pyramids, the upper windows are smaller and nearly square: the interior is approached by the two entrances in the northern front, and another in a small porch at the opposite extremity. The plan is composed of a square, lengthened by a semi-octagon attached to the side opposite to the principal entrance; the fittings up are of the most singular description, the whole inside having a decidedly theatrical arrangement. The body of the chapel is filled with pews rising in an amphi-theatrical style from a small pit in the centre; two ranges of galleries surround the whole building; the fronts of the lower range are composed of an entablature surmounted by an attic, and sustained upon square pillars; the upper range project less than the lower; they are sustained upon slender iron columns with leaved capitals; the fronts are composed of open iron work of a reticulated pattern. The galleries across the northern portion of the building are straight; the lower is sustained upon cantilevers; in other respects it corresponds with the inside galleries. The roof is horizontal, having one row of square pannels all round. The pulpit stands in the central area, a short distance from the northern portion of the building; it differs from every kind hitherto known, and

is chiefly distinguished by its extreme shew and gaudiness ; in general form and arrangement, it is an imitation of the choragic monument of Lisikrates at Athens, but the columns of the peristyle, instead of being Corinthian as in that building, are here Ionic : the shafts are fluted ; the fillets, mouldings, and every other enrichment being gilt ; the cella, by way of variety, is Waterloo blue ; instead of the conical roof of the original, it finishes with a low circular attic, which is approached by a double flight of stairs, with highly gilt ballustrades ; and amidst all this shew and glitter, and trumpery, sits the preacher, exalted rather like a throned prelate of the church of Rome, than a humble ‘ presbyter’ of the secession kirk of Scotland. The chapel was built from the designs of W. Brooks, esq.

Opposite Albion chapel was formerly situated



Moorgate.

Thomas Falconer, mayor, about the year 1415, the third of Henry V. caused the wall of the city to be broken near Coleman-street, and there built a postern, called Moorgate, upon the moor side, where no gate had been before. This was made for the convenience of the citizens to pass that way on causeways ; for this place was, at that time, a marsh. This postern was re-edified by William Hampton, fishmonger, mayor, in the year 1511, the third of Henry VII. Roger Achely, mayor, caused dikes and bridges to be made, and the ground to be levelled, and made more commodious for passage.

This gate being very old, was, in the year 1672, pulled down, and a new one of stone was erected, having a lofty arch, the city intending to have had a haymarket in Little Moorfields, but that design did not take effect. However, the gate was built with posterns on each side of the arch for foot passengers, being a great

thoroughfare. The rooms, as in the other gates, belonged to one of the city officers.

Mr. Maitland says, ' this gateway is built higher than the common rules of proportion, for the sake of the city trained bands marching through it with their pikes erected.

About the year 1636, the city wall between Bishopsgate and Moorgate, was broken down, over against Winchester-street, and a postern gate made there for foot passengers.

Also in the year 1655, another place in the wall was broken down, against the north end of Aldermanbury, and a postern made with double gates, for a passage into Fore-street.

And soon after, another was made, near the north end of Basinghall-street, leading also into Fore-street.

Albion Chapel.

This is a large heavy building of brick, occupying the south-west angle of Moorfields, and belonging to seceders from the presbyterian kirk of Scotland. The western front has a recessed portico, flanked by antæ, and containing two columns of the Ionic order supporting an entablature and pediment. The entablature, with the addition of a blocking course, is continued as a finish to every part of the building; there are no windows in this front. The entrance is within the portico, and has an arched head. The south side of the chapel has three arched windows, and a door leading to a vestibule, in which are the stairs to the gallery; at the east end is a vestry, on the upper part of which is a sun-dial, ornamented with a figure of Time. The north side corresponds with the one just described. An attic story of an horseshoe form rises above the principal walls, sustaining a low dome, covered with copper, and pierced with ten circular windows. The interior is very plain, without the least attempt at ornament; the plan is in the form of a horseshoe, the end closed with a wall. The whole building is surrounded with a gallery, sustained on Ionic columns. This building was erected in the year 1820, A. Joy, esq. being the architect.

On the north side of Finsbury circus is the

London Institution.

The design of forming a public library in the city of London, appears to have been first suggested by Carte, the historian; who, early in 1743, published a prospectus for the establishment of a library, upon a large scale, at the Mansion house; and, in the details of his plan, it was proposed, that the twelve principal companies of the city, should each subscribe 2,000*l.* for the purchase of books, and other incidental expenses. This scheme, however, did not meet with the desired encouragement, and it was reserved for the active patriotism of a few affluent and public spirited citizens, to carry into effect so laudable an undertaking. In furtherance of the plan, a meeting was held at the city of London tavern; and, sir Francis Baring being called to the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

‘ That it is expedient to establish an institution, on a liberal and extensive scale, in some central situation of the city of London, the object of which shall be to provide a library, to contain works of intrinsic merit; lectures for the diffusion of useful knowledge; reading rooms for the daily papers, &c. That this institution shall consist of a limited number of proprietors, and of life and annual subscribers. That the interest of the proprietors shall be equal, permanent, transferable, and hereditary, and shall extend to the absolute property of the whole establishment; they shall be entitled to such extraordinary privileges as may be consistent with general convenience; and upon them shall devolve the exclusive right to the management of the institution. That the life and annual subscribers shall have the same use of, and access to, the institution, as the proprietors. That the qualifications of a proprietor be fixed at seventy-five guineas. That ladies shall be received as subscribers to the lectures. That this institution be denominated the London institution, for the advancement of literature, and the diffusion of useful knowledge.’

The first general meeting of the proprietors was held on the 18th of October, 1805, and, on the 18th of January in the following year, extensive premises in the Old Jewry were rented for temporary purposes, and completely prepared for the use of the proprietors. This spacious edifice was erected in 1677, by sir Robert Clayton; and, during the time it was appropriated to the use of the institution, the library was arranged on the first floor, and the newspapers and pamphlets in three small apartments on the ground floor. The staircase of this mansion was finely painted by sir James Thornhill, for the original proprietor, and it exhibits several allegorical designs from the mythology of Hercules; among which are the rape of Dejanira, copied from a celebrated painting by Guido. On the expiration of the lease of the above mansion, the board of management purchased more extensive premises in Kings Arms yard, Coleman-street, which were entered upon at the beginning of 1815.

One of the principal objects of the institution, however, still remained unprovided for: namely, the diffusion of literary knowledge by the delivery of literary and scientific lectures. To effect this desirable object, the board of management entered into a treaty with the committee of city lands, for the purchase of a suitable site in Moorfields. This was accomplished on terms highly advantageous to the institution, as the committee nearly doubled the extent of the original ground plot, without any increase in the sum specified. The premium of one hundred guineas offered for the best design, was awarded to William Brooks, esq. architect, and the first stone of the new edifice was laid by the right hon. Samuel Birch, lord mayor, May 4, 1815. Mr. C. Butler read an admirable and eloquent ‘ inaugural oration’ on the occasion.

The architect and builder, (Mr. Cubitt) had considerable difficul-

ties to contend with in the performance of his arduous duty, but by dint of great exertion, the present elegant and spacious mansion was erected for the use of the proprietors, April 21, 1819.*

The principal front, which has an extent of 102 feet 6 inches, and an elevation of 52 feet 6 inches, is built with Portland stone; the elevation is in two stories. In the centre is a portico composed of two fluted Doric columns of the Greek order, between two square and insulated antæ which conjointly support an entablature; the frieze, in imitation of the choragic monument of Thrasyllus, is charged with chaplets of myrtle; the entablature is continued along the whole front, and forms a finish to the first story: within the portico is a lintelled doorway between two arched windows, and in each of the lateral divisions are three other windows of a similar character; the design is bounded by piers forming pedestals to the coupled pilasters; in the upper story, the second height of the portico is composed of four fluted columns of the Corinthian order sustaining their entablature, the frieze enriched with festoons of foliage suspended from the horns of the skulls of bulls, and the whole surmounted with a pediment; the entablature is also applied as a finish to the story, the enriched frieze being omitted: a range of nine lofty arched windows occupy the whole extent in breadth of the front, and above these, are a like number of square windows; the piers between the windows have attached antæ, which are coupled at the extremities of the front; the side divisions are finished with a balustrade relieved by a sculptured block. The flanks have no windows, the walls are relieved by antæ, and finished by an entablature continued from the front surmounted by a parapet. To give effect to the building, it was detached from the adjacent houses; on each side are small wings, each of which consists of a recess containing two columns of the Doric order sustaining an entablature of the same description as the lower order of the main building, and surmounted by an acroterium: the entrance in the western wing leads to the gas works of the establishment. The eastern is intended to connect the circus with a covered way leading to the lecture room. The interior is divided into two floors; the ground floor has a spacious hall in the centre, the remainder of the plan being partitioned into pamphlet and newspaper rooms, right and left of the hall in the front, and a committee room, and apartment for the sub-librarian in the rear. The principal entrance within the portico opens into the hall, which is spacious and handsome, and equal in depth with the building; the ceiling is pannelled, and sustained upon eight fluted Ionic columns of Bath stone: opposite to the principal entrance is a small vestibule, from whence the other parts of the edifice are approached by a handsome flight of stairs leading to a landing, from which a door communicates with the lecture department; above the landing two flights of stairs

* Account of the London Institution, by Charles F. Partington, Britton and

Pugins' edifices of London, vol. 1. pp. 186, 192.

branch off right and left, and communicate by means of a small vestibule on the upper landing with the library, which occupies the entire upper story, and contains upwards of 25,000 volumes. This spacious and noble room is covered with an horizontal panelled ceiling; the area is an irregular octagon occasioned by a series of recesses fronted by antæ, and crowned by a continued entablature and dental cornice; three recesses on each side of the entrance, and seven on the opposite side of the room, contain bookcases; the central recess at each end is occupied by two beautiful fluted Corinthian columns from Greek examples; and in the wall behind are fire places, the side walls being occupied with bookcases; the lateral recesses uniting with the others diagonally, create the octangular form; they are filled in with screens, and form small private reading rooms. A gallery occupies the entire covering of the recesses, and the walls around it are lined with shelves for books; instead of a ballustrade, the gallery is fronted with a breastwork of reticulated iron railing. The dimensions of this noble room are 97 feet by 42, and the height is 28 feet; the bronze candelabra set against the antæ of the recesses are handsome in design, but proved inadequate to light the saloon, which is at present effected by four pendant gas pipes of six lights each, which being only experimental, are without ornament.

The lecture department of the establishment occupies a secondary pile of building, situated behind the western part of the back front of the principal pile; the exterior from its concealed situation, is without architectural ornament: the theatre is only approached at present by the entrance hall and grand staircase; the doorway on the first landing of which leads into an octangular vestibule lighted by a lantern; from this a passage leads directly into the theatre, which in plan forms a portion of a circle greater than the half, the wall which cuts the circle is constructed to avoid acute angles, being partly strait and partly diagonal; the portion which is not occupied by the rising benches for the auditory is in two stories; the lower comprises three lintelled recesses, the two side ones containing entrances to the laboratory and apparatus room. In the upper story is a large recess, containing two fluted Ionic columns, and the back wall is ornamented by a pediment, sustained on antæ; the side walls are relieved by antæ, which, with the columns, sustain a continued entablature, on the cornice of which rests the ceiling, which is horizontal and marked by lines accommodated to the form of the building; the light is only admitted by a circular lantern. The fittings up for the lecturer and company, shew a small pit for the former, in the centre of which is the lecture table, by which arrangement, room is afforded for the removal of apparatus, &c. during the lecture, without disturbing the company; the seats rise theatrically, and afford accommodation for 600 spectators; a low wall, or rather breastwork, separates this portion from a walk by which the communication is kept up

with the benches by three staircases; the light is excluded when necessary by a false ceiling sliding down the lantern, which excludes the windows from the room; the laboratory and apparatus room are situated behind the theatre, and with some domestic apartments complete the buildings of this grand establishment; the laboratory is furnished with furnaces, sand-baths, a still, worm-tub, and a complete collection of chemical apparatus.

The apparatus-room forms the opposite wing to the laboratory. It is lighted by an oblong lantern; and the models and philosophical instruments were constructed and purchased under the direction of Mr. Pepys. An observatory to be erected above the roof of the saloon, formed a part of the original plan, but it is understood the idea has been abandoned.

The library is open from 10 o'clock in the morning until the same hour at night, with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays, on the former of which days it is closed at three o'clock, and on the latter, it is of course always shut. On the nights of the scientific converzationes, which have recently been established here, viz. on the first and third Wednesdays of the months of February, March, April, and May, the saloon is appropriated to the company who attend this new species of entertainment, to which only proprietors are admitted with liberty to introduce one friend, the pamphlet and news-room are not closed on those days.

The following course of lectures have been delivered on the evenings appropriated to a converzatione :—

Mr. Partington on a series of new discoveries, by M. Clermont.

Mr. Barry on electro-magnetism.

Dr. Birkbeck on a new rotary steam engine.

Mr. Partington on steam carriages.

Mr. Brande on the new extract of bark, called Quinine.

Mr. Brayley on the quinary arrangement of Mr. Vigers.

Dr. Birkbeck on ventilation.

Mr. Partington on the application of acoustical science to the construction of musical instruments.

The last-mentioned gentleman, who is well known in the scientific and literary world, from having been the author of several valuable and interesting works, is the curator of the above novel species of entertainment.

The receipts of this institution, for 1827, amounted to 3,688*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* and the disbursements to 3,042*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, out of which 396*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* for books, 628*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* for lectures, and 239*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* for newspapers was paid.

Finsbury Chapel.

On the south side of Eldon-street and nearly adjoining the back of the institution, is a neat chapel belonging to dissenters of the Unitarian persuasion. This building is the original Finsbury chapel, having been erected in the year 1824. The principal front has

four attached Ionic columns between two pair of antæ, the whole sustaining an entablature and pediment. In the intercolumniations is a window in the centre covered with an architrave resting on consoles between two doorways of a corresponding character; above these are three other windows; the side walls are quite plain, each of them are pierced with a triple arched window. The interior is only distinguished by excessive plainness, three of the sides of it are occupied by a gallery sustained on iron columns and cantilevers; against the remaining wall is the pulpit, consisting of a large square basement sustaining a rostrum of the same form, enriched with acroteria. The ceiling is horizontal and perfectly plain, with a flat sky-light in the centre. The architect was John Burrell, esq.

The proprietors of the houses on the east side of Bell-alley, pay a certain sum to the company of drapers (according to Maitland) for the liberty of looking over their gardens.



CHAPTER XIII.

History and Topography of Cordwainer's-street Ward.

This ward took its name from the street now called Bow-lane, which had anciently the name of Cordwainers'-street, from cordwainers, or shoemakers, curriers, and other workers in leather, residing in it. The name was afterwards changed to Hosier-lane, when the shoemakers were replaced by hosiers; and these, in their turn, being superseded by other traders, the present name was taken from the church at its north end.

It is bounded on the east by Walbrook-ward, on the north by Cheap-ward; on the west by Bread-street ward; and on the south by Vintry-ward.

This ward is divided into eight precincts, namely, St. Mary, Aldermay, upper and lower; Allhallows, Bread-street; St. Mary-le-Bow; St. Antholin, upper and lower; St. Paneras; St. Bennet, Sherehog, and St. John; St. Thomas the Apostle, and Trinity. It is under the government of an alderman, and sends eight inhabitants to the court of common council.

St. Antholin.

At the south-west corner of Size-lane, on the north side, and near the east end of Watling-street, stands the parish church of St. Anthony, commonly called St. Antholin, or St. Antlin.

This church is so called from its dedication to St. Anthony, an Egyptian hermit, and founder of the order of Eremites of St. Anthony. The time of its foundation is not certainly known; but that it is of great antiquity appears from its being in the gift of the canons of St. Paul, in the year 1181. It was rebuilt by Thomas

Knolles, lord mayor of London, in the year 1399: and again, in 1513, by John Tate, mercer. In 1616, it was repaired and beautified at the expense of one thousand pounds, raised by the contribution of several munificent inhabitants; but being destroyed by the fire of London, it was rebuilt in the year 1682, in the same manner it now appears.

The plan is an irregular hexagon, or rather a square, having two of its angles cut off by right lines. To that portion which fronts the west, is attached a lofty tower and spire, bearing the closest resemblance to the pointed style. The tower is in three stories, the two lower ones are square; in the west front of the basement is a doorway, with a rusticated frontispiece, consisting of two Doric pilasters, sustaining an elliptical pediment, over which is an oval window, which is also repeated on the north and south sides. The second story has, in the west front only, one well-proportioned window, with arched head, covered with a cornice resting on brackets, and the upright is finished with a block cornice. The third story takes an octangular form; in four of the faces are windows, with arched heads, alternating with semicircular bastion-like projections, formed over the angles of the square tower, and finished with plain half domes; this story finishes with a cornice, from which rises a lofty octangular spire, having a torus attached to each angle, and the whole is finished with a Corinthian capital, sustaining a vane, on which are the arms of the bishopric of London. The spire is perforated with three series of openings in each face, the first, which are formed immediately over the parapet, are parallelogrammatic, surmounted with pediments. The second, which are in a higher part of the elevation, are oval, and surrounded with shields. The third, which are near the close of the spire, are circular. The basement story of the tower is disfigured by a vestry room attached to one side, and a watchhouse to the other. The north-west angle of the church has an arched window, and the corresponding angle on the other side has a doorway similar to that in the tower, and an oval window above, and the south side of the church has two arched windows, and a doorway near the east end, having an elliptical arch, with a cherub on the key-stone; the east end has three arched windows, and a doorway similar to that last described, beneath the northernmost window. The whole of the visible part of the church is faced with stone, and the elevation is finished with a cornice and parapet.

A porch, formed in the basement story of the tower, leads to the interior, which consists of a peristyle of eight columns, of the composite order, raised upon lofty octangular plinths, and disposed in an irregular octagon, sustaining an entablature, still pursuing the same form. The shafts of the columns are painted in imitation of yellow veined marble, and the cornice is curved and made to assume an oval form; the projections above the angles of the octagon, occasioned by this transition, being relieved by groups of shields and

foliage. The cornice serves as an impost to a dome of a similar form, which is pierced with four porthole windows, at the four cardinal points, surrounded with foliage in wreaths; on the vertex of this dome is an oval wreath, with an expanded flower in the centre. The roof of the aisle, or space between the peristyle and outer walls, is pannelled. A gallery is erected at the west end, and occupies three of the intercolumniations; it contains an organ. The pulpit, of an octagon form, formerly affixed to a northern pillar, is now attached to the eastern one on the south side, which alteration is by no means an improvement. The altar is constructed of oak, and consists of a centre between two pair of Corinthian columns, sustaining elliptical pediments; the centre has two arched tablets, in golden frames, containing the decalogue. The altar table is a slab of veined marble. The east window has been altered, and is internally circular, and contains in the centre a small dove, the remainder being occupied with fret work, all in stained glass, very poorly executed, besides the inscription, 'Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness,' in Roman capitals, dispersed round the border.

This church was erected from the design of sir Christopher Wren, in the year 1682, at the expense of 5,685*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; the dimensions are as follows: length 66 feet, breadth 54, height 44; the height of the spire is 154 feet.

St. Mary, Aldermary.

About the middle of Bow-lane, on the east side, is the parochial church of St. Mary, Aldermary; *i. e.* elder or aldermary, meaning, by way of distinction, that this church was the oldest church in the city dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is a rectory, and one of the peculiars belonging to the archbishop of Conterbury. The foundation was before the conquest, under the Saxon kings. It has had several pious and liberal benefactors, who kept it repaired from time to time. Sir Henry Keeble, lord-mayor of London, in 1510, bequeathed 1,000*l.* towards rebuilding of this church. And, in 1626, William Rodoway gave, towards the building of the steeple, then greatly decayed, the sum of 3,000*l.*; and Richard Pierson, about the same year, gave 200 marks towards the same works, with condition that this steeple, thus to be built, should follow its ancient pattern, and go forward, and be finished, according to the foundation of it laid 120 years before by sir Henry Keeble, which, within three years after was so finished, that, notwithstanding the body of the church was burnt in the fire, 1666, the steeple remained firm and good.

This church is now very nobly built at the expense of Henry Rogers, esq.; who generously gave 5,000*l.* towards rebuilding it, after the same manner it appeared before it was burnt.

It is situated on the east side of Bow-lane; the north side is concealed from Watling-street by a row of houses, built close against it; the east and south fronts abut on its own church yard.

This edifice is deserving of peculiar attention, being one of the finest specimens of pointed architecture, designed by sir Christopher Wren. The plan, in accordance with the old arrangement, gives a body and side aisles, a square tower of large dimensions, attached to the first division from the west of the south aisle, and a small chancel. A deviation from uniformity is observable at the east end, the extreme wall running in a diagonal direction, with reference to the side walls, which, in consequence, form different angles with it, the northern being acute, and the southern obtuse; this discrepancy must have arisen from the architect being confined to the old foundations, a supposition which will derive confirmation from many particulars to be noticed in the present building.

The west front is partially built against. In the centre is a doorway with a pointed arch, the mouldings of which rest on two small columns attached to the jambs. A square headed cornice is constructed above the arch, the spandrils being occupied by neat tracery in circles and quaterfoils. On a large slab of black marble, immediately over the doorway, is the following inscription :—

Ædes hæc Deo O. M. jam olim sacra quæ communi urbis incendio in cineres redacta, impensis una manu sed larga et sanctissime prodiga integre quinq; librarum millibus, surexit denuo multo magnificentior. Tam piam beneficentiam, Henrico Rogers, armigero, Edvardi Rogers de Canington, militis et sub mariana persecutione Christo militantis pronepoti et pietatis etiam hæridi honesta hac et ingenua fronte palam fatetur, A. D. MDCLXXXI. Memoria justî in benedictione.

Translation.

This edifice, long since sacred to the Great and Good God, which was reduced to ashes in the general burning of this city, hath risen again much more stately than before, by the assistance of one only, but that a liberal and most devoutly prodigal hand, at an expense in the whole of five thousand pounds, and openly acknowledges in this beautiful and ingenious front, that it owes so pious a benefaction to Henry Rogers, esquire, the great grandson and heir to the piety of Edward Rogers, of Canington, knight, and a soldier of Christ in the Marian persecution, A. D. 1681. Blessed be the memory of the just.

Above this is a large window, with a low arch, almost approaching to a semi-oval. This window is made in breadth by four mullions into five perpendicular divisions, which are subdivided by a transom stone, at about half their height, into two stories; all the compartments so formed have arched heads, enclosing five sweeps; the head of the principal arch has a circle in the centre, between two subarches, enclosing quaterfoils, with tracery in the spandrils; the exterior sweep of the arch is bounded by a weather cornice. The elevation is finished by a pedimental coping. The south aisle has a window of smaller dimensions, but harmonizing in form and detail with the central window; it is made by two mullions into three lights; each division has an arched head, enclosing five sweeps, and in the spandrils are pierced trefoils; the elevation is finished with a rising parapet and coping. The north aisle is partially concealed by a house; it contains a similar window to that last described. From the superior style of the architecture of this front,

and the general detail of the building, it is evident that the architect copied as closely as his predilection for Italian architecture could permit, the remains of the old church, which, it will be recollected, was finished only 150 years before the fire. The tower is square in plan, having an octangular turret attached to each of the angles. The main structure is made in height into four stories; in the western aspect is a pointed arched window, made by mullions into four lights, with arched heads, enclosing five sweeps; the head of the arch is occupied by two sub-arches enclosing upright divisions, and a quaterfoil in the spandril; the second story has a window, of two lights with arched heads, which occupy the whole of the arch: the third story has also a window with two lights, made by a single mullion, with a quaterfoil in the head of the arch; the fourth has a window of two lights, made by a single mullion, with a circle on the head, filled with four quaterfoils uniting in the centre. The south and north faces have no windows in the two lower stories, and the eastern face resembles the others, except in the lower story, which is blank; the elevation is finished with a parapet, pierced with open quaterfoils. At each angle of the tower is an octangular buttress, every face of which not engaged by the tower, is ornamented with perpendicular pannels, with arched cinquefoil heads, in tiers, not agreeing with the stories of the tower; the height of each tier decreases as the buttresses approach their close; every tier is divided horizontally by a string course, and, perpendicularly, by slender pillars, or torus's, attached to the angles, which have regular bases, and end in the string course under the parapet; the upper part of these buttresses is in a plainer style; the upright pannels have pyramidal heads, and are, altogether, imitations of an earlier style; all this portion is above the conclusion of the tower, and each buttress finishes in an octangular canopy, crowned with a finial. The old tower of the church, built by alderman Keeble, in 1510, was not destroyed at the fire, and, according to the Parentalia, the lower part was repaired by sir Christopher Wren; the upper part being new built in 1711. It requires no great degree of skill to distinguish between the old works and the new ones; the window in the lower story, and the angular buttresses to the last string course, are old; the most unpractised eye can detect the portion which was rebuilt in the last century, not only from the different kind of stone employed, but by the variation in the style of architecture. This new work comprises the parapet and pinnacles, the ashlaring of the main fabric was probably new done by Wren, when he rebuilt the church.

The south side of the church is divided in the upright, into two stories, by a string course. In the lower story is a doorway, with a segmental arch, below the first window from the tower; in this the architect appears to have forgotten the style in which he was building, this introduction being in the modern taste. In the upper story are five windows of the same design as that already described

in the west end of the aisle. Above the windows is a fascia, and the elevation is finished with a parapet and coping. To the piers between the windows are attached pilasters instead of buttresses, which, with the fascia, are very faulty. The clerestory contains windows, corresponding with the aisle in design, and nearly equal in dimensions. The north side is a copy of the south, except in regard to the aisle windows, which are in blank, and the absence of a tower; the eastern ends of the aisles have windows, as in their flanks, and the central division projects before the aisles, allowing of a small chancel: it contains a window, which is a copy of that at the west end of the nave, and is finished with a pediment; in the angle between this and the north aisle is a small vestry, which once had a window in the domestic style of the sixteenth century, now walled up, and the light admitted by a sky-light. The interior is light and elegant; on each side of the body of the church are five pillars, composed of an union of five slender columns, with octangular capitals and bases attached to the angles of a square pier, the whole sustaining six low pointed arches; the piers between the columns are hollowed, and the hollow is continued to the archivolts, without the intervention of any impost; the detail of the whole is good; the archivolt mouldings are bold, and the whole possesses an antique character; the spandrels of the arches are occupied by reliefs, consisting of shields of the arms of the benefactor Rogers surmounted by cherubic heads attached as corbels to a continued fascia above the points of the arches; the arms are repeated in every entrance, except the two arches nearest the chancel, where the following are substituted for them, viz. the see of Canterbury, impaled with *or.* a chevron, between three crosses, pattee, as many martlets, being the arms of the archbishop, and the half spandril attached to the chancel, has cherubic heads and lilies. The whole of these ornamental particulars are in the worst taste; they are borrowed from Italian architecture, and are executed with an eye to the grotesque. From the fascia above the main arches spring clusters, consisting of three small columns, with conjoined capitals and bases, corresponding in number and situation with the main pillars, and engaged with the walls of the clerestory; from the capitals spring the arches of the vaulted roof; this is composed of plaster in imitation of stone, and the architect has evidently kept the splendid roofs of Henry VII.'s chapel, and King's College in his eye; the pitch of the vaulting is very low, and is partly occupied with fans springing from the small clusters before noticed, and spreading nearly to the middle of the roof; the surface of these fans is overspread with a profusion of tracery in circles, quaterfoils, and other ornaments; in some of which the architect has caught the spirit of his beautiful originals, though interspersed with Italian ornament in a bad taste. The central space between the fans is filled with circular concaved pannels, the soffits enriched with quaterfoils and other tracery. The division covering the chancel is not

groined; the soffit is filled with pannels, with a large oval in the style of the circular divisions in the western part of the roof, but surrounded with a crown of thorns: the pannelling shews the deviation of the wall from a right line, there being in width twelve pannels in the north, and only nine on the south side; each pannel has a trefoil termination, and contains a shield; the arch of this vault, viewed either in its longitudinal or lateral sections, as well as that of the aisles, is elliptical instead of pointed, a complete falling off from the architect's authorities; the side aisles are vaulted in a correspondent, but subordinate style, with the centre; the corbels attached to the walls between the windows, and the wreaths of foliage encircling the ovals, here introduced in the place of circular compartments, are in bad taste; the soffits of the ovals are domed, and two in the north aisle are made into lantern lights, to make up for the deficiency of light occasioned by the walling up the side windows. The lower story of the tower is approached from the south aisle by an acutely pointed arch, the mouldings sustained on engaged pillars; in the interior angles of the tower are engaged columns; the capitals are concealed by the beffry floor, and the bases are defaced; the staircase is situated within the north-west buttress, and is approached by a low pointed door, within the square of the tower; these several portions are evidently older than the present church. On the north-east buttress, which protrudes into the church, is the following inscription:—

This church was pew'd and wainscotted, at ye expense of both parishes, namely, St. Mary, Aldermary, and St. Thomas ye Apostle, and was opened in ye year of our Lord God, 1682.

The internal arrangement of the church gives a small nave, owing to the erection of a gallery across the church, at the second division from the west. This gallery contains the organ, a fine toned instrument, set up in 1797, in a large and lofty case, ornamented with canopies, pinnacles, and crockets. The altar screen is tastefully decorated in the Italian style. In the centre is an arch, between two pair of Corinthian columns, sustaining an entablature and elliptical pediment, surmounted by the arms of king Charles II.; the arch contains the decalogue, and the lateral compartments the creed and paternoster; on a pannel now inscribed 'This do in remembrance of me,' was the following inscription:—

This frontispiece, with the rails and frame of the communion table, was the gift of dame Jane Smith, relict of John Smith, knight and alderman of this city, who lies interred near this place.*

The altar of marble is or was inscribed, EDVARDVS WATTs, MERC. LONDON. The screen is painted to imitate various marbles; it is unnecessary to add that it is not in keeping with the

* It does not appear by what authority the parochial officers presumed to obliterate this memorial of a benefactor to the church. Should this notice meet

the eye of the competent authorities, there is little doubt the inscription will be immediately restored.

main structure, and as if it was intended to render the fault in the east wall the more striking, it is not placed parallel with the wall, but at right angles with the flank walls. The pulpit, with the desks, is affixed to a pillar on the north side of the choir. It is not remarkable for any thing but a want of keeping in its embellishments with the church. The font, in a pew in the north aisle, near the west end, is a plain polygonal marble basin, with the following inscription :—

Dytton seaman generos' natvs in hac parochia, anno salvt 1627, ac in ejvsdem, ecclesia renatvs, hoc baptistervm, Nov. 1682, lvens dedit.

The cover of oak resembles a canopy of the pointed style. The stand for the lord mayor's sword, which, in the generality of churches, is composed of iron, is here a lofty and handsome piece of carved oak, and is affixed to the column on the north side, nearest the pulpit; the stand for the pomel of the sword is a cherub's head, and the whole is surmounted by the royal arms, and is ornamented with the cyphers C. R., the date 1682, and the city arms. The only stained glass in the church, is the coat of arms of the benefactor Rogers, in the east window, encircled with foliage, viz. *argent* a chevron, between three bucks trippant *sable*,^{*} crest a buck trippant proper; on the wainscotting of the chancel, the following coats of arms are badly emblazoned, viz. on the south side of the altar, *azure* a lion rampant *or.* and a chief *argent*, charged with a mullet *gules*, between two torteaux. South on a lozenge, the same arms impaled with *gules* two chevronels, in a bordure *argent*, the arms of Smith of Middlesex, the second shield belonging to lady Smith, the donor of the altar screen.* The ensemble of this church, regarded as a specimen of a style almost obsolete in sir Christopher Wren's days, is far superior to what might be expected. Many portions of the detail are closely copied from the original church, and the roof, which is a design of the architect's, has been judiciously composed from specimens of the period when it was rebuilt, viz. the commencement of the sixteenth century. The architect's aim has evidently been to restore the building, after its destruction by the great fire, to the state it was in before that event; the attempt does him credit, and although his predilections for Ionic architecture, shews itself repeatedly in the structure, the whole, taken together, far surpasses many of the contemptible productions of the followers of the late James Wyatt, which have recently been raised in the pointed style.

'The pavement of the church,' says Mr. Malcolm, 'being a mixture of coarse and grey marble, inclines me to think it part of that of some monastic building, or of the old parish church.'† A portion

* The above is the correct blazon, which we have preferred giving, to the faulty daubs which some sign painter,

employed by the parish, has substituted for the right arms.

† Lond. Red. vol. ii, p. 353.

apparently of a brass, may be seen protruding from under the pewing in the south aisle.

There are several monuments; one on the south side of the chancel is enriched with a vase in relief, accompanied with a pelican and a pair of scales, the work of Bacon. It is singular that the only inscription on this monument, is the name of the sculptor; it was erected to the memory of Miss Margaret Bearsley, who died 21st May, 1802. The absence of the inscription is unaccountable.

The estimate of the present church was about the sum of 5,000*l.* the amount of the legacy of Mr. Rogers. The steeple was repaired by sir Christopher Wren, when he rebuilt the church, and the parapet and pinnacles were rebuilt in 1711.

The dimensions of the church are as follows: length 100 feet, breadth 63, height 45, height of tower and pinnacles 135.

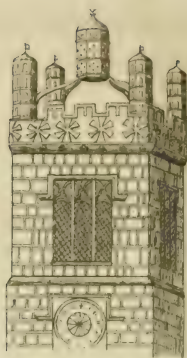
St. Mary le Bow.

This church is situated on the south side of Cheapside, in rear of the houses between Bow-lane and the church-yard. As the mother church of the 13 peculiars of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the consequent sitting in ancient times of the court of arches within the walls, it has ever enjoyed a pre-eminent station above the parochial churches of the metropolis; and from the same circumstances it has been equally distinguished by the superiority of its architecture. Hence the additional name of 'bow,' or 'de arcubus,' was derived from the circumstance of this being the first parochial church in the metropolis built with 'bows,' as arches were then vulgarly termed; although this appellation has become obsolete, an arched gateway at Lincoln, still called 'the Stone Bow,' as well as the village of Bow, in Middlesex, which was so called from the ancient stone bridge still existing, may be adduced as corroborative evidences of the present church having derived its name from this construction; and it is not at all improbable, that the arches in the vaults under the present building may be some of the identical 'bows' which designated the church. Mr. Malcolm* thinks it probable that the cognomen was derived from the bows, or flying arches, in the old steeple. This conjecture is ingenious, but it falls to the ground when it is recollected that the steeple was only built in the sixteenth century, and that the church was known by its present name at least five centuries earlier.

The earliest erection of the church is involved in obscurity.

In November, 1091, according to Stow, the building was damaged by a violent hurricane. In the 56th Hen. III. 'the v Kal of Feverer, the yere of our L. AM^{cc}clxx, the stepil of the chirch of Seynt Marie at the Bowe fel down in Chepe, and perysed moche

* Lond. Red. vol. ii, p. 150.



Bow Church 1580.



Plan of Cheapside



The Cross 1240



The Standard



The Cross 1500

CHEAPSIDE CROSS.

people.* This accident, with the circumstances which arose out of it, is stated in the *Iter. Roll.* for London, comprising entries of the pleas of the crown held during that and several preceding and subsequent years. A correct transcript of the record, is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.† By which it appears, that the stone and other materials of the Bell Tower, valued at 20 marks, which became forfeited to the king as a deodand, were restored by him to the prior and convent of the church of Christ at Canterbury.

This accident is a proof of the steeple being then a structure of considerable antiquity, and from its falling into Cheapside must have been situated near the present one. It was rebuilt in 1284, and stood until 1512, when it was again rebuilt, or materially altered. Of this latter structure, a view is preserved, not only in the general view of the metropolis by Hollar, but in a brass seal made by the parish in 1580, which is engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.‡ It shows the upper story of the steeple, with the following legend: SIGILLVM ECCLIE BEATE MARIE DE ARCVBVS LONDINI, 1580. From this source, the view of the steeple in the annexed plate is derived. The battlements and windows are in the style of the period; at the angles were four turrets of the same style of architecture as the tower of St. Mary, Aldermary, but hollow within, and pierced with apertures. From these turrets sprung four flying buttresses, which, uniting in a common centre, sustained at their junction a fifth turret; all five, we are told by Stow, were glazed, and used as beacons, or land light-houses, on winter nights, to direct travellers to the metropolis. From this steeple sir Christopher Wren took the idea of his beautiful tower and spire of St. Dunstan's in the East, the admiration of every connoisseur and man of science.

This tower, having suffered by the fire in 1666, was taken down; and sir Christopher Wren, finding his resources ample,§ determined to produce a successor which should at once redound to the honour of its architect, and be worthy of the first parish church of the first metropolis in the world. With this view, he determined on bringing forward his new structure to the street, and the site of two houses was purchased to make way for it. In digging to a great depth to insure a firm foundation, the architect came to the ancient Roman causeway eighteen feet below the level of the street; and so firm was this pavement, that he determined on building his superstructure upon it. The old church, according to Wren, stood forty feet back from the high street.|| In preparing the

* Chron. of London.

† Vol. xciii. pt. ii. p. 38.

‡ Vol. xciii. pt. i. p. 305.

§ A donation of £2,000 was given by dame Dyonis Williamson, of Hale's hall, Norfolk, towards the erection and beau-

tifying the steeple; which, in conjunction with other liberal subscriptions, enabled the architect to give full scope to his genius.

|| Parentalia, p. 265.

foundations for the new structure, 'a foundation was discovered firm enough for the intended fabric, which (on further inspection, after digging down sufficiently and removing what earth or rubbish lay in the way) appeared to be the walls, with the windows also, and the pavement of a temple or church of Roman workmanship, entirely buried under the level of the present street.* If sir Christopher Wren had studied the magnificent structures raised in this country by native architects in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, he would not have mistaken a Norman church for a Roman temple. He was led into this mistake by the round arches of the building: having been accustomed to treat all the ancient buildings in the country with pointed arches (called by him 'Gothic') as barbarisms, he never supposed workmen, whom he held in such profound contempt, could construct arches which would not shrink from a comparison with Roman works; and the excellence of which is proved by the deception into which so great a master was led by them. The crypt still exists, and will be noticed hereafter.

The steeple naturally claims priority in description. The plan is a square, with massive piers at the angles; in the south-eastern a winding staircase. The elevation shows a tower and spire; the former is divided into two principal stories. In the north front, which ranges with the houses in Cheapside, is a handsome entrance in the lower story. It consists of an arched doorway, with cherubic heads in the spandrels, between two Doric columns sustaining their entablature, and a blocking-course, on which are two seated boys; in the wall above is an oval, and the whole is enclosed in an arched frontispiece rusticated. This entrance is repeated in the west front. The south is built against by the vestibule communicating with the church, and the east side is concealed by a house. In the north front, above the doorway, is a blank window fronted by a balcony, which communicates with the church by a small door;† and on each side is a round-headed niche. This story is finished with a cornice. The second story commences with a plain stylobate, from the north front of which the dial projects; each front of this story is uniform, and contains an arched window between coupled pilasters of the Ionic order, sustaining their entablature, which is surmounted by a balustrade above the centre, and by an attic over the pilasters. From this point the elevation quits the square, and takes a circular form; the diminution of the spire commences here, but which is began and carried on so harmoniously, that the whole appears to be a continued cone rather than an assemblage of independent portions. To avoid an appearance of

* Parentalia, p. 265.

† It has been supposed that this gallery was erected for the convenience of ladies to view the procession on Lord

Mayor's day; the house which was pulled down for the erection of the steeple having been the ancient 'Crown silde.'

abruptness in the change from a square to a circular plan, the architect has happily adopted an idea from the pinnacles which are found at the angles of ancient English towers. At every angle of the parapet is a group consisting of four cartouches; their bases disposed at the corners of a square, the heads united in a common centre, and crowned with an urn, forming a neat and appropriate pyramidal ornament. The structure above the tower is in three stories. The first represents a small circular temple; it is composed of a stylobate sustaining a peristyle of twelve columns, crowned with an entablature, and surmounted with a balustrade. The columns are of a composite order, being an union of the Doric and the Corinthian. From this story, within the parapet, spring twelve flying buttresses, situated over the columns of the peristyle. The cylindrical cella of the lower story is contained within the buttresses, and the whole sustains a second story, consisting of an elegant little temple of the composite order having its stylobate, and a peristyle of twelve columns sustaining their entablature. The square form again commences over this story, on which eight cartouches support an obelisk, which completes the third and last story; it is capped with metal, and crowned with a vane of copper in the form of a dragon with expanded wings, having the cross of St. George painted on them, adopted in compliment to the city, being the supporter of the arms of the corporation. The dragon is 8 feet 10 inches long; it works on an Egyptian pebble. The spindle is of polished steel.

Internally, the tower consists of four stories; the lower is enriched with a dentil cornice, and is covered with a vaulted ceiling of stone, with an aperture in the centre. Above this are two stories to the base of the Ionic pilasters; the upper serving as an apartment for the bell-ringers. On the next floor are the bells, and here the angles of the walls are gradually filled up to reduce the square to a circle which it becomes a little below the exterior entablature. Over this is a parabolic dome, which is admirably constructed to support the immense weight of the superstructure.*

The plan of the church is nearly square; it shows a body and side aisles connected with the tower by a vestibule attached to the north aisle. The western elevation has a semicircular arched window in the vestibule, and a larger window between two smaller ones of the same form in the body of the church. Beneath the central window is an arched doorway covered with an elliptical pediment, and over the side windows are two circular ones. The elevation finishes with a pediment, having a circular window in the tympanum. The aisles have no windows in this point of view. The south side is made into a centre with wings, elevated on a plain socle; the former portion has an arched doorway (now disused), surmounted with an angular pediment, with a circular

* Britton's *Edifices of London*, vol. i. p. 138.

window above it; the wings, which retire behind the line of their centre, have each a semicircular-headed window. The elevation finishes with a cornice and parapet. The east front is a copy of the western, except the entrance, which is omitted. In the socle are round headed windows lighting the crypt. Corresponding in situation with the vestibule is a vestry, lighted by a Venetian window, in the east end. The north side is concealed by houses from public observation: it has a single circular window. The walls have an ashlar of Portland stone, and the angles are strengthened by rustics.

The interior is approached by the entrance in the west front, and by the basement story of the tower, which leads, as before observed, into a vestibule, which is nearly square in plan, groined and separated from the church by an oak screen.

The body of the church is made into a nave and side aisles, separated by square piers capped with acanthine cornices, from which spring semicircular arches, three on each side of the church; the key-stones are carved with cherubic heads. To the internal face of each pier is attached a semicolumn of the Corinthian order, sustaining its entablature, and a rich modillion cornice; the latter alone is used in the intercolumniations, the architrave and frieze being omitted to let in the arches. The shafts of the columns are painted in imitation of Sienna, the capitals and entablature of veined marble. The east and west ends are uniform; they are respectively made into three divisions by semi-columns as before; but above the intercolumniations of these portions, a part only of the cornice is retained; the corona, with its modillions, being denuded; the shafts of the columns at the east end resemble lapis lazuli with gilt capitals and enrichments; the principal order is here surmounted by an attic, the cornice of which is enriched with acanthines, and over the pilasters are urns. The ceiling is arched elliptically, to which the cornices of the side elevations serve as imposts; it is crossed by arches, and divided longitudinally by parallel bands into various pannels; and pierced laterally with a clerestory of low arched windows, three on each side; the ceiling of the aisles consists of three arches pierced laterally with others to keep up the communication; the soffits of all are perfectly plain. A settlement has taken place some time in the building, which has occasioned the introduction of iron ties at the east and west ends; the galleries in the aisles, as well as that over the western entrance, which contains the organ, are modern compared with the main structure; the fronts of all are perfectly plain. The altar is executed in oak; it consists of a principal and attic orders; the former Corinthian; the attic is surmounted with an elliptical pediment, and painted with a rich star encircling the Hebrew name of the Deity. A small sprinkling of carved foliage relieves the screen, which is far from being so handsome as might be expected, and is injured in effect by the large naked window above it. The pulpit grouped with the read-

ing desk at the south side of the centre aisle, is not remarkable for its ornament; the sounding board is very large, and rendered unsightly by its excessive plainness. The font, situated at the south side of the western entrance, is a plain polygonal basin of white marble sustained on a balluster; it is inscribed

‘ The gift of Francis Dashwood, esq. 1675.’

Beneath the north gallery, at the east end of the church, is a shield bearing the following arms, viz. *or* a chevron *gu.* between three trefoils slipped *sa.* impaling quarterly 1 and 4 *az.* a chevron embattled and counter embattled *or* 2 and 3 *sa.* a chevron engrailed and counter engrailed between three talbots statant *arg.*

Near this is a tablet inscribed—

Dame Dyonis Williamson, of Hales-hall, in the county of Norfolk, gave to the inhabitants of this parish 2,000*l.* towards the rebuilding and splendid finishing this church and steeple, and furnishing the same with bells, &c. which were demolished by the late dreadful fire, A. D. 1666.

In the clerestory windows, near the west, are two shields of arms in stained glass, nearly obliterated, but the southern is probably the arms of the pious benefactress lady Williamson.

The monuments are not numerous. On the north side of the western entrance is a large composition of marble to the memory of Col. Charles Bainton, died May 26, 1712. Also Elizabeth his wife, who died Oct. 6, 1719, with busts of himself and his lady, in relief.

Near the north is a plain sarcophagus with an inscription to the family of Cart, of this parish, surmounted by a well executed bust of the deceased in the undress costume which marks the likenesses of Thomson and other poets. At the back of the bust are four Corinthian columns, sustaining a broken elliptical pediment. On the base is ‘J. Potter, arct.’—‘S. Tuffnell, sculp.’

On the south side of the altar is the splendid cenotaph, erected to the memory of bishop Newton. On the front is a circle containing a bust of the deceased; upon the whole composition reclines a large statue of Faith, accompanied with sacerdotal insignia which also decorate the iron rails.

The following inscription is upon the monument:—

In thee the fairest bloom of opening youth,
 Flourished, beneath the guard of Christian truth.
 That guiding truth to virtue form'd thy mind,
 And warm'd thy heart to feel for all mankind;
 How sad the change my widow'd days now prove!
 Thou soul of friendship and of tender love.
 Yet holy faith one soothing hope supplies,
 That points our future union to the skies.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Newton, D. D. twenty-five years' rector of this church, dean of St. Paul's, and bishop of Bristol. He resigned his soul to his Almighty Creator, Feb. 14, 1782, in the 79th year of his age.

His remains were, according to his desire, interred under the south aisle of St. Paul's.* Reader, if you would be further informed of his character, acquaint yourself with his writings. His second wife, who had the happiness of living with him in the most perfect love upwards of twenty years, has caused this monument to be placed as a testimony of her affection and gratitude to the kindest husband and most benevolent friend.

A better taste would have suggested that the representation of the person commemorated by the monument, should have been more prominent.

The dimensions and ground plan of this church are taken from the Temple of Peace at Rome. It appears to have been the architect's wish to have erected a piazza on the site of the houses on the north side of the church, an engraving of the design still remaining in the vestry. The first design for the steeple was less ornamental than the present, and was on its rejection adapted to St. Magnus' church.

The present church was finished in 1673, at an expense of 3,071*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* The steeple was began in 1671, and finished in 1680. The dragon being mounted in 1679, on which occasion Jacob Hall, the famous rope-dancer, ascended on its back. The whole expence was 7,388*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.*

Owing to the injudicious use of iron by the architect, the steeple has been several times repaired since its erection. In 1760, the dragon was taken down, and the upper part of the steeple repaired by Mr. afterwards sir Wm. Staines, at an expense of 254*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* In 1805, the church was thoroughly repaired, and on examination of the spire, it was found greatly decayed, and out of the perpendicular. In 1818, the parish determined on taking down the injured portions of the spire, and rebuilding the same; and for this purpose George Gwilt, esq. F. S. A. was employed as the architect; under this gentleman's superintendance, the whole was taken down and accurately restored; the portions of the new work most likely to suffer from the weather were executed in granite. The belfry was secured by iron ties, surrounding it internally and externally, the latter being bedded in the masonry, and space allowed for expansion. The weight of these ties is about six tons. The last stone of the restored spire was laid on Saturday 8th of July, 1820, and on Tuesday the 11th, the dragon, which had been regilt, was raised, and as the clock struck one, lowered on its spindle, one of the masons ascending on the back of the animal as Hall had previously done.

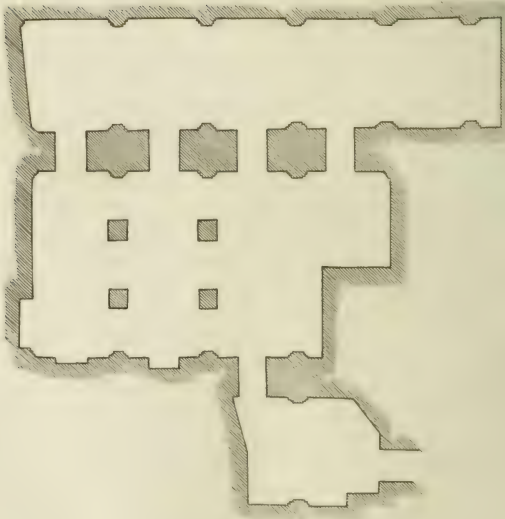
An additional interest is given to this church by the existence of an arched crypt beneath the basement of the present building, the remains of which display, perhaps, the most perfect and curious relic of ancient London, in existence. The style of architecture is the circular Norman of the eleventh century, and, from the extent of the crypt, some idea may be formed of the magnitude and gran-

* Vide, ante, p. 341.



N.E. View of Crypt of Bow Church.

S.



E.

W.

N.

ANCIENT CRYPT BOW CHURCH

Cheapside.

*To C.W. Hick Esq^r this Plate is respectfully inscribed by
the Author.*

deur of the ancient church. The accompanying engraving comprises the ground plan, and the best view of the architecture existing, and which will sufficiently elucidate the following description: The plan shews a centre, with two side aisles, divided by partition walls of great thickness and solidity, and communicating with each other by openings; the central aisle is subdivided at the eastern extremity, by two ranges of columns, into three aisles, the continuation of which, westward, is cut off by modern brick work.

The columns are cylindrical, with regular bases set upon square plinths, and the capitals are also square, convexed, and diminished, to unite with the shafts, and surmounted by abaci; the height of the columns, including the capital and base, is 8 feet 2 inches; the side walls are broken at intervals, corresponding with the intercolumniations, by piers, composed of three pilasters of different breadths, in advance of each other; they are capped by a plain impost moulding, and, conjointly with the insulated columns, sustain the groined roof of stone, which has been repaired in brick work; this part formed a large and regularly built sub-chapel, of which the portion remaining open formed the chancel. The northern side aisle is much broken into by alterations; from the eastern angle our view is taken. The southern aisle still remains perfect. The communication between these and the grand central aisle is kept up by well turned semicircular arches without imposts; the simplicity of the architecture, as well as the excellence of the construction, is very creditable to the age, and so much do they resemble Roman works, that it is not surprizing that sir Christopher Wren, who was ill acquainted with our ancient buildings, should mistake this crypt for a Roman temple. The south aisle is in a perfect state; it is made in length by piers as before into five divisions, vaulted in stone, and groined, and in the whole composition a severe and bold character is displayed; the vaulting is of the same description as is found in all the early Norman churches. A home specimen may be seen in the priory church of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield. The materials of which the vault, with the walls and pillars are constructed, is the Caen stone of Normandy. The whole of the crypt is appropriated to the reception of the dead. An interesting natural curiosity may be seen in two human bodies, in which the flesh has decayed, leaving the skeleton entire, covered with the skin as perfect as alive; one, the least perfect, has attained a dark hue by age, the other, a female, which is preserved in a glazed case, retains its natural colour, a ghastly remnant of mortality.

At the time of the late repairs, the vaults were cleared out, and the foundations inspected; in removing the coffins the two bodies were discovered. The expense of these latter repairs amounted to about 6,000*l*.* The highest credit is due to the inhabitants of the united parishes, for the care taken of the church and spire, in the

* Vide a communication to the Gent. Mag., vol. xc. pt. 2, p. 223, from which

considerable information has been derived.

preservation of which they have proved themselves worthy to be the guardians of so valuable a trust.

The dimensions are as follows :—

Church.

	Feet.	In.
Length.....	65	6
Breadth.....	63	0
Height.....	38	0
From the pavement in street to the bottom of the vault	13	6
From bottom of old church to foundation of steeple....	5	0

Height of Steeple.

From the pavement of the street to the upper cornice of the square tower	122	0
From cornice of tower to ditto of first peristyle	37	0
From cornice of first to ditto of second peristyle.....	38	0
Obelisk and vane.....	38	0
<hr/>		
Total height of steeple*.....	235	0
The new work is said to be six inches higher than the old.		
Square of tower	32	6

The account of this church would be imperfect if it did not notice the bells, the celebrity of which has rendered the name of the church a proverb. They are mentioned as early as 1469, in which year an order of common council directed them to be rung regularly at nine P. M.

The keeper of the bells, however, did not always pay such strict attention to the ringing the bells at a proper hour, as the city apprentices thought was due to the sacredness of those hours appropriated by common consent to mirth and recreation. They resolved, therefore, to give the clerk an admonitory hint on the subject, and, with this view, affixed the following pasquinade to the walls of the church :—

Clerk of the Bow Bell,
With the yellow locks,
For thy late ringing,
Thy head shall have knocks.

§ The clerk, sensible of the danger he run from these dispensers of club law, wrote for answer, in equally good poetry :—

Children of Cheap,
Hold you all still,
For you shall have the
Bow Bells ring at your will.

§ A citizen, of the name of John Donne, left two houses in Hosier (now Bow) lane, for the maintenance of the great bell. After the

* These dimensions are taken from the section given in Britton's public buildings.

The communication in the Gents. Mag. before quoted, makes the height but 221 feet.

great fire, the sum of 400*l.* paid by the city for the purchase of the site of Allhallows church and yard, for the erection of Honey-lane market, was appropriated to purchase new bells. The belfry was prepared for twelve, but only eight were placed in it; in 1739 the great bell was cracked, and the peal was made good at an expense of 290*l.* In 1758 a petition was presented to the vestry, from several respectable citizens, setting forth the bad state of seven of the bells, and praying for leave to recast them at their own expense, and to add two trebles; after an examination of the steeple by Messrs. Dance and Chambers, architects, the petitioners were allowed to set up a new peal, and the present bells were, in consequence, first rung on the 4th June, 1762, being his late Majesty's birth-day. The bells have been put in order twice since that period; the weight is as follows* :—

	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1.	8	3	7
2.	9	2	0
3.	10	1	4
4.	12	0	7
5.	12	0	24
6.	17	0	11
7.	20	2	26
8.	24	2	5
9.	34	2	6
10.	53	0	22

In 1827 the fears of the parishioners having been created by the fall of a stone from the cornice of the tower, the bells were examined, and the wood work was found out of order; in consequence, further ringing has been suspended, except on extraordinary occasions. In the vestry, which is a spacious apartment, at the northern side of the church, is a well executed bust of Charles II., and several plans of estates belonging to the parish.

North of this church, between the church-yard and the end of Bow-lane, stood the building, called the crown-sild, or shed, in which the royal family and their attendants took their stations, to see the justings, processions, &c. After the fall of the wooden stage, in 1329,† Edward III. caused a spacious stone building to be erected here; which continued to be used for this purpose until the time of Henry IV. who, in the twelfth year of his reign, sold it to Stephen Spilman, and others. And in Bow church-yard stood one of the public grammar schools founded by Henry VI. This venerable piece of antiquity remained until the year 1737; though the purposes for which it was erected had been long discontinued. This church, which is the chief of the thirteen peculiars in the city belonging to the see of Canterbury, is a rectory, the patronage of which appears to have been always in the archbishop. After the fire, the

* Gents. Mag. xc., pt. 2, p. 391.

† See vol. i. p. 108.

parishes of Allhallows, Honey-lane, and St. Pancras, were annexed to it, both of which are in Cheap-ward.

The celebrated metaphysical lectures, instituted by the honourable Robert Boyle, have been generally preached at this church. This gentleman vested a sum of fifty pounds per annum in trustees, to be applied for preaching eight sermons yearly, viz. on the first Mondays of January, February, March, April, May, September, October, and November, by such minister and at such church, as the trustees should think proper : but no preacher to be continued longer than three years. The object of these sermons is to prove and establish the Christian religion against Pagans, Jews, Mahometans, Atheists, and Deists ; but not to interfere in controversies among Christians.

Budge-row is so called from the budge fur and skimmers residing there.

In the autumn of 1825, several houses in Watling-street having been pulled down, the cellars were found to contain the remains of an ancient vaulted crypt. It is described in the *Gent. Mag.** to be about 50 feet from north to south, and about 10 feet in breadth ; five arches in length were disclosed, and the whole had once been vaulted with chalk ; the arches were of the low pointed form which came into use in the sixteenth century ; at the points of intersection were bosses without ornament, having a concavity in the centre. On the east side appeared some remains of a door. In the work referred to, the remains are erroneously supposed to be part of the church of St. Mary, Aldermary, for which there is not the least foundation ; the remains, which were only removed in the present year, were evidently of the same description as the strong vaulted apartments which constituted the basement stories of most of the ancient mansion houses formerly existing in the metropolis.



CHAPTER XIV.

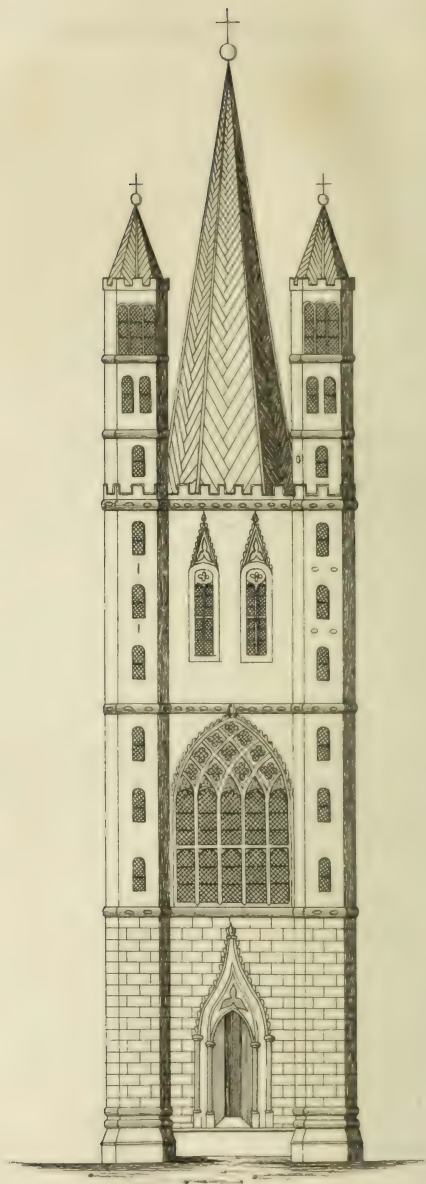
History and Topography of Cornhill Ward.

This ward derives its name from the principal street therein, which is known from the most early ages by the name of Cornhill, because the corn market was kept there. It is divided into four precincts, designated as the first, second, third, and fourth. This ward is bounded on the east by Bishopsgate ward ; on the north by Broad-street ward ; on the west by Cheap ward ; and, on the south, by Langbourn ward. It is under the government of an alderman and six common council men. There are two churches in this ward, St. Michael and St. Peter.

St. Michael, Cornhill.

On the south side of Cornhill stands the parochial church of St. Michael, which was founded before the year 1133, and was then

* Vol. xc. pt. 11, p. 203.



STEEPLE OF ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH, CORNHILL.
1421.

in the patronage of the abbot and convent of Evesham, who, in the year 1503, on Dec. 3rd, transferred the advowson thereof to the company of drapers, for the yearly rent or pension of *5l. 6s. 8d.*, besides *6s. 8d.* customarily paid them out of the said church. And the patronage has remained in the draper's company ever since.

This church had a handsome cloister, and a 'fair churchyard,' with a pulpit-cross on the south side thereof, built by sir John Rudstone, lord mayor in 1528, who caused the churchyard to be enlarged with ground purchased of the next parish, and also proper houses to be erected to lodge choristers, to sing mass daily: and he appointed sermons also to be preached in the pulpit. But soon after his death, which happened in 1537, the choir was dissolved, and their houses or lodgings were converted to the use of decayed parishioners.

The steeple of this church has been always graced with a ring of bells, which were formerly rung every night at eight o'clock. Both the bells and the steeple perished with the church in the fire of London, A. D. 1666. Upon the ruins of the old church was raised the present handsome structure.

The annexed engraving is copied from a drawing in pen and ink preserved in an ancient vellum vestry book in the possession of the parish, commencing in the early part of the reign of Henry V.; on the opposite page are the following explanatory lines:

'This representeth the symylitude of th' olde steple A° Dni 1421.

Remembraunce that the Monday the xxvith day of May, the yere of our Lord God M.CCCCXXI, and the yere of the reigne of king Harry the fyfte after the Conquest, IX: in the tyme of the forsayd chirch wardeins, the old steeple of the forsayd chirch was beginne to drawe adowne.

Remembraunce that the Tewesday, the xxv day of September, being that day the fest of Seynte Fyrmin the Byshop, the yere of our Lorde Christ M.CCCCXXI: in the tyme of the forsayd chirch wardeins, the first ston of fundement of the newe steple was leyd be the rev'ent & discrete p'son Mr. Piers Hynewyke, p'son of the chirch forsayd, and be the forsayd chirch wardeins and many of worthy men of the p'ishe, in the worship of the Holy Trynyte, and of oure Lady Seynte Mary, and of Seynte Myghell the Archangell, and of all the Holy company of Hevein.

'Of the which begynnyng God graunte a good endyng, Amen.'

The old church on the north side was open to the street, from which it was separated by a small green church-yard. Its west front, as now, was divided from the adjoining houses by St. Michael's alley, then called 'the Longe-alley,' which had a gate and two crosses near it, for the erecting of which (37 Hen. VI.) two shillings were paid. On the south side was a second church-yard, in part surrounded by a cloister, in the midst of which was another cross.

The interior of the church was divided into a body and side

aisles. It had a choir fitted up for singing, lighted by clerestory windows ; an after chapel of Our Lady, a chapel of St. Catherine, and several others.

The second steeple, which was begun in 1421, was probably finished about 1430.

As early as between 1456-75, we find notices of the pewing of this church.

Payde for translatyng the meynes pue, *xs. vjd.*

Payde for makyng of the puyes in Our Lady chapel, *xiiij s.*

The effect of the reformation will be seen in the following entries :—

1548. Payd to a mason for cuttyng downe the stowens y^t y^e images steud vpon in the church, *xvj d.*

1549. Payde to the masonn in Gracyous-strete for takyng downe vj aulters, *xvs.*

1550. To y^e pore man to take downe y^e glasse in y^e vestrye, *iiij d.*

P'd to Pryste y^e brycklayer, for y^e inlargyng y^e quere, and to take downe y^e towmbes, and pave all agayne, *xxxvjs. viij d.*

Much of the church plate and ornaments of this church were of great value, as appears from the following :

Here folowyth the sumes of plate, y^t were solde to Thomas Mustran, goldsmyth, the purchas of ten chambrars in the church-yarde, w^{ch} was solde the xvij day of August, an^o Do'i 1548, by the churchwardens of Saynt Myghyll, in Cornhyll, and by other of the masters of the p'rishe, whos names are redy to be shewed.

It'm, one ymage of o'r Lady and Arcangell, all gylt, waying lxxvj ounces.

It'm, a pyxe gylt, wayinge ix ounces, *dj.*

It'm, a basone and iiij cruets, and the foote of a senscarse p'cell gylt, waing xlviiij ounces.

It'm, a crosse, w^t Mari and John, gylt, waying cv. ounces.

It'm, a lyttyle crosse, gylt, waying xx ounces, *dj.*

It'm, a challyce, w^t the patrone, gilt, waying xxxviiij ounces.

It'm, a box for oyle, gylt, waying xxxi ounces.

Some of the wayght of all is iiij. c. xxij ounces, and a qr. at vs. a'unce, wherof most be batyd vs. for one ounce, y^t was in p'ps.

Some in money y^t was R. is iiij. li *xs. iiij d.*

The exterior of this noble edifice is greatly concealed from public view. The north side is built against by the houses in Cornhill. The east end can only be partially seen from St. Peter's-alley ; the south abuts on a small burying-ground, and the west end on a narrow passage called, from the church, St. Michael's-alley ; the upper part of the majestic tower rising above the surrounding houses, is the only portion of the building of which the spectator catches a view from the public street ; this structure is, indeed, a noble object, and from whatever part of the metropolis it may be viewed, St. Michael's tower stands pre-eminent as one of its first ornaments. At the fire of London, the ancient church being

destroyed, a new one was erected in 1672, by sir Christopher Wren, on the site of the former; but the tower, which is also built from the designs of that great architect, was not added until 1721; the last stone of the steeple being laid on August 29th in that year. The steeple of the old church having been preserved from the effects of the conflagration, stood until that period.

The west front, in consequence of its confined situation, has scarcely any ornament: the tower forms the centre. At each angle is an octangular buttress, and the elevation is in three principal stories; the lowest has a lofty elliptical arch, which, being divided by a transom, serves for an entrance and a window: above this is a circular window. In each of the side divisions are arched windows now walled up; and attached to the south aisle is an open porch communicating with the church and church-yard. The next story of the tower, which rises above the church, is still plain; it contains in each face two windows covered with elliptical arches instead of pointed ones, and each being divided into two lights by a mullion, which diverges at the top into sub-arches ornamented with sweeps. Above the cornice which forms the finish to this story, the elevation is richly ornamented: each of the octangular buttresses have their faces cut into deep flutings.

In each face of the tower are two lofty windows divided horizontally by transoms, and vertically by mullions, into compartments, and between them is a small buttress which rises from the cornice and finishes above the parapet in a pinnacle. The parapet is embattled, and pierced with arched openings. This story is, in like manner, finished with a cornice, above which the octagon buttresses are continued to a considerable height, and end in obtuse pinnacles. The different faces are fluted, as in the lower story, with the additional ornament of small buttresses attached to the angles, which end in small pinnacles, at a situation below the point of the buttresses. At their bases the cornice is ornamented with small busts, a poor imitation of the blockings of the pointed style, as, indeed, are all the ornaments of the tower. The pinnacles were formerly surmounted by vanes in the forms of comets, which were removed some years ago.

The whole design is grand and magnificent; the group of eight pinnacles alternately at different heights form a beautiful and excellent finish to the elevation. The detail, however, of the tower, is far from correct. On the south side of the church are four arched windows, which were originally similar in construction to those now remaining on the south side of St. Benet Fink, but which, when the church was repaired in 1790, were converted, by the addition of a reversed arch to their headways, into circles, as was that over the altar, which previously contained the royal arms in stained glass, now in a window in the western vestibule. A clerestory, containing the like number of circular windows, rises above the aisles. The east front has now a large circular window; and the ele-

vation is finished with a parapet, the tympanum containing a circular window. The north aisle is entirely concealed from view, and has no windows. The clerestory corresponds with the opposite side. The interior is very handsome; a spacious vestibule is formed at the west end, in which the basement story of the tower is made a magnificent porch to the body of the church. The tower stands upon four massive piers, supporting arches; the western has been already described. The opposite arch has imposts carved with acanthus leaves, and once opened to the church; it is now filled with the organ case. The roof of the tower is groined with shields and flowers at the angles. The body of the church is separated from the aisles by four semicircular arches on each side, springing from the capitals of three lofty columns, and two half columns of the Doric order. Against the exterior walls are pilasters to correspond with the columns. The altar is a recess, the same breadth as the body of the church; the sides are enriched with pilasters and niches; and the whole is covered with an arched roof sustained on imposts, enriched with a frieze of acanthus leaves; the walls and roof splendidly painted with cherubim and glory, and other enrichments. The altar-screen is of oak, and consists of two Corinthian columns sustaining a broken pediment, in the centre of which is a pelican in its nest feeding its young from its breast. The decalogue is inscribed in the centre of the space between the columns, on two tablets, in gilt frames, which is singularly enough finished with pointed arches; two other arched compartments contain paintings of Moses and Aaron. The circular window is glazed with a kaleidoscope pattern in stained glass, which has a puerile effect. At the east end of the north aisle there is a Venetian window, or blank; a similar window at the end of the south aisle has the arms of the Drapers' company in stained glass, richly emblazoned. A gallery is erected at the west end of the church, which contains the organ; the ceiling of the nave is groined, and made into compartments by ribs resting on consoles on the piers, between the clerestory windows. The soffits of the ribs are enriched with guillochi, and the groins are worked to an edge. The aisles have a similar roof, which rests on the pilasters on one side, and imposts attached to the springing of the main arches on the other; the ribs are omitted in this portion. The pulpit is modern, and was first put up at the before-mentioned repair in 1790; it is circular in form, and attached to a pillar near the east end of the south side of the church. The poor-box is an antique pedestal on clawed feet, fluted, and drapery fastened to the upper part, inscribed, 'The poor cannot recompense thee, but thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just.' The vase for the money is supported by two dolphins. In the western window is a painting on glass of the royal arms, which was formerly over the altar, as before stated.

There are no monuments of consequence in this church. On the north wall is a monument, with a bust, to the memory of Mr.

J. Vernon, who, by his will, dated 1615, gave many legacies to the poor of various companies in this city.

The length of the church is 70 feet, the breadth 60, and the tower is 130 feet high.

The expense of the church was 4,68*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* The steeple was erected at the expense of the commissioners for building 60 new churches, the sum of 6,126*l.* 15*s.* being appropriated by the act of parliament for such purpose.

St. Peter, Cornhill.

On the south side of Cornhill, at the south-east angle, stands the parish church of St. Peter, which is said to have been founded by Lucius, the first Christian king in this island, about the year of our Lord 179, who dedicated it to St. Peter the apostle, erected in it an archbishop's see, and that this was and continued to be the metropolitan and chief church in this nation for 400 years, when Augustine the monk removed the archiepiscopal chair to Canterbury. And to confirm this account, the annexed tablet of brass in an oak frame, is suspended in front of the organ gallery within the church.

BEE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN, THAT IN THE YERE OF
OUR LORD GOD 179, *Lucius*, THE FIRST CHRISTIAN KING
OF THIS LAND, THEN CALLED BRITAIN, FOUNDED YE FIRST
CHVRCH IN LONDON, THAT IS TO SAY, YE CHVRCH OF ST. PETER,
VPON CORNEHILL, AND HEE FOVNDED THERE AN ARCHBIS-
OPES SEE, AND MADE THAT CHVRCH YE METROPOLITANE AND
CHEIF CHVRCH OF THIS KINGDOME, AND SO IT INDVRID YE
SPACE OF 400 YEARES AND MORE, UNTO THE COMING OF ST.
AVSTIN, THE APOSTLE OF ENGLAND, THE WHICH WAS SENT
INTO THIS LAND BY ST. GREGORIE, YE DOCTOR OF YE CHVRCH IN
THE TIME OF KING ETHELBERT, AND THEN WAS THE ARCH-
BISHOPES SEE AND PALL REMOVED FROM YE FORESAID CHVRCH
OF ST. PETER VPON CORNEHILL, VNTO DOROVERNID, THAT
NOW IS CALLED CANTERBVRIE, AND THERE IT REMAINETH
TO THIS DAY. AND MILLET, A MONKE, WHICH CAME INTO
THIS LAND WITH ST. AVSTIN, HEE WAS MADE THE FIRST
BISHOP OF LONDON, AND HIS SEE WAS MADE IN PAVLS
CHVRCH, AND THIS *Lucius* KING WAS THE FIRST
FOVNDER OF ST. PETER'S CHVRCH VPON CORNEHILL,
HEE REIGNED KING IN THIS LAND AFTER BRUTE
1145 YERIS; AND IN THE YERE OF OUR LORD GOD
124, *Lucius* WAS CROWNED KING, AND THE YEARES
OF HIS REIGNE WERE 77 YEARES, AND HEE WAS BU-
RIED; (AFTER SOME CHRONIKELLS AT LONDON, AND AFTER
SOME CHRONIKELLS HEE WAS BVRIED AT GLOUCESTER IN THAT
PLACE WHERE THE ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS STANDETH NOW.)

However this tradition may be, it is certain that this church, known in ancient records by the name of St. Peter *super* Cornhill, or above or at the top of Cornhill, is of a very ancient foundation; and that there was a library belonging to it, built of stone, and well furnished with books. In this parish also was one of those grammar-schools appointed by parliament, 1447, to be kept in London.

In 1309, the patronage of this church was in the noble family of the Nevils, lords of the manor of Leadenhall, from whom it was transferred, by various agreements and successions, to Robert Rykeldon of Essex and Margaret his wife, who confirmed the said manor with its appurtenances, and the advowson of St. Peter's church, &c. to sir Richard Whittington and the citizens of London, in the year 1408, and they conveyed and confirmed the premises to the lord-mayor and commonalty of London, in the year 1411. From which time the mayor, aldermen, and common council of this city, have presented to the church.

The present edifice was built since the fire of London, which totally consumed the old church.

It is not easy to conjecture by what fatality, one of the meanest exteriors in the metropolis was given to a church which forms a distinguished object in the principal street of it, for if the architect considered the body of the church would be concealed like the neighbouring one of St. Michael, by the ill-judged and avaricious practice of erecting houses against the walls, the same reason would not apply to the steeple which rears its head above the surrounding incumbrances; and it is a matter of surprize that the architect should have given a handsome stone spire to the obscure church of St. Antholin, and have left the present with an unsightly specimen of brick-work, excusable in the few other instances in which brick towers were erected by sir Christopher, as they are attached to structures whose obscurity and situation warrants the addition. The portion of the north front of the church which is visible, is faced with Portland stone, and shews three windows with arched heads, the key-stones carved with cherubs between festoons, these windows are converted into circles, and near the west is an arched doorway which is enclosed in a frontispiece of the Ionic order consisting of two columns and two pilasters sustaining an entablature and parapet, and the principal elevation is finished with a cornice and parapet. The east front of the church which abuts on Gracechurch-street, is more ornamental; it commences with a lofty stylobate, the superstructure consists of a centre and wings made into divisions by pilasters of the Ionic order; in the centre are three arched windows, and in the wings are two others; the pilasters sustain the entablature of their order, and above the centre division is a lofty attic pierced with an arched and two circular windows, and crowned with a pedimental cornice; it is flanked by false walls, curved in their exterior lines. In St. Peter's-alley, a portion of the south front is visible; it contains three arched windows and an entrance, and is covered with compo in imitation of stone. The tower is at the south-west angle of the building. In the south side are two arched windows in succession, and above a small circular one, the walls to this height are built of a dark dusty-looking brick; the next story is of a brick-red brick, and was evidently so constructed from the consideration of its being more exposed; in each face is an arcade of three arches sustained

on antæ, and the whole finishes with a parapet; a spire of timber, covered with lead, takes its rise above the tower, and consists first of a dome pierced with circular openings, sustaining a small octagonal temple, having arched windows in each face, from the cornice of which rises a cone finished with a ball and key set upright. The west wall of the tower has no openings, except in the upper story, and that of the church, which is brick, has a single window with arched head filled up to the arch with brick work. The interior is in a better style, it is made into a body and aisles. The latter is flanked by five arches on each side resting upon square piers. The archivolts are very simple, and have no mouldings or ornament, except a continued wreath of flowers in the form of a torus at the angles; they are sustained on pilasters, with plain caps attached to two of the sides of the piers, the remaining sides of which have other pilasters attached to them; those which face the aisles are uniform with the last described, and sustain the vaulting, and the inner ones are carried up higher than the spring of the arch and crowned with capitals of the Corinthian order; they sustain the entablature of the order; the architrave and frieze being discontinued above the arches, and on the cornice is an attic. The piers and pilasters rest on a tall plinth wainscotted. The cornice of the attic serves as an impost to a waggon head ceiling, arched in a semicircle; it is made into divisions by bands springing from the attic pilasters, and crossed at angles by other bands running longitudinally. The centre range of compartments have circular pannels formed in them, each alternate one having an expanded flower. The aisles have a plain ceiling arched, to correspond with the main arches, and pierced laterally with smaller arches crossing the aisles; which have their imposts on the pilasters before noticed, on the one side, and brackets attached to the extreme walls of the church on the other. The two divisions of the north and south walls, nearest the east, had no windows in the original construction of the building. The east wall is very chastely adorned; the whole building is wainscotted to the height of the sills of the windows, forming a continued stylobate; the altar is only marked by the inscription of the commandments, &c. on arched pannels on this wainscoting; but the wall above has an entablature continued from that which has been described as appertaining to the side arcades, and sustained upon pilasters attached to the piers between the windows. The pilasters are painted in imitation of lapis lazuli, fluted with gilt fillets, capitals, and bases. The frieze is painted with scrolls, chalices, and other religious emblems: the mouldings gilt. In the centre window are the arms of John Waugh, bishop of Carlisle, 1723, and rector of this church, and William Beveridge, bishop of St. Asaph, in 1704. A handsome oak screen of open work separates the body of the church from the chancel, and is a rare specimen of the ancient method of dividing the church. It is very lofty, and consists of

three arched apertures, flanked with Corinthian pilasters, corresponding in size and situation with the aisles ; the spaces between these arches are occupied by a small arcade ; each arch being alternately pendant and supported by square pillars, fluted ; the whole is finished by a frieze of acanthus leaves, and a cornice. Above the centre, is a shield, with the arms of king Charles II, and the royal supporters. Across the west end of the church is a gallery containing the organ. The pulpit, which is hexagonal, and the desks, are affixed to a pier on the north side, towards the east end of the church. The font is contained in a pew below the western gallery ; it is a plain octagonal basin of marble, with cherub's heads, &c. on a pillar of a similar form. In the vestibule under this gallery, are the entrances to the church, a vestry, and a staircase to the gallery, which occupies the basement floor of the tower, and all are flanked with Corinthian pilasters.

On the south wall is an oval tablet of white marble, shaded with festoons of drapery, under which are seven cherubim in a glory. It is to the memory of seven children, being the whole offspring of James and Mary Woodmason, who were burnt in an awful conflagration on the 18th of January, 1782.

The length of this church is 80 feet, breadth 47, height 40, and the steeple is 140 feet in height. It was built from the designs of sir C. Wren, in the year 1681, at the expense of 5,647*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

The Royal Exchange.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, sir Thomas Gresham, son to sir Richard, who very laudably persevered in his father's design, proposed to the corporation, (anno 1564,) ' That if the city would give him a piece of ground in a commodious spot, he would erect an exchange at his own expense, with large and covered walks, wherein the merchants and traders might daily assemble, and transact business at all seasons, without interruption from the weather, or impediments of any kind.' This offer was accepted ; and in 1566, various buildings, houses, tenements, &c. in Cornhill, and the adjoining alleys, were purchased for rather more than 3,530*l.* and the materials re-sold for 478*l.* on condition of pulling them down, and carrying them away. The ground plot was then levelled at the charge of the city, and possession was given to sir Thomas, who, in the deed, is styled ' agent to the queen's highness,' and who laid the foundation of the new Exchange on the 7th of June following. The superstructure was carried on with rapidity, and the whole covered in with slate before the end of the year 1667.

The plan adopted by sir Thomas in the formation of his building, was similar to that of the Exchange at Antwerp. It was an oblong square of brick, with an arcade, as at present, the supporting pillars being of marble. Beneath the arcade were ranges of shops for traders ; and others were fitted up in what were denominated the lower vaults ; but the darkness and damps rendered the latter so

inconvenient, that they were subsequently let out for the storing of bales, pepper, &c. Above the inner panneling within the arcade, were sculptures of river gods; and in niches over the arches were statues of the English sovereigns. Two cornices were continued round the quadrangle; and the attic was furnished with casement windows. On the north side, but not exactly from the centre, rose a Corinthian pillar, surmounted with a grasshopper, (the crest of sir Thomas,) and the figure of a grasshopper was also elevated above each corner of the building.

The success of the shops, for two or three years after the edifice was completed, was not answerable to the expectations of the founder; and, previously to the queen's visit on January the 23d, 1570-71, he deemed it expedient to offer such of them, as were untenanted, rent free for a twelvemonth, to any persons who would engage to 'furnish and adorn them with wares and wax lights,' against the time appointed for queen Elizabeth's coming. On that day, says Stow, 'the queen's majestie, attended with her nobilitie, came from her house at the Strande, called Somerset house, and entered the citie by Temple Bar, through Fleete-streete, Cheape, and so by the north side of the Burse, to sir Thomas Gresham's in Bishopsgate-streete, where she dined; after dinner, her majesty returning through Cornhill, entered the 'burse on the south side, and after that shee had viewed every part thereof above the ground, especially the pawne, which was richly furnished with all sortes of the finest wares in the city; she caused the same burse by an herralde and a trompet to be proclaimed the Royall Exchange, and so to be called from thenceforth, and not otherwise.' Among the tenants of the shops, as enumerated by Howe, in his continuation of Stow's annals, were haberdashers, armourers, apothecaries, booksellers, goldsmiths, and glass-sellers.

Sir Thomas Gresham, by his last will and testament, dated on May the 20th, 17th of Eliz. bequeathed 'the building called the royal exchange, with all the pawns and shops, cellars, vaults, messuages, tenements, and other hereditaments, parcell, or adjoining to the same,' after the determination of the particular uses, estates, and interest for life, and entail thereof upon the lady Anne, his wife, 'jointly for ever, to the corporation of London, and the company of mercers;' upon trust, that 'the citizens out of their moiety should pay 50*l.* per annum each, to four professors who should read lectures on divinity, astronomy, geometry, and music, at his mansion-house between Bishopsgate-street and Bread-street, afterwards called Gresham college; 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum each, to eight alms-people, living behind the said mansion; and 10*l.* annually, to each of the prisons of Newgate, Ludgate, the Marshalsea, King's Bench, and Wood-street Compter: and that the mercers, out of their moiety, should pay annual salaries of 50*l.* each, to three persons who should read lectures on law, physic, and rhetoric, at his mansion-house; 100*l.* per annum for four dinners, quarterly, at their

own hall, for the entertainment of their whole company; and 10*l.* yearly to Christ's, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, and Bethlehem, hospitals, the Spital, and the Poultry Compter.

The emoluments derived by the lady Gresham from the Royal Exchange in rents, fines, &c. are stated to have amounted to 751*l.* 5*s.* per annum; and these she continued to enjoy till her decease in the year 1596.

An entry in the ward-book, under the year 1594, gives some information of the manner in which the vaults were appropriated; it runs thus:—'Presented. Wil^m. Grimbel, for keeping typlinge in the vaults under the exchange, and for broyling of herringes, sprots, and bacon, and other thinges, in the same vaulte, noisome to the m^rchaunts and others resortinge to the exchange.'

In the tremendous conflagration of 1666, this fabric shared the common fate, and was burnt almost to the ground.

When the Exchange was burnt in 1666, only 235*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* belonging to the trust was in the company's possession; yet they begun the work of re-building, as soon as possible; for on the 15th of February following, their sub-committee was ordered to assist the city surveyors, in giving directions for removing of rubbish, cleansing of arches, taking down defective walls, &c. and to give a joint estimate of the ground necessary for convenient streets at each end of the intended structure. On the 25th, the joint-committee agreed to petition the king for an order to obtain Portland stone.

'September 20, 1667. The committee resolved, at Gresham college, that as his majesty had been pleased to interest himself in re-building the Exchange, they thought it their duty to lay the elevations and plans of the structure before him; for this purpose they requested the lord mayor, two members of the corporation, two of the mercers' company, and Mr. Jerman, one of the city surveyors, to wait on the king with them; and at the same time to petition for permission to extend the south-west angle of the Exchange into the street. On the 27th of same month, the committee received the report from the above deputation, that the plans, &c. had been laid before the king, and sir John Denham, surveyor-general of his majesty's works, who had greatly approved of them, and particularly of that for the south portico, which he assented to being extended into the street. Thus supported, the committee directed certain persons to treat with the proprietors of ground near the Exchange, where necessary; and with others, for building materials and workmen.

'On the 23rd of October, 1667, king Charles II. went to the Royal Exchange, and placed the base of the pillar on the west side of the north entrance. He was entertained on the occasion at the joint expense of the city and company, with a chine of beef, a grand dish of fowls, hams, dried tongues, anchovies, caviare, &c. and plenty of wines. The entertainment was provided under a temporary shed, built and adorned for the purpose, upon the Scotch walk.

At this time his majesty gave 20*l.* in gold, to the workmen. On the 31st of the same month, James, duke of York, laid the first stone of the eastern pillar, and was regaled in the same manner : and on the 18th of November, prince Rupert placed that on the east side of the south entrance.

‘ October 24th, 1667. Several tenants below the Exchange, were acquainted by the committee, that it was their intention to gratify the king in his desire of having the Exchange clear of contiguous buildings ; for which reason they requested of them to surrender their respective leases for an adequate consideration, and the refusal of any houses that might be built near or on their premises.

‘ December 9th, 1667. The committee considered the draft made by Mr. Jerman, for re-building the Exchange ; and resolved, ‘ that porticos should be built on the north and south sides, according as his majesty desires, and as are described in the afore-said draft ; and that houses shall be built on the heads of the said porticos and shops underneath : and that the committee might not be obstructed in their progress, by the owners and tenants of contiguous grounds, three persons of each party in the trust were appointed, attended by Jerman, to apply to the king for a prohibition of any buildings on them.’

‘ The following official entry was inserted in the books, by an order, dated December 16th, 1667.—‘ A letter from the right honourable the earl of Manchester, recommending one Caius Gabriel Cibber, to the making the statues for the Royal Exchange, and the rather, in regard he has shewn his majesty some models which have been well liked of, having been read : the committee called the gentleman in, and acquainted him, that the business of making the statues is yet very much from their thoughts, having the whole Exchange to build first ; and that a new committee will succeed before the main work be effected, to whom when fitting time shall come, he may do well to apply himself.’

‘ December 21st, 1667. The king intimated to the committee, that if any person presumed to build near the Exchange, before an act of parliament could be obtained, he would interpose the authority of his privy council.’*

‘ The ensuing particulars are from a book [belonging to the Mercers’ company] produced to a committee of the House of Commons, in 1747.—‘ The said book begins the 27th of October, 1666, and ends July 12th, 1676 ; and it thereby appears, that the total expense of re-building the Royal Exchange, amounted unto 58,962*l.* the company’s moiety whereof was the sum of 29,481*l.* to defray which expense, &c. it appeared, the company were obliged, from time to time, to borrow money upon their seal, insomuch, that in the year 1682, they had taken up money on their bonds, on ac-

* Malcolm’s Lond. Red. vol. ii. p. 438—440.

count of the trust of sir Thomas Gresham, to the amount of 45,795*l*. It appeared on this occasion, from the examination of Mr. Crumpe, 'that the company had hitherto contributed equally with the city in the repairing of the Royal Exchange, and paying sir Thomas Gresham's lectures and charities; and that in or about the year 1729, one of the lecturers of sir Thomas Gresham filed a bill in Chancery against the city of London and the Mercers' company, to answer which, it became necessary to draw out and state an account between the Mercers' company and sir Thomas Gresham's trust estate, as also between the city and company, and the said estate; and accordingly such accounts were drawn up, and thereby it appears, that there was due to the Mercers' company, for their moiety of the expense of building the Royal Exchange, and other payments up to that time, the sum of 100,659*l*. 18*s*. 10*d*.' Mr. Cawne produced a continuation of this account down to 1745, when the principal and interest amounted to 141,885*l*. 7*s*. 1*d*.'

During the period occupied by the re-building of this edifice, the merchants held their meetings at Gresham college; but the works being sufficiently advanced, the new Exchange was publicly opened on the 28th of September, 1669. Since that time it has undergone a substantial reparation, under the superintendence of Mr. Robinson, city surveyor, who about the year 1767, when parliament granted the sum of 10,000*l*. towards the repairs, found it requisite to rebuild almost the whole of the west side.

Very extensive repairs and alterations took place between the years 1820 and 1825, under the direction of Geo. Smith, esq. architect to the Mercers' Company. A new tower was erected, the whole exterior cleaned and rendered uniform, and the sculptures in different parts restored, the various expenses exceeding 40,000*l*. one half of which was provided by the corporation, the other by the Mercers' company.

The plan is a quadrangle, surrounded internally by a piazza, and having piazzas also at the principal fronts. The southern facade is 120 feet in extent, and 47 feet six inches in height. It consists of a centre and two wings; the former is taken up by a noble entrance gateway, formed on the design of a triumphal arch; it is made by four lofty three-quarter columns of the Corinthian order into three divisions; in the central is a large arch, much admired for the grandeur of its proportions; the side divisions have entrances surmounted by handsome niches of the Corinthian order, containing statues of Charles I. and II. in fancy costumes, sculptured by Bushnell: the whole is finished with an entablature, formerly surmounted by elliptical pediments above the side divisions, which have been altered in the last repair into attic walls, fronted by balustrades, and by a tower over the central division. The old tower was a lofty structure, (178 feet in height) it was made into three stories, with grouped columns and pilasters of the Corinthian and composite orders at the angles: the lower story was done, the tower

upper ones timber, finished by a cupola, on which was sustained a ponderous weathercock, in the form of a grasshopper. It was, upon the whole, a singular design, and strikingly dissimilar to the various church towers near it. It was succeeded in 1821 by a common-place erection, only 128 feet 6 inches in height, the design of which does little credit to the genius of the architect ; it consists of a square unsightly basement finished with a cornice of acanthines, and gifted with a clumsiness which is never seen in any of the works of sir C. Wren ; in the west front is a plain niche, containing a poorly executed statue of sir Thomas Gresham ; the second story takes an octagonal form, and in each of the eight faces are dials, four appertaining to the clock, and the others telling the state of the wind, but the whole are so greatly obscured by the bustos and griffins upon the pedestal, that their utility is almost destroyed ; the third story consists of a peristyle of eight Corinthian columns round a cella pierced with arched windows ; the whole is crowned with an entablature and cupola, on the vertex of which is a vane, retaining the form but not the proportions of the original ; the whole design is completely at variance not only with the structure on which it is raised, but with the style practised by sir Christopher Wren.

The alterations which took place in the original architecture of the side divisions, consisting of attics attached to the flanks of the tower, are in an equally bad taste ; the ballustrade which fronts their additions has four statues, emblematic of the quarters of the globe on the pedestals, and the attics are occupied by reliefs, the western represents the opening of the Exchange by queen Elizabeth ; the latter an allegorical group, typifying the commercial prosperity of London ; the sculptures are executed in composition by Mr. Bubb.

It is to be hoped that the alterations will act as a caution to future architects, who may be trusted to repair the works of sir Christopher Wren not to introduce designs of their own, or if alterations are indispensably necessary, that they will learn to assimilate them to the main building, and that no one will ever be found hardy enough to add another ‘ pepper box’ tower (and the present well deserves the appellation) to any building of our great national architect. The wings are composed of three rusticated arches on each side the centre and two other divisions at the extremities, which retire behind the line of the former ; the upper story has lintelled windows, the piers being decorated with grouped columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order, and the elevation is finished with a ballustrade ; the west flank is in a similar style of architecture ; it has no piazza, and the elevation is made into three stories ; the ground floor is a range of shops, above which is a mezzanine story ; the upper, or principal story, is a continuation of the like portion of the principal elevation ; the north, or back front, assimilates in its main features with the southern. but the entrance

in due subordination is in a plainer style of decoration ; the eastern flank has never been finished ; it is built with brick and plastered, and as it abutted on a narrow alley, the architect left it in the present state.

The inner court is made in height into two stories ; the first is a piazza, fronted by an arcade comprising seven arches on the north and south sides, and five on the east and west : the arches are sustained upon single columns of the Doric order, except at the several angles, where a large pier is formed by an union of four columns. The spandrels are richly sculptured in relief with foliage and shields. The second story is decorated with blank arches, separated by pilasters of the Ionic order ; in each arch is a handsome niche : the central arch in each side is more ornamented than the rest, and contains windows at the sides of the niches, and is fronted by a balcony. The elevation is finished with an entablature and ballustrade, the latter broken by elliptical pediments over the central divisions, decorated with shields of arms in the tympanum of each, viz. the arms of king George I., the city of London, the Mercers company, and sir Thomas Gresham. The northern pediment is surmounted by a sun-dial. Above the key-stone of the central arch, on the south side, is the following inscription :—

HOC GRESHAMII PERISTYLLIUM
GENTIAM COMMERCII SACRUM
FLAMMIS EXTINGTUM 1666
AUGUSTIUS E CINERE RESURREXIT 1669.
WILLMO. TURNERO, MILITE, PRÆTORE.

Most of the niches contain statues, some of which were formerly gilt ; many of them possess considerable merit. The following is an enumeration of them, with the inscriptions upon the pannels beneath the niches, commencing from the south-east angle :—

South.

1. EDWARDUS I REX
ANNO DOM. MCCLXXII.

In a suit of body armour, with trunk breeches, the costume of Henry VIII.'s time ; in the right hand a sword, and in the left an orb ; the crown, without bows, consists of a fillet set round with fleurs de lis and crosses patee, alternately.

2. Vacant.

3. EDWARDUS III. REX
ANNO DOM. MCCXXVI.

In armour, with a long beard ; a shirt of mail appears under the body armour, and the whole surmounted by the collar and robes of the garter ; in the right hand a sword, and in the left an orb : crown as the last.

- 4 and 5 Vacant.

6. HENRICUS V. REX
ANNO DOM. MCDXII.

Also in armour, covered by a mantle ; in right hand a truncheon, the crown as before.

7. HENRICUS VI. REX
ANNO DOM. MCDXXII.

This peaceable monarch is represented in royal robes, without armour ; in the right hand a sceptre, and the left an orb ; the crown has bows or diadems.

West.

- 1 EDWARDUS IV. REX
ANNO DOM. MCDLX.

In a suit of complete armour, surmounted by a royal mantle ; a truncheon in the right hand ; the crown with bows.

2. EDWARDUS V. REX
ANNO DOM. MCDLXXXIII.

The statue of the infant king is attired in regal robes ; in the right hand a sceptre reversed, in the left an orb ; the crown is suspended above the head from a bracket.

3. Vacant.
4. HENRICUS VII. REX
ANNO DOM. MCDLXXXV.

This is also in armour ; a truncheon in the right hand ; the head distinguished by the cap always seen in the portraits of this monarch, surmounted by a crown with bows.

5. HENRICUS VIII. REX
ANNO DOM. MDVIII.

A good representation of the well known person and costume of this monarch ; a truncheon in the right hand.

North.

1. EDWARDUS VI. REX
ANNO DOM. MDXLVII.

This youthful monarch is shown in his costume in a graceful attitude ; a sceptre in the right hand.

2. MARIA I. REGINA
ANNO DOM. MDLIII.

In the costume of the times, with a sceptre in the right hand, orb in the left.

3. ELIZABETHA REGINA,
ANNO DOM. MDLVIII.

A characteristic statue of the original, in the stiff formal dress which marks every portrait of this princess.

4. JAMES I.

There is no inscription beneath this statue, which is in the regal costume, and possesses the least merit in the collection.

5 CHARLES I.

ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ.

SERENISSIMI AC RELIGIOSISSIMI PRINCIPIS CAROLI PRIMI
ANGLIÆ SCOTIÆ FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGIS FIDEI DEFENSORIS
BIS MARTYRIS CORPORE ET EFFIGIE
IMPIIS REBELLUM MANIBUS EX HOC LOCO DETURBATA ET CONTRACTA
A. D. MDCLXVIII
RESTITUTA ET HIC DEMUM COLLOCATA
A. D. MDCLXXXIII.

This statue is in armour surmounted by the collar and mantle of the garter, in the right hand a truncheon.

6. CAROLUS II. REX
ANNO DOM. MDCLXVIII.

Richly attired in the regal robes, a sceptre in the right hand, the left on the hilt of the sword.

7. JACOBUS II.
ANNO DOM. MDCLXXXV.

In Roman costume, cuirass, and mantle; in right hand a truncheon, left on the hilt of the sword; a wreath of laurel round the temples.

*East.*1. GULIELMUS III. REX ET MARIA II. REGINA,
ANNO DOMINI MDCLXXXVIII.
S. P. Q. LONDINEN OPT PRINCIPIBUS P C MDCXCV.

A double niche containing graceful statues of both the sovereigns crowned, and richly attired in regal robes.

2. ANNA D G MAG
BRIT FRA ET HIB REGINA.
A D MDCCII.

A stiff and formal statue, occasioned by the boddy and hooped petticoat of the time.

3. GEORGIUS D G MAGNÆ BRITAN
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.
ANNO DOM 1714 S P Q L

In a complete suit of armour; a truncheon in right hand, the left rests on an orb upon an altar, or pedestal; the neck encircled with the collar of St. George; the head distinguished by a large flowing wig, surmounted by a crown.

4. GEORGIUS II D G MAG
BRIT FRA ET HIB REX
ANNO DOM 1797 S P Q L

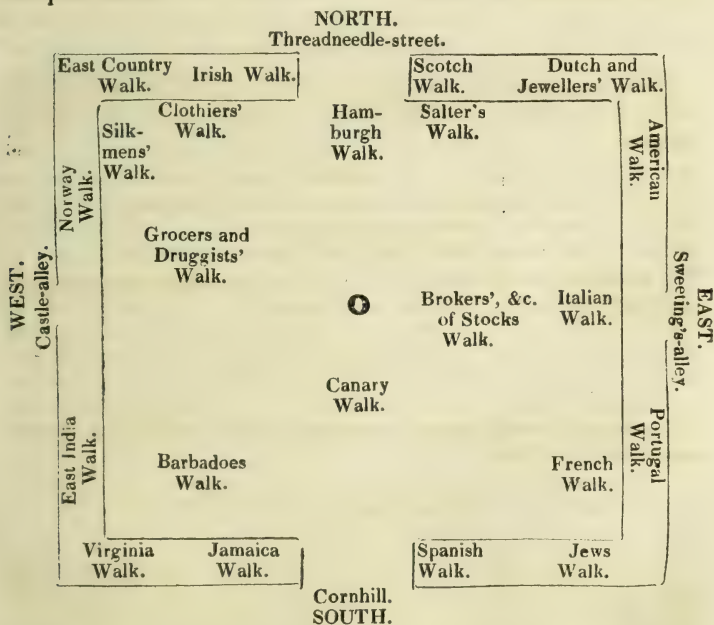
A spirited statue in Roman costume, attired in a cuirass and mantle, with laurel round the temples, a truncheon in the right hand.

5. GEORGIVS III D G MAG
BRIT FRA ET HIB REX
ANNO DOM MDCCLX S P Q L.

This statue was also in the Roman costume; it was removed at the late repair to be renovated, and has not been set up again.

Caius Gabriel Cibber sculptured these statues, as far as Charles II.*; those of George I. and II. were executed by Rysbrach†; and that of George III., which was placed here in March 1764, by Wilton.‡

The spacious area in the centre of the quadrangle, where the merchants, and other persons engaged in mercantile pursuits, daily assemble to discourse on trade, arrange business, &c. measures 144 feet by 117; and is surrounded by a broad piazza, which, as well as the area itself, is, for the general accommodation, arranged into distinct parts, called the walks: this will be better understood from the plan below:



The area is neatly paved with small square stones, said to be real Turkey stone, the gift, as tradition reports, of a merchant who traded

* Anec. of Painting, vol. iii. p. 147.

† Mal. Lond. Red. vol. ii. p. 442.

‡ Ibid. vol. iv. p. 209.

to that kingdom. In the centre, on a marble pedestal, about 8 feet high, surrounded by an iron railing, is a handsome statue of Charles the Second, in a Roman habit; this was executed by Mr. John Spiller, and set up in place of a former statue of the same king, which had been sculptured by Quellin, of Antwerp.* On the south side of the old pedestal, under an imperial crown, palm branches, &c. was the following inscription :

CAROLO, II. Cæsari Britannico,
 Patriæ Patri,
 Regum optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo,
 Generis humani deliciis,
 Utriusque Fortunæ Victori,
 Pacis Europæ arbitro
 Marium Domino ac Vindici.
 Societas Mercatorum adventurur. Angliæ
 Quæ per CCCC. jam prope annos,
 Regia benignitate floret,
 Fide intemeratæ et gratitudinas æternæ
 Hoc testimonium
 Venerabunda posuit
 Anno salutis humanæ M.DC.LXXXIV.

The ceiling of the piazza is groined with intersecting ribs, in a style resembling the ancient vaultings of churches; at the points of junction of the ribs are numerous bosses, representing griffins, grasshoppers, shields of the Mercers, and city arms, the badge of queen Elizabeth, and other devices. The surrounding walls are wainscotted to about eight feet of their height, over which are accommodations for painted show-boards, and placards of various descriptions, both printed and written, which are permitted to be set up here as advertisements, on paying a small sum to the beadle. Behind these, in the walls, are twenty-eight niches, in two only of which are statues: that in the north-west angle represents sir Thomas Gresham, by Caius Gabriel Cibber; the other, in the south-west angle, is the statue of sir John Barnard, and was placed here in his life-time, at the expense of his fellow-citizens, 'in testimony of his merit as a merchant, a magistrate, and a faithful representative of the city in parliament.' A raised seat and step goes round the entire piazza, excepting where interrupted by the entrances.

Under the north and south fronts, on the right of the entrances, are spacious flights of steps, which lead to the gallery, and to the various apartments and offices that connect with it: these were originally opened as shops of different descriptions, but are now occupied by the Royal Exchange Assurance office, the Lord Mayor's court office, the River Dee office, the Merchants'-Seamans' office, Lloyd's Subscription coffee-house and committee rooms, the Gresham Lecture rooms, the Pepper office, and divers counting houses for merchants and under-writers.

* *Anec. of Painting*, vol. iii. p. 152.

These staircases have been entirely rebuilt, and much improved at the last repair; the north and western flights were wood, and very inconvenient in their construction, and deficient in light; upon the ceilings of every flight, handsome lantern lights have been constructed. Upon the upper landing of the southern staircase a neat little monument has been erected in an arched niche, to commemorate the foundation of the Marine Society. It consists of a square pedestal surmounted by an altar, on which are small bronze statues exemplifying Charity, and one of the objects of the institution. On a brass plate, in the front of the altar, is this inscription:—

Charity hopeth all things.

MARINE SOCIETY

INSTITUTED MDCCLVI.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

During a victorious and expensive war with France and Spain, this society gave a bounty of sea clothing to 5,451 landsmen volunteers to serve as seamen on board his majesty's fleet, and fitted out 5,174 poor boys as servants to officers in the royal navy, as a nursery of seamen, the whole charge amounting to 23,692*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* From May 1769 to October 1771, they also clothed and sent to sea, in the king's ships and in the merchants' service, 1073 distressed boys.

IN MDCCLXIII.

WILLIAM HICKS, ESQ. OF HAMBURGH,

Left a generous token of regard to this his native city, worthy to be recorded to the latest posterity. He bequeathed to this society a sum of money which produced 300*l.* per annum for fitting out poor boys in time of war to serve the officers on board the royal navy, in order to be brought up as seamen in time of peace; one half of the produce to be expended in fitting out poor boys as apprentices to owners and masters of ships in the merchants' service and coasting vessels; the other half in placing out poor girls to trades, whereby they can earn an honest livelihood: the sum of 150*l.* being very inadequate to the general design of employing boys at sea, the benevolent are invited to relieve the orphans, prevent the miseries of poverty and idleness, and teach the rising generation to defend their country and promote her commerce.

This Memorial was given by

THOMAS NASH, esq. Citizen of London;

INCORPORATED A. D. MDCCLXXII.

ROBERT, Lord ROMNEY, President.

JOHN THORNTON, esq. Treasurer.

On the pedestal—

Blessed is the man who provideth for the sick and needy, the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble.

A corridor or gallery, which nearly surrounds the building, is constructed over the cloister; this was left in a very unfinished state by sir C. Wren, and has been improved and embellished in a handsome and tasteful style; a false ceiling is constructed about midway of its height which is richly pannelled, and although the mouldings are in a different taste to the main structure, the variation is not obtrusive, owing to the passage not being seen in contact with any of the original work. In addition to the alterations before noticed, many improvements were effected in the building at the recent repair; some of the shops which disfigured the bases of

the great columns have been removed, and the others will follow when the leases expire : the placards which were formerly allowed to be affixed to any part of the piazza, even the columns, are now confined to a place allotted for such purpose above the wainscoting ; the whole area was relaid and drained.

The contract for rebuilding the tower amounted to 7,465*l.* which, with the addition of 502*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* for extra works : 976*l.* 15*s.* for sculpture ; and 882*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* for the clock and chimes, makes the entire expense of rebuilding the tower 9,827*l.* 5*s.*

Lloyd's Coffee-house has long been a very celebrated commercial rendezvous, and it maintains a distinguished superiority over every other establishment of the kind. The persons who resort to it are the most eminent merchants, under-writers, insurance, stock, and exchange brokers, &c. In all naval concerns, a general priority of intelligence is found in Lloyd's Books, which are designed for the purpose of registering the arrival and sailing of vessels, losses at sea, captures, re-captures, engagements, accidents, and other important matters connected with the shipping interests. The rooms are neatly fitted up ; the business of the coffee-house being kept completely distinct from the divisions appropriated to the subscribers. That valuable institution, the Patriotic Fund, was began by the merchants, &c. subscribers to Lloyd's, on the 20th of July, 1803, about two months after the breaking out of the late war, with a view of providing a suitable stock for the relief of the widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of the brave men who, in their country's service, should fall in battle with the enemy, or die of wounds received in action ; and likewise to furnish effectual assistance to the wounded themselves in all cases of disability or loss of limb. The subscribers to the coffee-house commenced the donations by voting 20,000*l.* 3 per cent consols, from their general fund, besides contributing liberally as individuals. Since that period, the exertions of the committee have been so well seconded by the public at large, that nearly 410,000*l.* has been distributed in furtherance of the designs of the institution ; and more than 100,000*l.* is still in hand to answer future applications ! Some part, however, of this great aggregate of upwards of half a million sterling, has arisen from investments in the funds, from interest, &c. The number of cases in which relief has been afforded to wounded and disabled officers, seamen, private soldiers, their widows, orphans, and helpless relations, has amounted to more than 14,000. But it is not by this establishment alone that the frequenters of Lloyd's Coffee-house have evinced their patriotic spirit and liberality. On all great occasions, where the utility of a public subscription is apparent, they generally take the lead ; and, under their auspices, the donations are always considerable. After the great battle of the Nile, in 1798, the subscriptions received here for the benefit of the widows and the wounded seamen amounted to 32,423*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* and lord Howe's victory on the 1st of June, 1794, was also followed

by a subscription for similar purposes, of 21,281*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* all which was paid into Lloyd's.*

The Gresham lectures, as already stated, were established in pursuance of the will of sir Thomas Gresham, who devised his property in the Royal Exchange, &c. in trust to the city and the Mercers' company, for the purpose (among others) of defraying the salaries of four lecturers in divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry, and three readers in civil law, physic, and rhetoric; and for the general instruction, the lectures on those sciences were to be read daily, both in Latin and in English. The trustees, however, have long been induced to suffer the lectures to be delivered (agreeably to the practice of the universities) only in term-time, although in direct opposition to the will and intention of the founder; by which inadvertence, and through the studied brevity observed in the lectures, the professors' places have almost dwindled into mere sinecures, and the public derive little or no advantage from sir Thomas's munificence. The yearly salary of each professor is now 100*l.*

The Royal Exchange is kept open as a thoroughfare from eight o'clock in the morning till half-past four in the afternoon. The hours of business have been several times altered, but are now considered to extend from twelve till four; the last hour is always the most busy one. To a person unaccustomed to the view, the crowded assemblage of merchants and traders of all nations which may be daily held within the area, forms an interesting, as well as instructive scene.

The extent of the Royal Exchange from north to south is 171 feet, and from east to west 203 feet.

On the site of the Pope's Head tavern was formerly a royal palace, in which king John resided when Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, was put upon his defence, and acquitted himself, says Matthew Paris, 'before the king in Cornhill.'

The Pope's Head tavern, with other houses adjoining, were strongly built of stone, and were formerly in one, belonging to some person of great state, as may be supposed by the arms, viz. three lions passant-guardant, which was the whole arms of England before the reign of Edward III. who quartered them with the arms of France. These arms, supported by two angels, were handsomely and largely carved in the fore front of this house towards the high street.

On March 25th, 1747, a dreadful fire broke 'out in Cornhill, destroying nearly 100 houses, and extending nearly from Change-alley to St. Michael's church east, and from Cornhill to the church-yard of St. Edmund the king, south. 5,774*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* was immediately collected for the benefit of the sufferers.

Cornhill, as before-mentioned, originally received its name from

* Brayley, ii. p. 494.

being the principal market whence the city was supplied with corn. It does not appear that the factors lived in the street, but that stalls were erected, at which they attended on market-days. The houses were at that time chiefly occupied by respectable drapers, who were so numerous as to be formed into a distinct guild, under the title of the 'drapers of Cornhill.' The drapers, on leaving this street, were succeeded by a less respectable class of dealers in old clothes, who did not appear to have been very particular as to what they bought. Lidgate, the monk of Bury, in his 'London Lickpenny,' thus notices Cornhill :—

'Then into CORNHILL anon I yode,
Where was much stolen gere amonge;
I saw where honge mine own hooede,
That I had lost amonge the thronge;
To by myne own hooede I thought it wronge,
I knew it as well as I did my crede,
But for lack of mony I cold not spede.'

The building of the Royal Exchange restored Cornhill to its present respectability. On the north side of Cornhill is Birch-in-lane, corruptly for Burchover-lane, so denominated from the builder.

Tun Prison.

In the year 1282, a conduit was first built of stone by Henry Wallies, mayor, to be a prison for night walkers and other suspicious persons, and was called the Tun upon Cornhill, because the same was built 'somewhat in form of a tun standing on one end.'

Without the west side of this tun was a well of spring water, curbed round with hard stone. This spring is in use at the present time, being preserved by a handsome pump at the south-east corner of the Royal Exchange.

To this prison of the Tun, the night watch committed not only night-walkers, but also other persons, as well spiritual as temporal, whom they suspected of incontinency, and punished them according to the customs of this city; but complaint thereof being made about the year of Christ 1297, king Edward I. forbade the imprisonment of the clergy therein.

About the year 1299, several of the principal citizens of London, viz. T. Romane, Richard Gloucester, Nicholas Faringdon, Adam Helingbury, T. Saly, John Dunstable, Richard Ashwy, John Wade, and William Stratford, broke open this prison, and took out certain persons confined therein; for which they were severely punished by long imprisonment and great fines. It cost the citizens, as some have written, more than twenty thousand marks, which they were amerced in before William de March, treasurer of the king's exchequer, to purchase the king's favour and the confirmation of their liberties.

In the year 1383, the 7th of Richard II., the citizens taking upon them the rights that belonged to their bishops, first imprisoned such

as were taken in fornication or adultery, in the said Tun; and after bringing them forth to the sight of the world, they caused their heads to be shaved, after the manner of thieves, whom they called 'Appellators,' and so to be led about the city, in sight of all the inhabitants, with trumpets and pipes sounding before them, that their persons might be the more largely known. 'Neither did they spare such kind of men a whit the more,' says Mr. Maitland, 'but used them as hardly, saying, they abhorred not only the negligence of their prelates, but also detested their avarice that studied for money, omitted the punishment limited by law, and permitted those that were found guilty to live favourably by their fines; wherefore, they would themselves, they said, purge their city from such filthiness, lest, through God's vengeance, either the pestilence or sword should swallow them.' In a charge of the wardmote-inquest, about this period, in every ward in this city were these words:—'If there bee any priest in service within the ward, which before-time hath bene set in the Tunne in Cornehill for his dishonesty, and hath forsworne the city, all such shall be presented.'

John Atwod, draper, dwelling in the parish of St. Michael upon Cornhill, directly against the church, 'having a proper woman to his wife, such an one as seemed the holiest among a thousand, had also a lusty country priest of the said parish church repairing to his house, with the which priest the said Atwod would sometimes after supper play a game at tables for a pint of ale. It chanced on a time, having haste of work, and his game proving long, he left his wife to play it out, and went down to his shop. But returning to fetch a pressing-iron, he found such play (to his misliking) that he forced the priest to leap out at a window over the pent-house into the street, and so to run to his lodging in the church-yard. Atwod and his wife were soon reconciled, so that he would not suffer her to be called in question; but the priest being apprehended and committed, 'I saw his punishment to be thus,' says Stow: 'He was on three market-days conveyed through the high street and markets of the city, with a paper on his head, whereon was written his trespass. The first day he rode in a carry; the second on a horse, his face to the horse's tail; the third, led betwixt two, and every day rung with basons, and proclamations made of his fact at every turning of the streets, and also before John Atwod's stall, and the church door of his service, where he lost his chauntry of twenty nobles the year, and was banished the city for ever.'

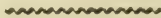
In the year 1401, the Tun was made a cistern for sweet water, conveyed by pipes of lead from Tyburn, and was from thenceforth called the conduit upon Cornhill. Then was the well planked over, and a strong prison made of timber, called a cage, with a pair of stocks set upon it, and this was for night-walkers; on the top of which cage was placed a pillory, for the punishment of bakers offending in the assize of bread, for millers stealing of corn at the mill, and for bawds and scolds, and other offenders.

The conduit upon Cornhill was, in the year 1475, repaired by Robert Drope, draper, mayor, who then dwelt in that ward. He enlarged the cistern of this conduit with an east end of stone and lead, and castellated it in comely manner.

In the centre of the four streets, at the eastern extremity of Cornhill, stood the

Water Standard.

It was erected in 1582 by Peter Maurice, constructor of the water-works at London-bridge. This ingenious person made an artificial forcer, to convey the Thames water over the steeple of the church of St. Magnus, and thence into several houses in Thames-street, New Fish-street, and Gracechurch-street, up to Cornhill, by the north-west corner of Leadenhall, then the highest ground in the city. Here the water from the main pipe, rushing into a standard, rushed out again through four spouts, viz. one running each way at every tide. This not only supplied the inhabitants in a plentiful manner, but in some degree inundated the streets towards Bishops-gate, Aldgate, Gracechurch-street, and the Stocks market. This rude contrivance, which Stow calls 'a conveniency,' did not continue till his time. A view of this standard and the old church of St. Peter is introduced in the plan of St. Martin's Outwich parish.*



CHAPTER XV.

History and Topography of Cripplegate Ward Within.

THIS ward derived its name from the ancient gate of Cripplegate, and is divided into two parts, called Cripplegate within and Cripplegate without, from their relative situations to the city walls. The former division consists of the nine precincts of St. Lawrence; St. Mary Magdalen; Milk-street; St. Peter; St. Michael, Wood-street; St. John Zachary; St. Alban, Wood-street; St. Olave, Silver-street; and Aldermanbury. This ward is bounded on the east by Cheap, Bassishaw, and Coleman-street wards; on the north by Cripplegate without; on the west by Aldersgate ward, and on the south by Bread-street ward. It is governed by an alderman, and returns eight inhabitants to the court of common council.

Before the great fire in 1666, there were five churches in this ward, viz. St. Alban, Wood-street; St. Alphage, London-wall; St. Mary, Aldermanbury; St. Michael, Wood-street; and St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street; all of which have been rebuilt except the last.

* Vide ante p. 259.

St. Alban's, Wood-street.

The parochial church of St. Alban is a rectory, and takes its name from its dedication to St. Alban, the first martyr of Great Britain. It stands on the east side of Wood-street, at the south west angle of Love-lane, and is supposed to be founded in 930 by king Adlestan, or Athelstan, the Saxon, who began his reign in or about 924; and was so well built, that the original foundation continued, with proper repairs, till the year 1634, when it was pulled down, and a new church was built upon the same spot, which was destroyed 32 years after by the fire of London. This church was originally in the patronage of the abbot and convent of St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, from whom it passed into the hands of the master, &c. of the hospital of St. James's, Westminster. But it has been in the patronage of Eton college ever since the year 1477, when the provost and fellows of Eton presented Richard Hopton to this church.

The new church was erected, in a great measure upon the walls of the old one, and was made the parish church of St. Alban in Wood-street and St. Olave in Silver-street by 22 Car. II. It is situated on the east side of the street, at the northern side of Love-lane; and with the exception of the rectory-house, which is attached to the south side of the building, is insulated. The plan is irregular, in consequence of the foundations of the old church having been adhered to by the architect in the construction of the new one. Although the present church is said to have been rebuilt about thirty years anterior to the great fire, and again after that calamity, it is evident from the different styles of architecture, that considerable portions of a building older than either period have been preserved, and still exist in the present edifice. The plan gives a body and side aisles, with an attached chapel on the north side, and a tower at the west end of the north aisle, a portion of what otherwise would be the south aisle being occupied by the rectory house.

The west front of the church is bounded laterally by the tower on one side, and the rectory-house on the other. The principal entrance is a poor imitation of a doorway of the fourteenth century; the arch is pointed, and bounded by a sweeping canopy, ending in a finial, and ornamented with ill-formed crockets; above the doorway is a large window, which is made in breadth into five divisions, subdivided by a transom into two heights, forming ten compartments, each of which has an arched head inclosing five sweeps; the arch of the window is pointed, and the head occupied by two sub-arches, the spandrils of which, as well as the remainder of the design, are filled with tracery in circles and trefoils. The whole composition is either an excellent copy of a window of the latter part of the fourteenth century, or, what is more probable, a remnant of the former church. The elevation is finished with a gabled parapet ornamented with upright pannels, having trefoil extremities partly destroyed by some bungling workman employed to repair the church. The tower is square, and is in four stories; on the west front and northern flank are

pointed windows of two lights with arched heads, the head of the arch containing two quatrefoils; the design is not bad. In the next story are two circular windows inclosing six sweeps; the third has two small pointed openings. The upper story has also two pointed windows divided by mullions into compartments: both the latter stories are repeated on the four sides of the tower which are clear of the church. At the angles are slender buttresses, and others are attached to the centre of each face of the tower; the angular buttresses rise from the ground; the others rise from corbels formed into lions' heads, above the heads of the lower windows. The elevation is finished with a parapet pierced with oblong apertures, having three sweeps at each end, and the whole is surmounted with eight pinnacles, which terminate the buttresses; they are notched at the angles, and end in fleurs-de-lis as finials. The tower is the worst specimen of the architect's works in the pointed style. In the north wall of the church are two windows with flat pointed arches, each of which is made into three divisions by mullions diverging at their tops into arched heads, inclosing five sweeps. The square chapel, which is attached to, and occupies the residue of this side of the church, has a similar window in its three sides which are clear of the church, the north side having, in addition, a small doorway with an elliptical arch. The walls are finished with battlements. The whole of this portion of the church is in the style of architecture which prevailed in the reign of Henry VII. and is of the same class as the generality of the few existing ancient churches in the metropolis. The north wall of the church and the attached chapel may, therefore, be considered to be anterior to the fire, with the exceptions of the battlements and the door-case, which are evidently additions. The east front to the church has unequally sized buttresses at the division between the nave and aisles; in the centre division is a pointed window, made by mullions into four divisions, with a large circle and other compartments on the head, a clumsy attempt at the composition of a window in the style of the fourteenth century. The north aisle has a window of three lights as before described, and the southern an oval window, under which there was formerly an internal doorway to a small attached vestry, now removed. It will not be difficult in this portion to trace the ancient building; the irregular buttresses and the north window, with much of the walls, are no doubt ancient. The modern windows and battlements speak plainly for themselves and betray their origin. The south aisle, in consequence of a portion of its plan being taken up with the rectory house, has only two windows of the same design as the opposite side, but surmounted by weather cornices, which are wanting in all the other specimens. Below the window, nearest the west, is an elliptical arched doorway. The body of the church is lighted by a clerestory, consisting of four double windows on each side; each window is divided by a mullion into two lights, having arched heads, inclosing five sweeps and a quatrefoil in the span-

drills. This arrangement of the windows in pairs is similar to St Margaret's, Westminster, and is no doubt a close copy of the older church.

The interior suffers in appearance in consequence of the irregularity of the plan. On each side of the nave are three clusters of columns sustaining low pointed arches; the detail is far inferior to that of St. Mary Aldermary.* The clustered columns are as usual attached to a square pier; but the archivolts are entirely separated from the pier by imposts formed of a continuation of the mouldings of the capitals of the columns. The first division of the north aisle is occupied by the tower, and the first and second on the south side by the rectory-house, the several walls of which engage three of the clusters of columns. From the capital of the inner column in each of the main clusters, rise three slender columns united and attached to the walls of the clerestory, and which sustain on their conjoined capitals the vaulted roof; this is composed of plaster, in imitation of stone. The arch is of a low pointed form, and has a rib running along the soffit of its crown, to which the various diagonal ribs springing from the lateral columns are united; these are again crossed by shorter ribs which divide the soffit of the roof into a variety of triangles; at the intersections are bosses carved with roses and other flowers; the aisles are simply groined with diagonal cross springers, uniting in a boss, having Gothicised modillions as imposts attached to the side walls. There is a great want of solidity and relief on the various groins of this ceiling; but upon the whole, the central division may be considered as a very fair modern specimen of pointed architecture. The chapel is now walled off from the church, and divided into a porch and vestry room. The tower is approached from the church by a large doorway in its south wall; the head-way is a low pointed arch enclosed in a square head; the spandrels enriched with quatrefoils in circles; this doorway is evidently more ancient than the present church. The first division of the clerestory from the west has no window on either side, and the second on the south side is closed by the wall of the rectory house. At the western end of the church is a gallery, probably coeval with the building, in which is an organ erected in 1728. The altar screen occupies the wall beneath the principal eastern window; it consists of a central and lateral divisions, the latter have two pair of Corinthian columns, sustaining an entablature and elliptical pediments; the capitals of the columns, as well as some carving on the screen and other parts of the church, are executed in lime-tree. The altar is surmounted with the royal arms, the blazonry of which have been altered at the last repair to those of the late sovereign; the wall above is painted with a curtain, and the division of the groining of the roof over it with a choir of angels. The pulpit is hexagonal, with a sounding board of the

* Described ante, page 427.

same form, and with the desks, is affixed to the only unengaged pillar on the south side of the church. The black velvet hangings of the pulpit used in Lent have the date 1631. To the reading desk is affixed the almost unique specimen of the hour-glass, which was in the early ages of the reformation a constant appendage to the pulpit.* In the present instance it has left the pulpit for the reading desk, and is of course a mere matter of ornament; it is composed of brass, and on each end is a raised rim of fleurs-de-lis, and crosses patee; and is further ornamented with angels blowing trumpets. The stand is of the same material, and is raised on a twisted column. The stand was given, together with branches for the church pulpit and desk, by Mr. Thomas Waidson, parish clerk in 1685.† The font is situated in a pew in the north aisle; it is a handsome circular basin of white marble, sustained on a balluster, and ornamented with four cherubic heads with expanded wings, and covered with fruit and foliage in basso relievo. There is little doubt of its having been carved by the masterly hand of Gibbons, as it much resembles that at St. Margaret, Lothbury, in every thing but the style of the ornaments.

Very many fragments of persons who had been executed for their crimes, and afterwards dissected at the barber-surgeons'-hall, in the vicinity of this church, were buried in the church-yard. The old church of St. Alban's contained several monuments to eminent persons, particularly that of sir Richard Illyngworth, baron of the exchequer; Thomas Chatworth, mayor, 1443; John Woodcock, mayor, 1405; sir John Cheke, 1557; and others. The most ancient was that of William Linchlade, mercer, 1392.

The parsonage house adjoins the church, and was rebuilt in 1804, being situated at the south-west corner of the church; it has neither yard nor garden, and must necessarily be a most unpleasant, if not unwholesome, residence.

The only monument worthy of notice is to the memory of Benjamin Harvey, esq. major of the yellow regiment of trained bands, who gave the font. He died 1684, aged 44.

The reparations of the church after the great fire by sir C. Wren, were completed in 1685. The expense was 3,165*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* being one of the lowest estimates of this architect's churches, which in itself proves that a reparation alone took place after the fire, it being impossible that the present stone building could have been rebuilt for a less sum than the brick churches of the same period. This church is 66 feet in length, 59 in breadth, 33 in height, and the tower to the parapet is 85 feet 6 inches high, and to the finials of the pinnacles 92.

St. Alphage.

This church is so called from its dedication to St. Alphage, or

* In the Author's History of Lambeth, pp. 66, 67, some observations will be found on the use of hour-glasses

in churches.

† It is engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xcii, part ii, p. 300.

Elphage, a noble Anglo-Saxon saint, bishop of Winchester, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, who was put to death by the Danes, at Greenwich, on the 17th of April, 1014.

The first church in London, dedicated to this saint, stood adjoining to the city wall, near the east side of Cripplegate. But it being demolished at the suppression of religious houses, by Henry VIII. and the site thereof turned into a carpenter's yard, the south aisle of the church of St. Mary, Elsing Spital, was converted into the parish church.

The advowson of this church, which is a rectory, was anciently in the dean and canons of St. Martin's-le-Grand, in whom it continued till Henry VII. annexed it to St. Peter's, Westminster, when the abbot and convent became the patrons of it; but that convent being dissolved, queen Mary, in the year 1553, granted the patronage thereof to Edmund, bishop of London, and his successors, in whom it still remains.

This church escaped the fire of London, but soon after became very ruinous.

In 1711, the parishioners applied to the commissioners for building fifty new churches, for enlarging this church. This was succeeded in 1718 by another petition to parliament. After all those efforts, they were under the necessity, three years after, to repair it. About 1724 the pavement was sunk, and the pews so deranged, that it was dangerous to pass along the aisles; upon which 291*l.* was expended in repairs.

In 1747, the steeple was in such a state, that the bells could not be rung, when four of the six were sold.

Finally, Sept. 1774, the whole church was pronounced so decayed and damp, that it became unfit for use, and was shut up. A committee was appointed to superintend the re-building of it. Mr. Staines (afterwards sir William Staines, knt. and alderman) offered to take down and re-build the church for 1,350*l.* which was accepted, and the money partly raised by annuities. Part of the old walls were strong enough to be preserved, for supporting a steeple, in which two bells were ordered to be hung, one a tenor of 12 cwt. and the saint's, 3 cwt.

July 24, 1777, the new church was opened, when the reverend Richard Wynne, rector, preached a sermon for the benefit of the ward schools.*

This church occupies a small spot of ground behind the houses on the south side of London-wall. The east front may be seen from Aldermanbury. The south side partially abuts on Sion College gardens, and a northern porch or entrance on the footpath of London-wall. It possesses no exterior character; the portion which may be seen has more the appearance of a secular structure, or a dissenting meeting. The east end is made into three divisions;

* Malcolm, Lond. Red. vol. i, p. 20.

the centre consists of a stylobate sustaining two pilasters, crowned with a mongrel entablature and cornice; the order, a journeyman's imitation of the Doric; between the pilasters is a large Venetian window, fronted by a ballustrade, and ornamented with engaged pillars, which possess the singularity of being oval in their plan; the capitals may be described as skeletons of Corinthian examples, from which the leaves and volutes have been chipped, and upright flutings substituted. The side divisions contain arched entrances, decorated with frontispieces, composed of two similar nondescript pillars, supporting an entablature and elliptical pediment. Above these doorways are circular windows. The north porch ranges with the houses in London-wall, and is ornamented with two tall semi-oval pillars, surmounted with an entablature, still aping the Doric; the frieze has two bulls-skulls in the place of the tryglyphs; the architrave is omitted in the intercolumniations, and the whole design finished with a pediment; the doorway is of the same description as those in the eastern front, and it has a single arched window above it. The decorations plainly shew that the designer of the church was totally unacquainted with the five orders of architecture, and he has rendered his ignorance more apparent by a miserable attempt at novelty: invention without genius creates only deformities, and no ornament could have been better adopted by such an architect than skulls without brains. The brick-wall which forms the south side of the church, has a triple window, imitating a Venetian, between two arched windows. The materials of this building, which does little credit to the establishment, and less to the parish, are brick, with wood and plaster enrichments.

The interior is approached by the two entrances in the east end, and a small door from Sion College gardens, as well as through the vestibule and porch on the north side; entering by the latter, a portion of the tower of the old church is seen almost concealed by the modern additions. The remains consist of four acutely pointed arches, disposed in a square, with heavy architraves devoid of mouldings, the angles being simply canted off; at the north-east angle is a staircase approached by a pointed doorway; the arch which communicated with the old church has a sweeping cornice, resting on corbels, carved with heads in a bold style, but greatly defaced; judging from these remains, it would appear that the tower originally formed an open portico before the main entrance, an uncommon, but not displeasing, disposition; the remains shew the period of the first building of Elsing Spital; a heavy gallery, acting as the belfry floor, obscures the remains from observation. The body of the church is only remarkable for its naked and poverty-stricken appearance; the plan is nearly square; the north and west walls have no windows; the ceiling is horizontal, and crossed at a short distance from the east wall, by a flying cornice, sustained on two pilasters, displaying the same contempt to the orders with the outside. A portion of the eastern wall is occupied by two un-

sightly porches before the entrances surmounted with uncomfortable looking galleries for charity children; the altar screen, situated below the eastern window, occupies the wall between the porches, it is ornamented with pilasters of a pasteboard projection, and inscribed with the decalogue, &c; the pulpit and desks are equally plain, they were originally placed in the centre of the western wall, afterwards removed to the north side, near the monument of alderman Hayward, and are now situated in one group on the south, at a short distance from the altar rails. The only galleries are those noticed, and there is no organ.

The monuments from the old church have been judiciously preserved, and are affixed to the vacant north wall of the present. The most remarkable is a splendid monument to the memory of sir Rowland Hayward.* It consists of four Corinthian columns supporting an entablature, above which are obelisks and shields of arms. The centre niche is occupied with the effigy of the knight in armour, kneeling and facing the church; on his right hand is his first wife, and eight children, and, on his left, his second wife and eight other children, the issue of the respective marriages, also kneeling and looking towards the principal effigy; it is richly embellished in the taste of the time, and the colours of the dresses are very properly preserved; on the pedestal is the following inscription:—

Here lyeth the body of sir Rowland Hayward, knt. twice lord mayor of this city of London, being an alderman the space of thirty years, and, at his death, the antientest alderman of the said city. He lived beloved of all good men, and died in great credit and reputation on the 5th day of December, Anno Domini, 1593, and the thirty-sixth year of the reign of our sovereign lady queen Elizabeth. He had two virtuous wives, and by them many happy children.

Beneath this are the arms of the clothworkers' company, and the following inscription:

On rebuilding this church in 1777, this monument was repaired and beautified at the expense of the parish. Sir R. Hayward having been a liberal benefactor, this monument was again erected to perpetuate his memory.

It will be seen that the estimate for the present church was very low. The parish deeming the expense of an architect unnecessary, employed Mr. Staines, then a stone mason and pavior, to design and execute the structure.

St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury.

Between Love-lane and Addle-street, on the west side, and in the broadest part of Aldermanbury, stands the parish church of St. Mary, with the church-yard in front of the street; a very ancient foundation, and formerly part of the possessions of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, in the time of Ralph de Diceto. Before the fire of London there was a cloister adjoining to it. But

* Sheriff in 1563, lord mayor 1570.

it appears at all times to have been no otherwise than a donative or curacy ; with this difference, that it was then in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and by them afterwards appropriated to the hospital of Elsing-spital ; but now in the choice and nomination of the parishioners, who have enjoyed the impropriation in fee-farm, ever since the dissolution of that hospital.

The old church being destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the present structure was finished ten years after.

The church is situated on the west side of the street. The plan gives a body and side aisles, with a square tower at the west end, partly within the wall of the church. It is built of brick, with an ashlarling of stone on the south and east fronts ; the south side has a doorway near the west end ; the opening is lintelled, and surmounted by an elliptical pediment, resting on consoles ; immediately over the lintel is a square pannel, in the centre of which is a small semicircular niche, containing a gilt statue of the Virgin Mary, with our Saviour in her arms, about eight inches in height : at first sight it might be taken for an ancient statue, which by some means had escaped the iconoclastic influence of Protestant bigotry, it has, however, no claims to high antiquity ; it formerly ornamented an iron gateway before the south entrance, and was, to the credit of the parish, preserved and set up in its present situation, when that gateway was altered. Above the doorway is a circular window, to the westward of it is a small window lighting the baptistery. To the east of the entrance are four lofty windows with semicircular heads ; the elevation is finished with a fascia surmounted by a parapet ; the angles are rusticated ; on the parapet are vases. The east front is more ornamental ; it is also faced with stone, and is in three divisions ; in the centre is a large window made in height into three portions, by two uprights of stone, united by an arch, and crossed by a transom at the springing of the main arch. To the sides of the window are attached trusses in relief, ornamented with foliage, and giving a breadth and pyramidal form to the frontispiece. The elevation is finished with a pediment, having an oval aperture in the tympanum. The side divisions have each a doorway, with a semicircular arched head, covered by an angular pediment, and above an oval window surrounded by a wreath ; the parapet rises pedimentally to the centre. The north side, in its general feature corresponds with the south, it is hid from view, and consequently less ornamental. The tower is in two principal stories ; the lower is lighted by small circular-headed windows, the upper by oblong square ones ; the elevation finishes with a block cornice and parapet. Above the platform is a turret of wood in two stories ; the lower contains the dial, the upper have arched openings fronted by ballustrades, the whole being finished with a dwarf spire sustaining a vane.

The interior is marked rather by chasteness and simplicity than by the extent or splendour of its ornament ; the body and aisles are

separated by four columns and two attached semicolumns on each side of the nave. The order is composite; the columns have no bases, and are set on octangular plinths of equal height with the pewing; the shafts are plain, an architrave and cornice rest upon the columns; the latter is enriched with modillions, and serves as an impost to the ceiling, which is arched above the nave; the soffit is plain, a portion at the east and west end is distinguished by bands enriched with coffers and roses, and the centre is pierced laterally with two semicircular windows, one on each side, the arched form of which occasions this division of the centre to be groined; at the points of intersection is an expanded flower. The ceiling of the aisles is horizontal, pannelled by architraves. The wood work is very plain; the altar screen consists of two Corinthian pilasters sustaining an entablature and elliptical pediment broken to let in the royal arms; the pilasters and some other portions are painted in imitation of lapis lazuli with gilt capitals and mouldings. Over the decalogue is a fine painting of 'the Last Supper' by old Franks, presented to the church by Mr. Whitechurch, clerk to the brewers company. At the west end of the church is a gallery containing an organ, both of which were erected in 1824. The pulpit and desks are grouped in the centre of the nave, and have consequently an unseemly appearance; they are all more modern than the church, and possess no claims to merit. The eastern doorways are fronted by plain porches.

The font, situated in the south east angle of the building, is composed of stone, painted to imitate marble. On the cover is inscribed

THE GIFT OF RICHARD CHANDLER, ESQUIRE, 1675.

The church was built by sir Christopher Wren, in 1677, at the expense of 5,237*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The dimensions are, length 72 feet, breadth 45, height 38, steeple 90 feet.

Among the register of burials is the following: 1693, George, lord Jefferys, baron of Wem, died the 19th April, 1689; buried in a vault under the communion table, Nov. 2, 1693.

This was the infamous judge Jeffreys.

Over a door in the north wall, is a handsome Corinthian monument, with two niches in the intercolumniations. These contain two busts, in full bottomed wigs and furred gowns, of Richard Chandler, who died 1691, aged 85, and John, his brother, 1686, aged 59.

On the left side of the altar is a pedestal, on brackets, over which, on a gun, is seated a beautiful female figure, with her hands crossed, behind her is a broken rostral column, to the memory of John Smith, lieutenant, R. N- who was drowned off Staten isle, in America, Sept. 7, 1782, aged 24. This monument is by 'Dominico Cardelli, Rome, 1789.'

St. Michael, Wood-street.

On the west side of Wood-street, stands the parochial church of

St. Michael, at the north-east angle of Huggen-lane, or Hogge-lane, from one Hogge, or Huggen, who was a noted man, and lived in this lane, in old time. St. Michael's church is a rectory, and in the gift of the abbot and convent of St. Alban's. It was destroyed by the fire of London, in 1666. The present structure was finished a few years after, and the parish of St. Mary Staining was then united to it by act of parliament, and both together are now worth 100*l.* per annum in lieu of tythes. When the abbey of St. Alban's surrendered to the crown, king Henry VIII. sold the advowson of this church to William Barwell, who, in the year 1588, conveyed it to several persons in trust for the parish, in whom it still continues : but being united with the parish of St. Mary Staining, which living is in the crown, the parishioners present twice and the king once in three voidances.

The tower of this church, which is partly ancient, occupies the south-western angle of the design. It is square in plan, and is divided in height into two stories ; in the south side of the first is a pointed window, made by mullions into three lights, with cinquefoil arched heads, the head of the arch being filled with corresponding uprights of smaller dimensions, shewing the workmanship of the sixteenth century ; the upper story is brick, and has a pointed window in each face ; the elevation is finished with a parapet, and the whole is crowned with a polygonal spire, covered with copper, only worthy of notice for its ugliness. The south side of the church is built with brick, stuccoed, and has five arched windows, the elevation is finished with a cornice and parapet ; the east front is also built of brick, with an ashlar of Portland stone. The elevation consists of a stylobate, sustaining four Ionic pilasters, between which are three arched windows, the central larger than the lateral ones ; the arches of the latter are uncouthly formed, owing to the jambs being continued in a perpendicular line above the imposts, in order that their keystones might sustain the architrave, in common with the central window, giving them the form of a horse shoe, a fault which could scarcely have been expected in the works of so great an architect as sir C. Wren ; the elevation is finished with an entablature and pediment ; in the tympanum is a circular window. The north side of the building is wholly, and the western front partly, concealed by the adjacent houses.

The interior is exceedingly plain ; the tower situated within the church occupies the greater portion of the west end. The ceiling is coved at the longest sides of the design, and pierced with arches, which rest on imposts composed of a frieze of acanthines surmounted by a cornice. The centre consists of one large pannel, bounded by a cornice, the soffit of which is enriched with a continued cylindrical wreath of acanthines. A gallery is constructed across the western end of the church, and, in its centre, an organ, erected in 1818, on the northern side of which (towards the west) is a circu-

lar window. The altar screen of oak is situated beneath the central east window ; it is covered with an elliptical pediment, broken to let in the arms of king James II. ; on the screen are the customary inscriptions, with some uncouth carved work ; at the sides are paintings of Moses and Aaron, poorly executed. The pulpit is hexagonal, now without a sounding board ; it was formerly attached to the north wall, but is, at present, with the desks, placed nearer the centre.

The font is situated in the north-west angle ; it is a plain polygonal basin of marble on a pillar.

The only monument mentioned by Stow, as existing in the old church, is set up in the present ; it is to the memory of William Harvey, deputy of Cripplegate-ward, 1597, aged 68, and his eldest son Robert, comptroller of the customs.

At the north-east angle is a modern white marble monument, only remarkable as a singular composition of modern Grecian and Gothic ornaments.

The present church is one of the meanest erected from the designs of sir Christopher Wren. The greatest masters are sometimes unpardonably negligent, when engaged in a multiplicity of works, and to no one will this remark more forcibly apply, than to the present : the east end with its ill formed arches, and the careless style of the interior fittings, evincing that a very small portion of the architect's attention was bestowed on this structure. It was erected in 1675, at an expense of 2,554*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* The dimensions are, length 63 feet, breadth 42, height 31, and height of tower and spire, 120. The spire formed no part of the original design, having been recently added to the tower in the place of a turret, which possessed no greater claims to admiration than its unsightly successor.

In this church, it is asserted, was buried the head of James the fourth of Scotland, killed in the battle of Flodden field, September 9, 1513, and his body embalmed and brought to Sheen, (Richmond) was, after the dissolution of the monastery there, exposed, and his head carried home by a glazier of this parish, on account of the sweet smell that it afforded, in consequence of having been embalmed. It was afterwards buried, but Mr. Speed relates, that (' for all John Stow's fair tale ') Lesley, bishop of Ross, says, this was the head of lord Bonehard, and that king James was seen alive that night the battle happened, at Kelso, whence he passed to Jerusalem, and there ended his days.

Against this authority, and notwithstanding John Johnston, in his historical inscriptions of the Scottish kings, makes the place of James's burial uncertain, the records of a monastery in Lancashire, mention that he was interred among the Carthusians, in the priory of Sheen, at Richmond. And Weever says, this was no doubt the place of his burial, notwithstanding what the Scottish authors say.

Elsing Spital.

The priory of Elsing-spital consisted of a college for a warden, four priests, and two clerks; and an hospital for one hundred old, blind, and poor persons of both sexes; blind, paralytic and disabled priests to be preferred. This foundation was erected on the site of several tenements of one William Elsing, citizen and mercer of London, the founder, A. D. 1329, 3rd Edw. III. who dedicated the same to the Virgin Mary. But in the year 1340 he changed the college of seculars into a priory for a prior and five regular canons of the order of St. Augustin; which at the dissolution were increased to nine in number, endowed with 193*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.* per ann. according to Dugdale, or 239*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* according to Speed.

The following is an account of their temporal possessions :*

Comput' Ministrorum Domini Regis temp. Hen. VIII.

Elsing spittell priorat' infra civitatem London.

London	Firma terr' et tent' infra precinct'	13	0	0
	Redd' ten' in Philippe-lane	13	10	0
	Firma terr' et ten' in paroch' de Aldermanbury	17	5	10
	Firma ten' in Bassingeshawe	2	0	0
	Firma ten' in S' Laurence-lane.....	29	0	0
	Firma ten' in Iremonger-lane:	10	11	8
	Firma ten' in Honyne-lane, juxta Chape....	11	3	4
	Firma ten' in Bowe-lane	18	15	0
	Firma terr' et ten' in le Pultrey	7	15	4
	Firma ten' in paroch' Sci Sepulchri	3	10	10
	Firma ten' in paroch' Omnium Sanctorum ad fenum	29	12	8
	Firma ten' in le Old Chaunge	10	10	0
	Redd' de Johe Jenkyns	4	0	0
	Firm' ten' in Watling-strete	5	0	0
	Firma ten' in paroch S' Dunstani et Omn' Sanct' Barking	7	17	4
	Firma ten' in Grascurch-strete	11	1	8
	Firma ten' extra Busshopesgate	1	12	0
	Firma ten' in White Crosse-strete	0	4	0
	Firma ten' in Friday-strete	0	14	2
Hertf'	Stansted Thele Redd' ten', &c.	7	17	4
	Amewell—Redd' terr', &c.	0	8	7
	Hoddesdon—Redd, ten	3	8	8
Essex'	Chelmsford—Firma ten' et terr'	6	17	4
	Buingifford—Maner'	10	0	0
Midd'	Hendon—Firma un' domus	3	6	8
London	Aldermanbury rectoria.....	16	0	0

* Abstract of roll, 28 Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation Office.

In 31 Hen. VIII. this religious house, situate part in the parish of Aldermanbury, and part in the parish of St. Alphage, was granted to sir John Williams, knt. master of the king's jewels, afterwards lord Thame; and the next year, on Christmas eve, it was burnt down, he then living in it; having made a garden of the church-yard, and stables of the lodgings for the poor. In this grant was reserved a quit-rent of 1*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* per ann. to the crown.

The seal of the hospital represented the crucifixion, with the legend *JESVS. NAZARENVS. REX JVDEORVM.*

This estate devolved to Henry Norris, esq. who married sir William's only daughter Margery, and conveyed it to sir Rowland Hayward, alderman of London, for 700*l.* whose son sir John Hayward sold it (with an incumbrance of the said quit-rent, and 4*l.* per ann. for ever, left by his father sir Rowland to the poor of St. Alphage, to be distributed in bread) to one Robert Parkhurst, who, in 3 Charles I. conveyed it to the rev. John Simpson, rector of St. Olave's, Hart-street, and John Keeling of the Inner Temple, esq. for the uses of the will of the rev. Dr. Thomas White, vicar of St. Dunstan's in the west; who, amongst other charities, &c. had intrusted them to lay out 3,000*l.* in the purchase and building of a cottage for the use of the London clergy, and alms-houses for twenty-poor people, ten men and ten women. In prosecution of the said Dr. White's will, a charter was procured the 3rd of July, 6 Charles I. under the great seal of England, for incorporating the clergy of London: by which all the rectors, vicars, lecturers, and curates, are constituted fellows of the college. And, out of the incumbents, are annually to be elected, on Tuesday three weeks after Easter, as governors, a president, two deans, and four assistants, who are to meet quarterly to hear a sermon *ad Clerum*; and afterwards to be entertained with a dinner in the college hall, at the charge of the foundation.

The bishop of London is visitor. But no bishop of London ever visited till July 16, 1695, when Dr. Henry Compton, then lord bishop of London, visited.

In 1632, the governors and clergy, being summoned, agreed upon a common seal, which had round it *SIGILLUM COLLEGI DE SION LONDINI*; and upon it the good Samaritan, with this inscription, *VADE ET FAC SIMILITER, ST. LUC'. x. 37.*

The alms-house consists of twenty distinct rooms, for ten men within the college, and ten men without it. They are to be nominated; four by the city of Bristol, where Dr. White was born; eight by the merchant-taylor's company; six by the parish of St. Dunstan, where he was minister forty-nine years; and two by St. Gregory's parish, where he had lived about twenty years; except any of the kindred of either of his wives appeared, who were first to be considered, not exceeding four at a time. All which are to give security, at their admission, that they be no charge to the college nor parish of St. Alphage.

Besides the benevolence of the founder, one Mr. Brewer, by his last will, made in the year 1684, gave them a farm in Hertfordshire. They are paid quarterly by the college. Formerly it amounted to 6*l.* per annum each; but now, by reason of the falling of the rents considerably, as one manor in the hundreds of Essex from 129*l.* per annum is fallen to 70*l.* per annum, their allowances are somewhat abated.

To this college belongs a very spacious library, (121 feet in length and 30 feet broad), which was added to it after its institution at the sole expense of the rev. John Simpson, rector of St. Olave, Hart-street, and one of the executors of Dr. White's will. A great number of books were brought to this library from the old cathedral of St. Paul, in the year 1647, and many others were given by private benefactors. But in 1666, one third part of the books, the alms-houses, several chambers for students, and the apartments reserved for the governors and fellows to meet in, and for the residence of the librarian and clerk, were destroyed by the great fire. However, the whole edifice was afterwards rebuilt in the plain manner it now appears. The new library has, at different times, been greatly enlarged; particularly by a part of the Jesuits' books seized in the year 1679; by the donation of lord Berkley, who gave half of his uncle Cook's books to it, by several legacies, to be laid out annually in books; by a great number of private benefactors; by the books that it has been some time a custom for every incumbent within the city and suburbs of London, 'to give, on his taking possession of his living; and lastly, by authority of an act of parliament, one copy of every book or work entered at Stationers' hall is deposited there. For the preservation and care of this library, there is a librarian, who has a genteel apartment on the south side of the college.

The library is in excellent order, and contains about 24,000 volumes. A catalogue of its contents was printed in 1824.

Against the first press, on entering the room, is a curious painting of a head of the Almighty on pannel; and as the inscription is in Saxon characters, done in paint over one in golden letters, worn nearly away, it may be presumed to be very old. A worm-eaten black frame incloses it. The countenance bears a placid and very good expression, with a small mouth and forked beard. The hair red; and behind the head a slender triangle, finished with scrolls at the ends. The garment is brown. 'On turning it,' says Mr. Malcolm, 'I found on the back a picture of the decollation of John the Baptist. A daughter of Herodias is represented receiving the head just severed from the body, which lies extended at the feet of his executioner, who is a stout man, with his arms bared, and the sword in his left hand. The expression of terror on the lady's features is still to be discerned; though, as the

picture has usually hung with this side to the wall, it is much worn. The back ground is formed by the portal of a window and landscape. May not this curious piece of antiquity have been an altar picture descended from Elsynge priory, though not mentioned in the inventory?

A head of Charles I. An expression of grief and anxiety is portrayed in his features. The figure is nearly lost in the back ground. He wears the blue riband, and has dark brown hair. No name is attached to it, but it is supposed to be by Van Bleek, after Vandyke.

Opposite is a full length of Charles II. in his robes of the order of the garter. This painting was given by Mrs. Eleanor James, 1713.

On the eastern side of the court is the hall. The door is in the middle, and approached by several steps; a large circular pediment projects over it; on each side is a window. In the second story are three. The corners ornamented with rustic stone quoins. The walls brick. The front gateway within the court is guarded by two small octagon brick towers, between which are as many windows over each other. The towers give the gate an antique air.

The interior of the hall is plain, with a flat ceiling; the sides wainscotted with oak, about twelve feet high. Against the walls are the following portraits:—

‘Georgius, comes de Berkeley.’ This portrait obtained its place in consequence of the request made by the president and deans, 1682, for his lordship’s and sir Robert Cooke’s pictures, as a testimony of gratitude for the donations of books they had received from them. Berkeley’s face is large, unmeaning, and very florid, with a profusion of hair nearly white. He is represented in his robes, and the coronet lies on a table near him; an old fashioned chair and an embroidered curtain.

‘Robertus Cooke, miles,’ seated on a crimson chair; black hair, whiskers, and pointed beard, a dark robe, and large band; supposed to be by Vandyke.

‘Samuel Brewster, armiger.’ It was this gentleman’s intention that Sion college should have had his books, but they never received them; and it was after a suit in Chancery that they obtained an estate called Tyler’s Causeway, bequeathed by will 1684.

‘Thomas James, Typog.’ He left his books for the use of the public; and his wife selected Sion college as a depository for them.

‘Eleonora, conjux Thomæ James,’ a very good picture, whose features and eyes have a disordered and singular expression. Her hair is dark, and fancifully adorned with rich lace, which hangs over the shoulder in tasteful folds. Her gown is of red silk, and her hands are crossed on a book, the binding of which is most minutely finished, and very splendid. On a table open before her is a pamphlet, inscribed, ‘A Vindication of the Church of England,

by Mrs. James ;' in an answer to a pamphlet, intituled, ' A new Test of the Church of England's loyalty.'

' Tho. Secker, archiep. Cantuar. 1758 ;' a three quarters length in robes.

' Edmund Gibson, ep. Lond. 1723,' seated on a black velvet armed chair; by Vanderbank.

' Thomas Tennison, archiep. Cantuar. 1691 ;' seated on a purple chair, fringed with gold. The face is extremely well painted.

' Hen. Compton, ep. Lond. 1675.' He sits on a superb chair of purple and gold; his right hand on a table of the same materials. The face, hair, and hands, are excellent.

A whole length of Charles II. a wretched performance. ' The gift of Mrs. Elinor James to this hall. God bless her majesty! A. D. 1713.'

' Richard Terrick, ep. Lond. 1761.' A most admirable picture; his right hand on a table; his left holding a book. This portrait cannot be praised too much.

' Thomas Sherlock, ep. Lond. 1718.' A good painting by Borgnis.*

In the court room, which is a small apartment adjoining the hall, is a portrait of ' Thomas James, S. T. P. 1627 æt. 57,' first keeper of the Bodleian library, Oxford.

Nearly opposite to Sion college is a small piece of ground, a portion of the agger or terrace of earth raised against the city wall, internally, as a rampart to place the defenders on a level with the battlements. It is the burying-ground belonging to St. Alphage's parish, and is approached from the street by a flight of steps through a modern doorway; this piece of ground is bounded on the north by the actual wall, a portion of which is ancient and built with rag stone; the residue and greater part has been repaired about the commencement of the sixteenth century with brick. The bricks are of a dark red colour, and are ornamented with fret work in white bricks in the style of the above period; the finish of the wall, in which are embrasures, is still perfect. The doorway which preceded the present, had a semicircular arch rusticated; above the head was the following inscription on a stone still existing on the inside of the present wall, surmounted by a death's head, and two bones in *saltire*.

The gateway was erected at the proper cost and charge of Ralph Holbrook, husband of Elizabeth Holbrook, niece to Laur† Coppey, gent. who lyeth interr'd within. Anno dom. 1687.

Near the west end of London wall is Curriers'-hall, a plain erection of brick, built in 1820. The hall which is on the ground floor is a small mean apartment. In the clerk's office, is a portrait of

* Mr. Malcolm notices a portrait of ' Edvardus Herbert, baron de Cherbury, obiit 1678,' grandson of Edward

first lord Herbert; this painting is not now in the collection.

† This word is defaced.

no great merit, intended for James the First, who incorporated the company June 12, in the third year of his reign. His majesty has the globe in his left hand, and in his right the folds of his robes.

In a closet adjoining the hall is a picture of Mr. William Dawes, who presented an estate to the company. He is represented in a full-bottomed wig, and with enormous flaps to his coat-sleeves and waistcoat.

Hart-street crosses the north end of Monkwell-street, running due east and west from Cripplegate to the north west angle of London-wall: in which is a charitable foundation by Mr. Robert Rogers, leatherseller and merchant-adventurer, for six ancient couple, who have a room below and another above, and 4*l.* per annum each, paid by the city of London. They who are eligible for admittance into this house must be free, and have no charge of children. This charity is in the gift of the city.

Hermitage of St. James in the Wall; and Lamb's Chapel and Almshouses.

This little monastic establishment was what was termed a cell to the abbey of Gerendon, in Leicestershire, certain monks of which house were appointed chaplains here; on which account, and a well belonging to them called Monks well, the street was called Monkswell-street.

The old chapel, which was small, exhibited but few marks of antiquity, having been, except at its east end (where there was a pointed arched window), entirely plastered over, and its remaining parts otherwise modernised. It was, however, an undoubted fragment of the original hermitage, and, as the only part existing of this very ancient foundation, was highly interesting.

From the best historical accounts, it appears that this hermitage was originally founded by king Henry III. for one Robert de St. Lawrence, chaplain; and the presentation at first was vested in the crown. By deed dated in 1253, Lawrence de Frowick granted to Richard de Clarkenwell, chaplain, ‘all his lands, &c. in Monkswell-street, in the parish of St. Olave, Silver-street, for an annual rent of 20*s.*; and on condition of finding one candle of a pound weight for the church of St. Olave, Silver-street, on St. Thomas’s-day; and another wax-taper of three quarters of a pound weight, for the chapel (*de inclusario*) within the close or cloister within Cripplegate.

This inclosure or cloister, with certain residences and offices, formed the rest of the building establishment of the hermitage, but every vestige of it is now destroyed. A space of open ground, however, facing the front of the chapel, still marks the site, and appears sufficiently extensive to have allowed originally of gardens and other conveniences. St. James’s chapel itself (for which this second wax taper was appropriated) literally stood on, or was let into a part of the city wall, and bounded, as it still does, one side of

Cripplegate church-yard, must within that, in the foreground, the wall below, and the rest of the hermitage above, have formed altogether in ancient times a very venerable assemblage of objects.

In 1275, the chalices, books, ornaments, goods, and lands of this hermitage having been frequently embezzled, for want of good government and regulation, king Edward I. as patron thereof, out of his piety, committed it to the care and government of the lord mayor of London for the time being. The lord mayor at that period was Henry Walleis, who held that high office from 1274, till 1284, inclusive, and again in 1298. Whether the care of this small hermitage was incompatible with his other important duties, or to whatever cause it was owing, a second patent was issued in 1281, by which the custody of the hermitage was granted to the constable of the Tower for the time being; the reason being stated to be the danger of the 'rents, chalices, books, vestments, images, bells, relics, charters, royal grants, apostolical privileges, utensils, and other goods of the said hermitage without Cripplegate, being diverted or carried away, unless placed under some certain custody.'

In 1299, this hermitage was recognized as belonging to Gerendon abbey.

In 1331, Ralph de Baldock being then bishop of London, Thomas de Wyveford, a hermit of this cell, took upon him 'to hear confessions of people of the neighbouring parishes, to enjoin penances, to grant indulgencies for 500 days to such as frequented his hermitage, and the like, having no lawful authority so to do. For which offences he was judicially proceeded against by the bishop, and pronounced guilty, and to be a transgressor of the canons; whereupon he was admonished to make satisfaction for the same within fifteen days, and inhibited to do the like: as also were the people warned not to follow, or to be seduced by him, under pain of excommunication.*

In 1315, the custody of this hermitage was committed to Walter Kemesey.

In the reign of Edward I. a chantry was founded in the chapel of this hermitage for the souls of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, and the lady Mary, his wife, which was endowed with ten tenements in Fleet-street, and the abbot of Gerendon sent hither two monks of his house, Cisterrians, to celebrate the necessary services established there in consequence.

This chapel of St. James, with its appurtenances, was granted by Henry VIII. to William Lamb, one of the gentlemen of his chapel, and a citizen and clothworker, who endowed and gave it to the clothworkers of London. Here the company have four sermons preached to them annually, on which times the master, wardens, and livery of the company, after the sermon, relieve, with clothing and money, twelve poor men, and as many poor women. This was

* Newcourt's Repert.

but a small part of the charities of this good man, which extended over many parts of the city. Lamb's conduit-fields took their name from one of them. He founded in that tract, or on the part to which they did in his days extend, several conduits, distinguished by a lamb on the top of the buildings; these were of no small service before the bringing of the New River to supply the capital. This worthy benefactor died in 1577, and was buried in St. Faith's church, under St. Paul's, where he was commemorated by a long epitaph, filled with irresistible puns on his innocent name.

Lamb's chapel, (the ancient Hermitage chapel) previous to its being pulled down and rebuilt, was in length from east to west 39 feet, and in breadth from north to south 15. It contained a fine old bust of the founder in his livery gown, placed here in 1612, with a purse in one hand, and his gloves in the other; and in the windows were four small paintings on glass, of St. James the apostle, St. Peter, St. Matthew, and St. Matthias. On the floor a few grave-stones remained, the inscriptions on which were legible, but there were none older than the reign of Elizabeth. Of the more ancient ones the brass plates have been torn away.

The rest of the interior was neatly, but plainly fitted up.

There was a pulpit and reading-desk against the north wall; and the north windows contained the small paintings of the apostles mentioned.

Before the act of parliament was passed, which confined the granting of licences to such churches and chapels only where banns had been usually published, this chapel was noted for many private weddings.

Beneath the old chapel (and it is now preserved by the new building) was a curious crypt, a survey of which, accompanied by an engraving, was made by A. J. Kempe, esq. and inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.*

'Descending a narrow flight of about ten or a dozen steps, we enter a low vaulted chamber, twenty-six feet in length from east to west, and twenty in breadth. Nine short columns, six of which now remain, supported the groined roof of this apartment. The capitals of these columns are of the Saxon or Norman style. The angles are elegantly ornamented with a leaf, (on some placed upwards, on others inverted) or with a volute. Some of the intersecting ribs of stone, which spring from the columns, are adorned with mouldings, carved with a zig-gag, or with a spiral ornament. The mouldings running from the columns at the angles, and from the lateral columns to the centre column in a right line, were, I conceive, thus distinguished.' The capitals are of Caen stone, the surface of them being much decomposed.

The style of architecture carries these remains as far back as the end of the eleventh century, a period anterior to the first mention of the hermitage in history."

* Vol. xcv. pt. i. p. 401.

The chapel and almshouses were rebuilt in the early part of the year 1825, from designs by J. Angell, esq. architect.

The modern buildings are neatly built in brick, with stone dressings; the style of architecture is in imitation of the reign of Elizabeth, each house is united with a porch, having a low pointed arched entrance, and the elevation is finished with gables; the buildings occupy three sides of a long court, the other side forming an entrance.

The chapel takes up nearly the whole of the north side. The walls are covered with compo to imitate stone; it is a neat and not inelegant building; it consists of a transept, or ante chapel, and a small body; in the former is an entrance, over which is a large pointed window; at the angles are octangular buttresses, which end above the building in conical pinnacles; the elevation finishes with a gable, on the point of which is an open bell turret, pierced with two arches, in which hang two bells, and finished with a pediment, crowned with a cross. The body of the chapel has three pointed windows, and the elevation is finished with a parapet. The north side, only seen from Cripplegate church-yard, has two windows in the body of the chapel; the east end is built against by one of the alms houses. The interior is neatly and tastefully fitted up; the roof is sustained on beams, painted in imitation of oak; the pulpit occupies the space of the central window on the north side. In the ante chapel is a plain small font; a gallery for the bell ringer is built over the entrance. The monument of Mr. Lamb has been removed from the east to the west end. It now holds a distinguished station in the west wall. It is an oval, containing a bust of Mr. Lamb, painted in colours, in the costume of the time.

On the floor are two small brass inscriptions:

KATHERINE, THIRDE DAUGHT OF NICHOLAS BEST,
OF GRAYES INN, ESQUIER, DECEASED YE XXXTH DAYE OF
AVGVST, ANO 1609. BEINGE OF THE AGE OF XX YERES AND
ONE MONETH, AND LYETH HERE BY HER SISTER ELLENOR.

Above is a shield of arms party per pale surmounted by a lion rampant, ducally crowned.

Adjoining is the other inscription:

Henry Weldon, second sonne of Raphe
Weldon, of Swanscombe, in Kent, esquire, &
Elizabeth his wiffe, aged viij yeares, was
buried ye xxv of March, Anno 1595, Eliz. 37.

Against the wall, over Mr. Lamb's monument, is a large painting of the royal arms, and on the north side are those of the cloth-workers, in relief, blazoned in the proper colours. It is observable that this neat chapel, which will hold nearly one hundred persons, has only service performed in it four times in the year, viz. on the

four quarter days ; and it almost approaches to an absurdity, to see a building erected at such an expense, for so little utility. Surely divine service ought to be performed in every consecrated chapel, at least once every Sunday.

On the west side of Monkwell-street is

Barber's Hall.

At what time the original structure was erected does not appear : but it was enlarged at different periods down to the time of Charles the first. The theatre of anatomy was built by Inigo Jones in the years 1635, and 1637 ; Walpole calls it ‘ one of his best works.’ This theatre through being a detached building escaped conflagration ; but all the other parts suffered in the great fire of 1666. ‘ It contained four degrees of cedar seats, one above another, in an elliptical form, adorned with the figures of the seven liberal sciences, the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the skeleton of an ostrich, put up by Dr. Hobbes, 1682, with a bust of king Charles I. ; two human skins on wooden frames, of a man and a woman, in imitation of Adam and Eve, put up in 1645 ; a mummy’s skull, given by Mr. Loveday, 1655 ; the skeleton of Etherton, with copper joints, (he was executed) given by Mr. Knowles in 1693 ; the figure of a man flayed, where all the muscles appear in due place and proportion, done after the life ; the skeletons of Camberry Bess and Country Tom, (as they there call them) 1638 ; and three other skeletons of human bodies. The roof of this theatre was an elliptical cupola.’ It was pulled down about the year 1782, the company having no use for it, and three houses were soon afterwards erected upon its site.

The present buildings were erected by subscription within a few years after the fire, and are of brick ; the entrance and dwelling of the clerk, fronting the street, are separated from the other parts by a small paved court. The hall is a good room, but not large, paved with marble ; the west end is semicircular, and remarkable from the singular circumstance of its forming the interior of one of the towers, (or bulwarks as they are called in the minutes,) that defended the city wall.

At the east end is a screen of the Corinthian order, supporting a music gallery and clock ; by an inscription on the front, it appears the hall was ‘ beautified and repaired in 1812.’

On each side of the semicircular recess are two portraits, one of which is of Mr. Ephraim Skinner ; and on the north side of the hall are two full length paintings of human figures, shewing the disposition of the muscles, &c. In the west window are the royal arms, in stained glass.

The court room, which has a small octagonal cupola in the centre, built in 1752, is an apartment affording much interest from the various pictures with which it is decorated. The principal of these is the celebrated piece by Holbein, of ‘ Henry the eighth delivering the charter of the barber-surgeons, to the court of assistants and

company ;' this fine picture, which is painted on pannel, and in a very excellent state of preservation, measures ten feet two inches in length, and six feet in width. Henry is represented in his royal robes, and crowned, seated on a chair of state, and holding in his left hand a sword, erect, resting upon his knee : on each side, are the principal members of the company, kneeling, with others behind, standing, and the king is in the act of presenting the charter with his right hand to Thomas Vicary, the then master. The names of thirteen of the chief members are upon their shoulders, and near the top of the picture, on the left, is this inscription :—

HENRIO OCTAVO OPT. MAX. REGI ANGLIÆ
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ, FIDEI DEFENSO
RI AC ANGLICANÆ HIBERNICÆQ.
ECCLESIAE PROXIME A CHRISTO SUPREMO
CAPITI, SOCIETAS CHIRURGORUM,
COMMUNIBUS VOTIS HEC CONSECRAT.
TRISTIOR ANGLORUM PESTIS VIOLAVERIT ORBEM,
INFESTANS ANIMOS, CORPORIBUSQUE SEDENS ;
HANC DEUS INSIGNEM CLADEM MISERATUS AB ALTO
TE MEDICI MUNUS JUSSIT OBIRE BONI
LUMEN EVANGELII FULVIS CIRCUMVOLAT ALIS
PHARMACON ADFFECTIS MENTIBUS ILLUD ERIT :
CONSILIOQ, TUO CELEBRANT MONUMENTA GALENI,
ET SELERI MORBUS PELLITUR OMNIS OPE.
NOS IGITUR, SVPPLEX MEDICORUM TURBA TUORUM,
HANC TIBI SACRAMUS RELIGIONE DOMUM,
MUNERIS ET MEMORES QUO NOS, HENRICE, BEASTI
IMPERIO OPTAMUS MAXIMA QUÆQUE TUO.

All the members are in gownstrimmed with fur ; the three on the right of the king, represent the doctors Chamber, Butts, and Alsop ; all of whom at the time of giving the charter, were past masters of the company. Dr. John Chamber was Henry's principal physician, and dean of St. Stephen's college, Westminster, where he built the curious cloister, a part of which still remains in the Speaker's house : he has on a close cap, and his hands are wrapped in the large sleeves of his gown. Dr. William Butts, who was also king's physician, and had been admitted into the college of physicians, as '*vir gravis ; eximia literarum cognitione, singulari judicio, summa experientia, et prudenti consilio Doctor,*' is also in a cap, and has a gold chain over one shoulder : his conduct, on the presumed degradation of archbishop Cranmer, has been finely portrayed by Shakespeare in his play of Henry the Eighth. Dr. J. Alsop is represented with lank hair, and uncovered. The names inscribed upon the persons on the king's left hand, are as follow : T. Vicary, J. Aylef, N. Symson, E. Harman, J. Monforde, J. Pen, N. Alcoke, R. Fereis, W. Tylly, and X. Samon. Vicary, who has a gold chain like Butts, was serjeant-surgeon to the sovereigns, Henry the eighth, Edward the sixth, queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth ; and is reputed to have been the author of the first work on anatomy that ever was written in the English language. Sir John Ayliffe was

also an eminent surgeon, and had been sheriff of London in 1548 : according to the inscription on his monument in the church of St. Michael Bassishaw, he was ' called to court,' by Henry the eighth, ' who loved him dearly well ;' and was afterwards knighted for his services by Edward the sixth.

This picture is not only finely and forcibly coloured, but is also finished with such carefulness, and minuteness of pencilling, that even the subordinate parts, as the rings on the king's fingers, the ermine of his robes, &c. will bear a very close examination, and still appear true to nature. It is remarkable likewise from furnishing an example of a beginning alteration of costume, in respect to shirts ; the wrists of Henry being encircled by small ruffles, and the necks of several of the members displaying a raised collar. An engraving from it was made in 1726, at the expense of the company, (who have the plate still in their possession,) by B. Barron, whose reduced drawing in red chalk is also preserved in this apartment.* The painting itself was borrowed by James the first, (whose grandmother, Margaret, was Henry the eighth's sister,) and his letter on the occasion is yet preserved by the company : it asserts, that ' the portrait of Henry was both like him, and well done.'

On the same side of the room with this picture, are two excellently painted whole lengths said to represent ' a Spanish gentleman, and a lady, his sister,' but unknown whom ; and a mezzotinto head of ' John Patterson, esq.' formerly clerk to this company, and member of parliament, for Ludgershall, in Wiltshire. This gentleman was deputy for the ward of Farrington Within : he projected various useful plans for the improvement of the city, and was the principal means of the streets being paved with Scotch granite, &c. in the regular way in which they now are. He presented his company with a very beautiful painting of a duchess of Richmond, said to be by sir Peter Lely ; yet more probably by Vandyke. It is placed over the fire place. The duchess is represented sitting, with a lamb and olive branch ; the drapery is very finely coloured.

The principal other pictures in this room, are Charles the second, sitting, a three-quarter length ; Mr. Lisle, barber-surgeon to that monarch ; sir John Frederick, who was sheriff in 1655 ; sir Charles Bernard, surgeon to queen Anne ; Inigo Jones, a fine head by Vandyke ; Edward Aris, esq. an alderman of London, and the celebrated sir Charles Scarborough, chief physician to three sovereigns, Charles the second, James the second, and William the third, and one of the first mathematicians of his time. The two last portraits are in the same piece, and were ordered to be ' set up, [that is painted] in the void table,' in February, 1654. Dr. Scarborough was chosen anatomical reader in this hall, on the 12th of October, 1649 ; and shortly afterwards he commenced the delivery of his

* Barron agreed to engrave the plate for 150 guineas ; viz. 100 guineas

in money, and 50 guineas in 100 prints.

highly-famed anatomical lectures. He is represented 'dressed in the red gown, hood, and cap, of a doctor of physick, in the act of lecturing, with one hand on his breast, the other a little stretched out. On the left is another figure, [Mr. alderman Arris] dressed in the livery gown, holding up the arm of a dead subject,* which is placed upon a table, and partly covered with a sheet; the sternum, or that part of the breast where the ribs meet, being naked, and laid bare, so that the pectoral muscles are seen.' Under the picture is the following inscription, which was composed by Dr. Thomas Arris, M. P. for St. Alban's, in 1661, who was son to Mr. alderman Arris, the latter of whom bequeathed the sum of 510*l.* for founding the muscular lecture in this hall:

Hæc tibi Scarburgi Arrisius queis spiritus intus corporis humani Mobile versat opus. Ille Opifex rerum Tibi rerum arcana reclusit, et numen verbis jussit inesse tuis. Ille Dator rerum Tibi res indulsit opimas, atque animum indultas qui bene donet opes. Alter erit quisquis magna hæc Exempla sequet, alterutri vestrum nemo secundus erit.

Nearly opposite to this hall are the alms-houses founded in the year 1685, by sir Ambrose Nicholas, knt. lord mayor and salter, for twelve widows of members of that company.

On the west side of Wood street is the Parish Clerks' Hall, now occupied as a flannel warehouse, except two small rooms, which are used for the purposes of their business. In the ante room is an organ, purchased in 1737.

In the court room is a portrait of 'William Roper, esq. a worthy benefactor to this company of parish clerks. *Reflecta; et ornata A. D. 1788; Joanne Garth, præfecto, Ricardo Reily, Gulielmo Davis, custodibus.*' He is represented in a black furred gown, small ruff, and collegiate cap. Here also are portraits of Mr. J. Clarke, 56 years clerk of St. Michael, Cornhill, and Mr. R. Hust, the present father of the court. The last portrait is executed by Ward.

The east window is adorned with the arms of Charles II. in stained glass; and two portraits, very correctly executed, of John Clarke, parish clerk of St. Bartholomew the less, master 1675, aged 45, and Stephen Peckhurst, of St. Mary Magdalen, Fish-street, master, 1685; between which are two pretty little squares, representing David playing on the harp, surrounded by a circle of winged infants; and St. Cecilia at the organ, accompanied by a group of angels performing on various instruments.

* The following curious order made at a court of assistants, on July the 13th, 1687, appears in the minute books.

Item, yt ys agreed that yf any bodie wch shall at anie tyme here after happen to be brought to or hall for the intent to be wrought uppon by thanathomistes of or companie, shall rewyve or

come to lyfe agayne, as of late hath ben seene, the charges aboute the same bodie so revivinge, shal be bo'ne, levied, and susteyned, by such pson, or psons. who shall so happen to bringe home the bodie. And further shall abide suche order or fyne, as this howse shall award.

Over the chimney is a miserable picture of the flight from Egypt.

On the flat of the staircase was formerly a portrait of a member of the company, and a decayed painting of our Saviour raising Lazarus.

Nearly opposite is Addle-street, so called from king Athelstan's or Adlestan's palace, which some authors conceive stood in this street.

On the north side of this street is

Brewer's Hall.

The entrance consists of two columns of the Corinthian order, sustaining a broken pediment, in which are the arms of the company. This opens into a small paved court, having the hall in front, the basement of which is of stone, and the superstructure of red brick. The style of the building is anomalous, but approaches nearer to the Doric than to any other order. A high flight of steps, with a ballustrade, leads to the great door of the hall, above the basement; here, at the east end, is a handsome screen, and music gallery, adorned with composite columns, a frieze, cornice, and pediment, and some good carving, busts, &c. In the west window, dated 1774, (inclosed within a circular border of barley) are the arms of England, and those of Richard Platt, esq. a benefactor, 1599; under them those of Henry, lord Willoughby, of Parham, twice master. On the right is an emblem, the branch of a fig tree, with red fruit; dame Alice Owen, benefactress, 1614; and beneath the arms of Samuel, lord Hawley, four times master.

Over the master's chair is a well executed bust of Charles II.

In the court room, which was wainscotted to the ceiling, in 1670, at the charge of sir Samuel Starling, knt. who was lord mayor in that year, are portraits of James Hickson, esq. a whole length, in a scarlet gown and large ruff; Richard Platt, esq. aged 76, 1600, a half-length, in a black furred gown, with a prayer book, diminutive ruff, and little black cap. Mr. Platt was sheriff of London, and, in 1599, founded the free grammar school and alms-houses at Aldenham, in Hertfordshire; dame Alice Owen, aged 53, 1610, foundress of the school and alms-houses at Islington; and S. Whitbread, esq. a full quarter length, grandfather of the present S. Whitbread, esq. M. P. In the eastern window of this apartment, are the city arms, and St. Thomas Beckett's impaled with those of the see of Canterbury, in painted glass; and at the sides of the windows are portraits of Charles the first, and some other sovereign, probably James the second. Three oval windows in the north wall contain little paintings on glass. The first is a view of an ancient moated house, with a garden, and gate in front; the second the arms of Canterbury, with those of the company; and the third is another view of the above house.

This hall is under a general repair at the present time, (May, 1828.)

A short distance westward of the last edifice, in a small court, is

Plasterer's Hall, at present occupied by Mess. Hoale and Co. iron-mongers. The hall is divided into two floors, the upper has a beautiful ceiling of plaster, enriched with the arms of the city, foliage, &c. In a window on the east side, are the arms of England, much mutilated.* On the staircase flat is a painting of the conversion of St. Paul.

Opposite to Addle-street is Silver-street; so called from having been formerly inhabited by working silversmiths.

On the south side of Aldermanbury church, in Wood-street, stood a conduit, erected by sir William Eastfield, in 1438, for supplying the neighbouring inhabitants with water, from Tyburn; which being destroyed by the fire in 1666, was soon afterwards rebuilt: but, when the plentiful supply of water rendered these buildings useless, this, with those in Cheapside, and without Cripplegate, were pulled down in 1730, and the stones were employed in repairing the gate upon London-bridge.

In the reign of Richard II. sir Henry Percy, the son and heir of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, had a house in Wood-street in London, wherein he treated king Richard, the duke of Lancaster, the duke of York, the earl marshal, and his father, the earl of Northumberland, with others, at supper.

A compter was built in Wood-street, in 1555, for the reception of prisoners from the compter in Bread street.

On the west side of Wood-street, is Maiden lane, formerly called Ingene or Ing lane, but from what circumstance is not known: on the north side of which is

Haberdasher's Hall.

It is a respectable brick building. The arms of the company (but without the supporters) are exhibited on a small shield over the entrance. The hall is a lofty and spacious room, with a wainscoting twelve feet high, painted in white and blue. Over the screen, which is of the Cornthian order, at the lower end, is a music gallery, and various glass chandeliers are suspended from the ceiling; this apartment was formerly appropriated during the winter season, for city balls and assemblies.† At the upper end were for-

* Engraved by Malcolm, vol. iii, p. 52.

† These meetings were under the general direction of Mr. Hoffman, the confectioner, of Bishopsgate-street. The accidental fall of a picture, during the preparation for an entertainment here, about forty years ago, was the occasion of the celebrated Spiridione Roma being employed to clean and repair the paintings in this, and other city halls. The picture fell on a man's head, and as Roma, in his imperfect English used to express it, 'the man

passez through it.' In this dilemma some of Mr. Hoffman's people recollected Roma (who was a native of Corsu,) their countryman, and recommended him to repair the damage. This led to his acquaintance with the late Mr. Knapp, clerk to the company, and through him he was introduced to the drapers', whose pictures he cleaned, and also painted for them the striking likeness of Mr. Bagshaw, the late beadle, and another of less merit, of the clerk to the drapers, John Smith, esq. which has since given

merly whole lengths of George the first, the gift of sir Harcourt Masters, a master of this company; George, prince of Wales, afterwards George the second; Caroline, his consort; (the gift of sir George Caswell, knt. master, and sheriff, 1720) and prince Frederick, when a youth, father to his late majesty, George the third. The ceiling of the court room is divided into various compartments, in the style prevalent after the great fire, displaying the company's arms, &c. Here are the following portraits:—William Adams, esq. founder of the grammar school and almshouses, at Newport, in Shropshire, a very fine whole length; Thomas George Knapp, esq. a late clerk and grandfather to the present one, another well executed whole length, probably by Gainsborough; sir Hugh Hammersley, knt. lord mayor in 1627; Mr. Thomas Aldersey, merchant, of Banbury, in Cheshire, who vested a considerable estate in the company, for charitable uses, in the year 1594; Mr. William Jones, merchant adventurer, who bequeathed 18,000*l.* for benevolent purposes; Robert Aske, esq. the founder of the hospital at Hoxton; Mr. Banks; sir George Whitmore, lord mayor, 1631; alderman Skinner; Mr. Bond, and Mr. Salmon. Over the fireplace is a small, but not ill executed, statue of Henry the eighth. In the card room (over the chimney piece) is a clever, though not graceful, picture of the 'wise men's offering,' presented by sir William Billers, lord mayor, 1734, and a whole length of Micajah Perry, esq. lord mayor, 1739. On the flat of the staircase, was formerly a good portrait of some celebrated city carver at festivals, name unknown. Beneath the present hall are some remains of the former one, consisting of a groined vault, about twelve feet square.

On the south side of Maiden-lane, is Wax-chandlers'-hall, a neat modern brick building. Over the centre window, on the north side, is the arms of the company, and, over the two end windows, a bee-hive, carved in stone. The interior is totally devoid of ornament.

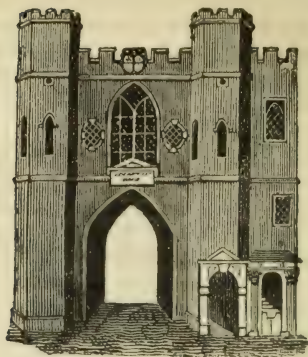
In Milk-street, so called from being the milk-market, was the house of Gregory Rokesly, chief assay-master of the king's mints, and mayor of London in the year 1275, the third of Edward I. This house belonged to the priory of Lewes in Sussex, to whom he was tenant, and paid the rent of 20*s.* a year, without being bound to reparations.

This street is famous for being the birth-place of the great sir Thomas More, lord chancellor of England.

At the north end of Wood-street is Cripplegate Buildings, the site of one of the most ancient gates of the city.

place to a more dignified and clever portrait of the same gentleman, by Gainsborough. Roma was subsequently employed to clean and repair the

pictures in Goldsmith's hall, Guildhall, and Fishmongers' hall.—See *Gent. Mag.* vol. lix. p. 701. 1789.



Cripplegate.

Which was so called long before the Conquest, as appears in the history of Edmund, king of the East Angles, written by Abbas Floriacensis, and John Lidgate, monk of Bury; it is said that in the year 1010, the Danes spoiling the kingdom of the East Angles, Alwyne, bishop of Helmeham, caused the body of king Edmund the martyr, to be brought from Bedrisworth, now called Bury St. Edmund's, through the kingdom of the East Saxons, and so to London, in at Cripplegate; a place so called from cripples begging there. At which gate, it was pretended, the body entering, wrought miracles, and made some of the lame to walk upright, praising God. The body of king Edmund rested for the space of three years in the parish church of St. Gregory, near the cathedral of St. Paul. Moreover, the charter of William the conqueror confirming the foundation of the college in London, called St. Martin the Great, hath in it these words: 'I do give and graunt unto the same church, and canons, serving God therein, all the lands, and the moor without the postern, which is called Cripplegate, on either part of the postern.' Besides this, Alfune built the parish church of St. Giles, near a gate of the city, called Porta Contractorum, or Cripplegate, about the year 1090.

This postern was some time a prison, to which such citizens, and others, as were arrested for debt, or common trespasses, were committed. This appeareth by a writ of Edward I. in these words: *Rex. vic. London salutem. Ex gravi querela B. capt. et detent. in prisona nostra de Cripplesgate pro x. l. quas coram Radulpho de Sandwico, tunc custod. Civitatis nostræ London, et I. de Blackwell civis recognit. debit. &c.*

This gate was new built by the brewers of London, in the year 1244, according to Fabian.

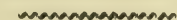
Edmund Shaw, goldsmith, mayor in the year 1483, left, by his

last will, four hundred marks, which, with the materials of the gate, called Cripplegate, was to rebuild the said gate, which was accordingly performed in the year 1401.

Cripplegate was again repaired, and had this inscription upon it, shewing the time when.

This gate was repaired and beautified, and the foot postern new made, at the charge of the city of London, the 15th year of the reign of our sovereign lord king Charles II., and in the mayoralty of sir John Robinson, knight and baronet, lieutenant of the tower of London, and alderman of this ward; A. D. 1663.

The rooms over this gate were set apart for the water-bailiff of the city.



CHAPTER XVI.

History and Topography of Cripplegate Ward Without.

This ward, like the last, derives its name from its situation; it contains the four precincts of Redcross-street, Whitecross-street, Fore-street, and Grub-street. It is bounded on the north by the parish of St. Luke; on the west by the ward of Aldersgate, on the south by Cripplegate within, and on the east by Coleman-street ward. It is governed by an alderman, and sends eight* inhabitants to the court of common council. It contains one church.

St. Giles, Without Cripplegate.

At the south west corner of Fore-street, and facing Redcross-street, stands the parochial church of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

This church is so called from being dedicated to a saint of that name, born at Athens, who was abbot of Nismes, in France. It was founded about the year one thousand and ninety, by Alfune, the first master of St. Bartholomew's hospital.

The old church was destroyed by fire, in the year 1545; after which the present structure was erected, and is one of the few that fortunately escaped the dreadful conflagration in 1666.

The patronage of this church was originally in private hands, till it descended to one Alemund, a priest, who granted the same (after his death, and that of Hugh, his own son) to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, whereby they became not only ordinaries of the parish, but likewise patrons of the vicarage, from that time to the present.

This church, as already mentioned, was not burnt in the great

* Increased from four by act of common council, 30th Nov. 1826.

fire, and is interesting, as one of the remaining specimens of pointed architecture in London.

It is a spacious and substantial building, and though much defaced by modern alterations and attached buildings, still shews considerable portions of the ancient edifice. The plan gives a nave, side aisles, and chancel, with a large and massy square tower at the west end of the nave, and a north porch. The west end of the building abuts on the church-yard; the nave is entirely occupied with the large square tower; this is in four stories; it has no entrance, and the first story shews the arch of a spacious window, now walled up in the west front; the two succeeding stories have each small pointed windows, which have been contracted and modernized; the upper story is built with red brick, and is of course an addition to the substructure; it has low pointed arch windows, with sweeping cornices, filled in with weather boarding; the south flank of the lower story has the arch of a window now walled up, and the northern flank apparently has been destitute of a window; the upper stories correspond with the western front already described in the three other aspects. The clock dial is situated on the east and north faces; in the east front one of the original windows still remains; it is a low pointed arch, bounded by a weather cornice, and is divided by mullions into two heights, subdivided by a transom stone; the head of the arch occupied by upright divisions to correspond; the elevation is finished with a parapet and coping; at the north-west angle is a staircase turret extending the whole height of the tower; it is capped with a low cupola ending in a mean pinnacle; at the other angles of the design are corresponding cupolas of a smaller size; upon the platform is raised a circular arcade of wood, crowned with a low pyramidal roof forming an open turret; this appendage constitutes an addition 'of fifteen feet made to the steeple in 1682.' The end of the north aisle has a window, the tracery destroyed; the south aisle has a modern doorway, over which is a window with a low pointed arch, made by mullions into three lights with cinque foil heads, evidently of the period assigned to the rebuilding of the church; the arch in which it is contained is of an earlier period. The south side of the church contains a range of six windows; the arches are more acutely pointed than the works of the sixteenth century; the tracery of all has been destroyed, and modern imitations in wood introduced in lieu; one of these windows, the second from the west, differed from the rest in having a low pointed arch, which has been altered externally to correspond with the remainder by an addition of brick-work; to the piers between the windows are attached buttresses; and to the fifth pier is attached an octagon staircase turret, rebuilt in part with brick, and below the sixth window is a modern doorway; the walls shew the traces of alterations; several modern windows appear to have been walled up, probably when the clerestory was rebuilt. In the east end of the aisle was a window, now walled up,

and the south side of the chancel contains a pointed window, the mullions destroyed. The east window has suffered in the same way, an oval one of modern workmanship having been constructed within its head.

The clerestory, rebuilt with brick in 1791, contains seven modern windows with pointed arches. The ancient parts of the tower, and the south side of the church, are built of stone in rude irregular masses interspersed with tile and brick; from the nature of the materials, as well as the form of the arches, it is evident that these portions of the church were not destroyed by the fire in 1545, but are the works of a period anterior to that date. The upper story of the tower, which is an addition of brick work, was made subsequently to the above date; at the same period the two pointed arches, before noticed in the aisle, were rebuilt; the supposition that the lower stories of the tower and the south wall, are older than the above period, will alone account for the antique character of the walls, as well as the decay of the ornamental stone work of the windows, when one undoubtedly of the 16th century still exists in a perfect state in the west end of the south aisle.

The north side is nearly concealed by the Quest-house; a large modern Gothic building covered with compo, which covers the porch. The remainder of the aisle is also composed, and has two large pointed windows despoiled of their tracery, and a doorway of the same form beneath, and breaking into the window nearest the east. All these particulars are modern, at least in their principal lines, which have been worked in cement. The clerestory is not to be seen from the street; it resembles the southern side already described. The chancel is built against, and consequently concealed from observation. The interior retains many of the original features. The division between the nave and aisles is made by seven pointed arches on each side the former. They are elegantly formed and enriched with mouldings, and are evidently the workmanship of a period at least a century earlier than the fire in the sixteenth century; the pillars are composed of the usual clusters, and from the smallness of their dimensions, do not obtrude unnecessarily on the design; the sweeping cornices of the arches probably ended in bustos, which have been 'tastefully' altered to corbels of the modern Grecian school. The chancel is separated from the church, and covered by a semicircular modern arch, on which is the royal arms. The original roof of the aisles remains; it was constructed of timber formed by beams into square pannels; the soffits have been plastered, and in some instances cut away to let in lantern lights. The clerestory has a modern plaster ceiling horizontal, except a slight coving at the sides springing from the impost cornice, and pierced with arches over the windows; the horizontal portion has large circular flowers; the original corbels carved with angels sustaining shields, which sustained the timbers of the original roof still exist, but the architect of the new ceiling had not taste enough to assimilate his

design to the main building, consequently the corbels are only retained as ornaments; on the shields are painted the arms of the city, and those of the companies of Fishmongers, Skinners, Haberdashers, Grocers, Apothecaries, Goldsmiths, Drapers, Merchant-tailors, and Salters.

The soffit of the chancel ceiling is painted with a choir of angels. A spacious gallery occupies the whole of the aisles, except the division nearest the east; the part which sweeps across the western end conceals the gallery erected in 1682, the supports of which remain. In this portion is a large organ by Harris; the pulpit is situated on the south side of the church; it is hexagonal, and has a large ogee canopy of the same form; it is enriched with flower pots and cherubic heads, and ends in a crown, surmounted with a dove; below the pulpit are the desks. The altar screen is entirely modern; it is decorated with Corinthian pilasters, sustaining an entablature and two elliptical pediments, and surmounted by ill painted figures of Moses and Aaron, which are cut out to the shape of the figure. The font, situated in a pew below the western portion of the gallery, is a circular basin of white marble on a balluster; the oak cover is a neat model of a circular Corinthian temple, surrounded by columns, with niches in the intercolumniations. The east window contained what Mr. Malcolm* characterized as a 'mass of painted glass without a particle of taste;' it is now removed and undergoing a repair, and it is to be hoped that the parish will set up something better. In the window nearest the east in the south aisle, are three coats of arms; one is the royal arms of the Tudors, the two others are alike; the blazon is obscured by age and repair, but it appears to have been *azure* on a chevron *argent* between three pine apples, or as many roses *gules* seeded of the third, one of the shields has been reversed for the sake of variety. These arms were in all probability set up after the repair, in 1545. In the west window of the same aisle is a more modern coat of arms, which commemorates some benefactor to the repairs *circa* 1682; the blazon is *azure* on a fesse between three lions rampant, or a rose between two martlets *gules*. The doorway beneath this window is internally fronted by a porch surmounted by an uncouth statue of Time between two hour glasses.

The monuments, both ancient and modern, are very numerous; the most striking among the former class are the following; against the south wall of the chancel in an arched niche is a half length statue in the costume of the reign of Elizabeth. The left hand rests on a scull, and the right on a book. On each side are doors, on which are the following inscriptions:—

IOHANNIS SPEED CIVIS LONDINEN-
SIS MERCATORVM SCISSORVM FRA-
TRIS SERVI FIDELISSIMI REGIARVM
MAJESTATVM ELIZA. IACOBI ET
CAROLI NVNC SVPERSTITIS

* Lond. Red. vol. ii, p. 231.

TERRARVM NOSTRARVM GEÖGRA-
PHI ACCURATI ET FIDE ANTIQVITA-
TIS BRITTANNICÆ HISTRIOGRAPHI
GENELOGIÆ SACRÆ ELEGANTIS
SIMI DELINEATORIS QVI POSTQVAM
ANNOS 77 SVPERAVERAT NON TAM
MORBO CONFECTIS QVAM MORTA-
LITATIS FËDIO LASSATVS CORPORE-
SE LEVAVIT IVLII 28, 1629, ET
IUCVNDISSIMO REDEMPTORIS SVII
DESIDERIO SVRSVM ELATOS
CARNEM HIC IN CVSTODIAM
POSUIT, DENUO, CUM CHRISTVS.
VENERIT, RECEPTVRS
ET

On the other pannel—

SUSANNÆ SUE SUAVISSIMÆ,
QUÆ POST QUAM DUODECIM
ILLI FILIOS ET SEXE FILIOS PEPE-
VERAT, QUINQUAGINTA
SEPTEM JUNCTIS UTRIUSQVE,
SOLATHIS. CUM ILLO VIXERAT
LIBEROS GRAVI ET FREQUENTI
HARTAMINE AD DEI CULTUM
SOLICITAVERAT PIETATIS ET
CHARITATIS APERE QUOTIDIANO
PRÆLUXERAT EMORI DEMUM
ERUDIIT SUO EXEMPLO. QUÆ
SEPTUA GENARIX PLACIDE IN
CHRISTO OBDORMIVIT ET FIDEI
SUE MERCEDEM HABUIT MARTII
VICESSIMO OCTAVO ANNO D'ONI.
MILLESSIMO SEXCENTESSIMO
VICESSIMO OCTAVO.

On the opposite side of the chancel is a neat monument to the memory of Margaret, second daughter of sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecott, Warwickshire.

Adjoining Speed's monument is a plain slab with the following inscription :—

CHRISTO S.S.
JOHANNI FOXO ECCLESIE ANGLICANÆ
MARTYROLOGI FIDELLISSIMO ANTIQVI-
TATIS HISTORICÆ INDAGATORI SAGACIS-
SIMO EVANGELICÆ VERITATIS PROPIGNA-
TORI ACERRIMO. THAVMATVRGO ADMIRABILI
QVI MARTYRES MARIANOS TANQVAM
PHŒNICES EX CINERIBUS REDIVIVOS
PRÆSTITIT PATRI SVO OMNI PIETATIS
OFFICIO IMPRIMIS COLENDO SAMVEL
FOXVS ILLIVS PRIMOGENITVS HOC*
MONVMENTVM POSVIT NON SINE LACHRYMI.
OBIT DIE 18 MEVS APR. A. D. 1587.
JAM SEPTVAGENARIVS VITA VITÆ
MORTATIS EST SPES VITÆ IMMORTALIS

* The remainder of the inscription cut it away, and expose the whole of is hid by the wainscotting of the chan- the inscription.
cel. The parish authorities ought to

Above this monument is another of the same age, in which a conceit of the sculptor in representing the deceased (a lady) in a shroud, in the act of rising from her coffin, has given rise to a well known idle tale, too puerile and absurd to render an insertion here necessary. The inscription to the memory of Constance Whitney, daughter of sir Robert Whitney, of Whitney, Herefordshire, aged 17.

Against the north-east pier of the chancel is another monument of the same period, ornamented with a small recumbent statue of the deceased. It commemorates M. Palmer, esq. who died May 18, 1605, and Anne, his wife, who died June 30, 1630.

Another, representing the deceased and his wife, kneeling at an altar, attached to the second pillar upon the east, on the south side, is to the memory of Mr. Smith, who died on May 25th, 1664.

In the north aisle is a niche containing a half-length statue, very much resembling that of Speed; the inscription records Thomas Busbie, citizen and cooper, who died in 1575; and near it, in a niche of the Corinthian order, is a neat and well executed monument to the memory of Edward Harvist, citizen and brewer, and Ann his wife, A.D. 1610; whose effigies, in the dress of the time, are represented kneeling at an altar.

Several of the modern monuments are worthy of notice. That which records the name of 'Milton,' and was executed by Bacon, at the expense of Samuel Whitbread, esq. M. P. claims priority of attention; it is attached to the fourth pillar from the west, on the north side; it consists of a well-executed bust of the poet, under which is a tablet bearing the following inscription:

JOHN MILTON,
Author of *Paradise Lost*,
Born Dec. 1608,
Died Nov. 1674,
His Father, JOHN MILTON,
Died March, 1646.
They were both interred in this church.

SAMUEL WHITBREAD posuit 1793.

The monument of alderman sir William Staines, knight, occupies the place of the east window in the north aisle; the chief ornament is a bust of the alderman in his civic paraphernalia, which is said to be a striking likeness. He died September 11, 1807. The sculptor was Mr. C. Manning. Near it is a neat tablet, with sculptures in relief, to the memory of the alderman's brother. At the east end of the south aisle is a handsome marble monument to the memory of Mrs. A. M. Hand, wife of G. W. Hand, M. A. vicar of this parish, who died July 5, 1784, aged 28. It consists of a large sarcophagus of statuary marble, on which is seated a female figure, supporting the body of the deceased. The whole possesses great merit. The sculptor was Banks.

The dimensions of the church are as follows: length, 114 feet; breadth, 63; height, 42; height of tower, 122 feet.

Among the registers of marriages appears the following:
 '1620, Aug. 22, Oliver Cromwell and Elizabeth Boucher.'

This was the celebrated Protector, and his lady was daughter of sir James Boucher.

Among the interments occurs the following:

'* * * Lordship; John Milton, gentleman, buried Nov. 12th,
 * * * 1674; consumption; chancel.'

This eminent man was born in Bread-street, and resided in Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street, and afterwards in Artillery-walk, where he died.

In this parish also lived and died, April 26, 1731, Daniel Defoe, celebrated as the author of Robinson Crusoe; &c.

The cemetery gate is a heavy round-headed arch rusticated; the spandrels occupied by reliefs of skulls, hour-glasses, a pick-axe, and other emblems of mortality: it is surmounted by an elliptical pediment; in the tympanum the date 1660. It is now built over by modern buildings. It forms the entrance to the ancient and spacious church-yard, the appearance of which carries the spectator back to past times. The form is irregular, owing to its being accommodated to the direction of the city wall, which serves as its boundary. One of the most perfect remains of the ancient wall is to be seen here; it forms the southern boundary to a portion of the church-yard; and then making a right angle, it extends along a narrow slip of ground, as far as barber-surgeons' hall, a portion of which protrudes into the church-yard. Commencing with the south-eastern portion of the ground, a fine fragment of the old wall, composed of rude stones firmly set in cement, exists for a considerable length. A wide breach has been then made, and filled up with brick-work. Over this portion, the antique bell-turret and the obelisks of the modern Lamb's chapel show themselves; and at the angle is a fine circular watch-tower in a perfect state of preservation.* The materials are rude stones and tiles; about 12 feet from its base, the elevation is splayed, and this portion is succeeded by several courses of flint laid in cement. The whole is about 30 feet in height. The original finish is lost, but the portion still existing is in fine preservation. The remains are continued for a considerable distance from this tower in a southwardly direction, and only interrupted by repairs in brick-work; and here is another tower of the same form, but less of the circular plan is made out. This tower forms the basement to a recess at the west end of barber-surgeons' hall. The superstructure is in a ruinous condition. How much of the upright of the tower was preserved by Inigo Jones, in his new erection, cannot now be ascertained, in consequence of the covering of modern plaster which

* Mr. Kempe, the author of Historical Notices of the church of St. Martin le-Grand, conjectures that this is the spot mentioned in the charter of

William the Conqueror, to the canons of St. Martin's-le-Grand, as the '*Aquilonare cornu mure civitatis*.'—Vide Gent's. Mag. vol. xcv. pt. i. p. 401.

has been added. The further continuation of the wall southward is broken or concealed by modern houses. The remains are kept in good repair; in the angular tower a gravestone has been used for that purpose; it bears the remains of a date 179..., and may at some future time be mistaken for a memorial of some reparation.

The Quest House

Is a modern edifice of brick stuccoed, with 'gothic' windows and doorways.

The original, according to Mr. Malcolm, was 'an old frame building. I should imagine nearly as ancient as Edward the Sixth's time. This, with three or four others, hide all the north side of the church (except three pointed windows, a door, and one buttress) from the passenger. The angle from the Quest-house, east, is railed in, and the house projects over its base. The chimney is of vast size, pointed. On the corners are shields, roses, and other ornaments. The entrances to the church and church-yard are under these houses, and are gates of heavy architecture, with appendages of mortality represented on them.'*

In the present building, which was erected in 1811, there is nothing particularly worthy notice except a portrait of alderman Wood in his robes of the office of mayoralty, by Mr. Patten.

The site of this parish was anciently a fen, or moor, and the houses and gardens thereupon were accounted a village without the wall of London, called Mora; which, in process of time, increased in number of buildings, and was constituted a prebend of St. Paul's cathedral, of that appellation. And now this village is totally swallowed up by London; and the prebendary of Mora, or Mora without the wall of London, hath the ninth stall on the right hand of the choir in St. Paul's cathedral; of whom it is said Nigellus Medicus was the first prebendary.

On the north side of Fore-street is Grub-street, once celebrated as the residence of unfortunate authors.

In this street, formerly called Grape-street, resided the martyrologist Fox, and the very remarkable Henry Welby, esq. of Lincolnshire, who lived in his house in this street forty-four years, without ever being seen by any human being. He was, to the hour of his death (Oct. 29, 1636) possessed of a large estate; but an attempt being made on his life by an ungrateful younger brother, he took the frantic resolution thus to seclude himself from the world. He passed his days in the most exemplary charity. In this street resided numerous bowyers, fletchers, and bow-string makers, who had a good trade when archery was the favorite diversion of the citizens.

* Vol. iii, p. 805.



Sir R. Whittington's House.

In a small court leading out of Grub-street, called Sweedon's passage, was the above building, traditionally said to have been the residence of sir Richard Whittington in the reign of Henry IV., and of sir Thomas Gresham in that of Elizabeth. Mr. Smith, who inspected it in 1791, says, 'It must have been the mansion of some opulent person; and sir Thomas Gresham, who is said to have been an inhabitant, might have altered it; for of all the houses I ever inspected in London, none were so substantially built. The timbers were oak and chesnut, and used in the greatest profusion. The lower parts of the chimnies, on the ground floor, were of stone, in some instances blocked up, and in others considerably lessened. The rooms had been contracted, as the wainscot portions in three instances divided the ceilings, which, when whole, must have been ornamented in a regular manner, as large masses of the cornice were visible in some of the modern closets. Upon an examination of the upper part of the house, it was discovered that a portion of the building towards the north had been taken down.'*

This curious building, with the singular projecting staircase, was pulled down in March, 1805, and three small houses occupy the site; upon one is the following inscription:—

Gresham House,
Once the residence of
Sir Richard Whittington,
Lord Mayor 1406,
Rebuilt 1805.

* Ancient Topography, p. 41.

In Hanover-square, on the east side of this street, was the house traditionally said to have been formerly occupied by general Monk, who was created duke of Albemarle, for his services in restoring king Charles II. This house, which was principally built of oak and chesnut, was pulled down in 1820-1, and three brick houses erected on its site.* Farther to the north is Sun-alley, which forms the boundary of the city on this side.

Proceeding westward, the next street is Whitecross-street, which is of considerable length; but this ward only takes in a small part of it. In this street was an hospital of St. Giles, founded in the reign of Edward I.; but, being a cell to a French priory, it was suppressed, among other foreign foundations, by Henry V., in the third year of his reign, who soon afterwards re-founded it for a domestic fraternity of St. Giles, and reserved the appointment of a custos to himself and his successors.

This and Redcross-street, derived their names from a white and red cross, which stood in Beech-lane.

On the west side of this street is the

Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

This prison occupies an extensive plot of ground between Whitecross-street and Redcross-street. It was built between 1813 and 1815, for the humane purpose of distinguishing the confinement of debtors from that of criminals, who were crowded together in Newgate and the Compters. The first stone was laid by alderman Wood, in July, 1813. The centre in Whitecross-street consists of the keeper's house and offices; the lower basement is rusticated in stone; the upper portion of the building is of brick. The interior has three distinct divisions. Ludgate-side, for those who are freemen of the city of London, and who, on commitment, produce a certificate of their being freemen; London-side, for all other debtors arrested within the jurisdiction of the city, including such freemen, as at the time of arrest, neglect to procure a certificate; and Middlesex-side, the third and largest division, for those arrested in the county. There is also a separate division for all females, whether of the city or county.

Opposite the prison is the city green-yard, established here in 1771.

This street, with Grub-street, Golden-lane, and Chiswell-street, in Cripplegate parish, remained unpaved until the 35th of Henry VIII. when they were become almost impassable; in consequence of which, an act of parliament was made for paving them.

Opposite to St. Giles's church is Redcross-street, a wide and well built street; on the east side of which, near the middle, is a library founded by Daniel Williams, D. D., a Presbyterian minister, for

* The curious portal of this house is engraved in Smith's Topography of London.

the use of the Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist persuasions. This gentleman, in 1711, bequeathed his valuable collection of books and manuscripts for this purpose, with a handsome salary for a librarian and a housekeeper, and, in pursuance to his will, a neat building was erected in Redcross-street, with a genteel apartment for the librarian, &c. and a room capable of containing 40,000 volumes, though not more than 20,000 volumes are at present in this apartment. In this library is a register, in which dissenters may record the births of their children.

This foundation, which has been greatly augmented since its first institution, is under the direction of twenty-three trustees, viz. fourteen ministers and nine laymen, who must be all Presbyterians, under whom there is a secretary and a steward.

In the front library are the following portraits :

Dr. Williams; rev. R. Steele, M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge; rev. W. Harris, D. D.; rev. C. Fleming, D. D.; rev. S. Wright, D. D.; rev. S. Charnock, D. D. of Emanuel college, Cambridge; rev. J. Newman; rev. Thomas Manton, D. D.; rev. J. Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S.; rev. S. Annesley, LL. D. of Queen's college, Cambridge, vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate, from whence he was ejected; rev. J. Howe, M. A. of Christ's college, Cambridge; rev. W. Bates, D. D.; rev. I. Watts, D. D.; rev. W. Tonge, of Salters'-hall; rev. A. Kippis, D. D.; rev. J. Shower; rev. H. Grove; rev. N. Vincent, M. A.; rev. J. Newman; rev. J. Flavel, B. A. of University college, Oxford; rev. R. Baxter; rev. J. Evans, D. D.; rev. O. Hughes; rev. W. Gough; rev. G. Griffiths, M. A. chaplain at the Charter-house, whence he was ejected; rev. T. Jacombe, D. D.; rev. A. Rees, D. D. by Opie.

In the back library are the following paintings :—

An old painting of the Protestant Reformers, sitting at a long table with the devil, the pope and a friar beneath.

Portraits of Dr. Williams, Mrs. J. Williams, and Mr. F. Barkstead, her first husband; Mr. T. Barkstead; — Barkstead, esq.; John Milton; rev. Thomas Cartwright, D. D.; rev. D. Rogers; rev. W. Wollaston; rev. J. Bayes; rev. Thomas Cotton; rev. B. Robinson; rev. M. Silvester; rev. J. Burroughs; rev. T. Rogers; rev. W. Perkins; rev. S. Baker; rev. M. Henry; rev. J. Oakes; rev. T. Case; rev. T. Amory; rev. R. Mayo; rev. J. Oakes, sen.; rev. D. Chaumier; rev. J. Chester; rev. V. Alsop; rev. S. Say; and a portrait named sir J. Oldcastle. In this apartment is also a bust of Dr. I. Watts.

On the staircase are portraits of the rev. J. Oldfield; rev. B. Grosvenor; H. Haynes, esq.; Dr. Avery; J. Mauduit, esq.; rev. D. Burgess; rev. J. Caryl; rev. Dr. Benson.

Among the scarce and curious books in this library, may be noticed the following :—

Copy of the Salisbury Liturgy finely illuminated.

The Hours of the Virgin, printed at Paris, 1498.

An illuminated Bible, inscribed, *Biblia Sacra Vet. et Nov. Test. cum Prologo Hieronimi: nec non Libri Apocryphi.*

In the front library is a miniature copy of the head of Christ, from a painting in the Vatican at Rome.

In the library are several curiosities, as an Egyptian mummy, and a glass basin which held the water wherewith queen Elizabeth was baptized.

A short distance from the east end of Cripplegate church was a water-conduit, brought in pipes of lead from Highbury, by John Middleton, one of the executors to sir William Eastfield. The inhabitants adjoining castellated it at their own costs and charges, about the year 1483. At a common council afterwards held, it was agreed, that the chamberlain should, at the costs of the chamber, cause the common well and spring at St. Giles's, to be covered with a house of brick. There was also a boss of clear water in the wall of the church-yard, made at the charges of Richard Whittington, sometime mayor. The same was afterwards turned into a pump, and so quite decayed.

There was also a pool of clear water near the parsonage, on the west side thereof, which was filled up in the reign of Henry VI. The spring was cooped in, and arched over with hard stone; and stairs of stone to go down to the spring on the bank of the town ditch. And this was also done of the goods, and by the executors of sir Richard Whittington.

From the south-west end of Redcross-street runs Jewin-street, in which are several ancient houses. One on the south side is traditionally said to have been the residence of the poet Milton.

This was originally the Jews' garden, as being the only place appointed in England wherein to bury their dead, till the year 1177, the 24th of Henry II. that it was permitted them, after long suit to the king and parliament at Oxford, to have special place assigned them in every quarter where they dwelt.

Tenementum et terras, situat. in parochia Sti. Bothi. extra Adrichgate, int. tenement. nuper Rici. Odiham ex parte australi, ac gardinum vocat. Jewyn garden ex parte orien.

This plat of ground remained to the said Jews till the time of their final banishment from England, and was afterwards turned into garden plats and summer-houses for pleasure.

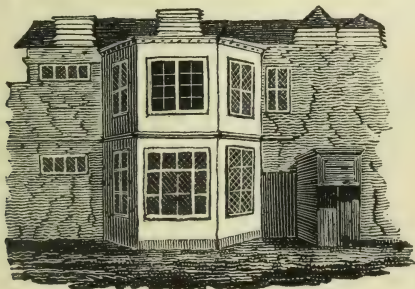
It is now called Jewin-street, being a continued street of houses on each side of the way, and leads into Aldersgate-street. This place, with its appurtenances, was anciently called Leyrestrowe; which king Edward I. granted to William de Monte Forte, dean of St. Paul's, London; being a place (as it is expressed in a record) without Cripplegate, and the suburbs of London, called Leyrestowe, and which was the burying place of the Jews of London; which was valued at 40s. per annum.

Nearly fronting the north end of Redcross-street, in former times, stood a watch-tower, called Burgh-Kenning, or Barbican, a kind of advanced post for Cripplegate. These barbicans were considered

of such importance, that the custody of them was always entrusted to some person of consequence in the state. This tower being granted by Edward III. to the earl of Suffolk, became his city residence. He rebuilt it, and it was afterwards the residence and property of Peregrine Bertie, lord Willoughby. He probably inherited it from his mother, Catherine, baroness Willoughby of Eresby, and duchess of Suffolk, as there are entries of this family in the parish register of St. Giles, Cripplegate. It seems as if part of these premises had been let out on building leases, in the reign of Elizabeth; for the said Peregrine, by his will, dated at Berwick, 7th of August, 1599, bequeaths to his son, Peregrine Bertie, his messuages, lands, &c. with the appurtenances, known by the name of Willoughby Rents, situated in Barbican and Golden-lane, to enjoy the same after the death of his sister Susan, countess of Kent. Several of the earls of Kent and their family are buried in St. Giles, Cripplegate, as appears by the register, and probably from this house. The name of the Barbican is still preserved in that of the street which runs from this spot to Aldersgate-street.

Adjoining to the Barbican, on the east, was another stately edifice, called the Garter-house, which was erected by sir Thomas Wriothesley, garter king at arms, uncle to the first earl of Southampton. On the top of the building was a chapel, called by the name of *Sanctissima Trinitatis in alto*. The site is now occupied by Garter-place.

Robert Glover, Somerset herald, lived in the same parish, which probably brought about the friendship which subsisted between that herald and Catherine, duchess of Suffolk, and her son Peregrine, lord Willoughby, those personages standing sponsors to several of his children baptised in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate.



Prince Rupert's House.

Beech lane derives its name from the number of beech trees that formerly grew upon the scite thereof; amongst which stood a great house, the mansion of the abbot of Ramsey, to receive him during

his stay at London; and was afterwards called Drewrie-house, from being the residence of sir Drew Druery; it was afterwards in the occupation of prince Rupert. It has been for a long time pulled down, and on its site are several modern houses of brick.

At the north-east end of Beech-lane there are a row of alms-houses, founded 1540, pursuant to the will of lady Ann Askew, widow of sir Christopher Askew, lord-mayor of London, 1533, for eight poor widows of the draper's company, with an allowance of 3*l.* per annum, and half a chaldron of coals, in trust of the drapers company.

These alms-houses have a venerable appearance, the doorways and windows being formed of stone; the latter are square, with heavy mullions of stone. Against the east wall of this building, are the arms of the drapers company, and, beneath, a blank shield, with 1594.

CHAPTER XVII.

History and Topography of Dowgate Ward.

This ward takes its name from the ancient water-gate, called Dourgate, which was made in the original wall that ran along the north side of the Thames, for the security of the city of London, against all attempts to invade it by water. It was originally one of the four gates, or the south gate of this city, where anciently was the trajectus, or ferry of the Watling-street, whose direction was towards the north-west, as was discovered in digging the foundation of Bow-church, in Cheapside, and one of the four great Roman military ways; and Stow, by naming it Downgate, from the great descent from St. John Baptist's church on Dowgate-hill, to the river Thames, is mistaken: because, considering the discovery of a tessellated Roman pavement* in this neighbourhood, it will appear, that there was little or no descent at that place when this gate was at first erected; therefore, it could not receive its name from that: wherefore, Leland is probably correct in conceiving that it was anciently formed by the Britons, under the Roman government, and called Dour-gate, that is, the water-gate; which, according to the reasons there assigned, answers exactly to this place; and if so, this was the only original water-gate.

This ward is divided into eight precincts, named the first, second, third, &c. It is bounded on the east by Candlewick and Bridge wards, on the north by Walbrook ward, on the west by Vintry ward, and, on the south, by the river Thames.

It is under the government of an alderman, and returns eight

* Vide ante, vol. i. p. 6.

inhabitants to the court of common council. Before the great fire in 1666, there were two churches in this ward, Allhallows the great, and Allhallows the less ; the former was only rebuilt.

Allhallows the Great.

In Thames-street, between Hay-wharf-lane and All-hallows-lane, stands the parochial church of All-hallows the Great, so called to distinguish it from another in this ward, also dedicated to All-saints, by the stile of All-hallows the Less.

All-hallows the Great, otherwise All-hallows the more, and All-hallows *ad fœnum* in the ropery, from its vicinity to a hay wharf, and its situation amongst rope-makers, who in ancient times had walks on that spot, is situate on the south side of Thames-street, it is a rectory, founded by the noble family of the Despensers, who presented thereunto in the year 1361. From whom it passed with the heiress to the earl of Warwick and Salisbury ; and at last to the crown, by settlement from the widow of Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, upon king Henry VII. And Henry VIII. exchanged this church with the archbishop of Canterbury in the 37th year of his reign, who, for the time being, has continued patron thereof ever since : and it is numbered amongst the peculiars of that see. The ancient church was very handsome, with a large cloister on the south side thereof, about the church-yard : and was rich and beautiful within. But it fell in the general conflagration of the city in 1666.

The plan of the present edifice is an oblong square, increased as in many of Wren's designs by the addition of an aisle ; in the present instance on the north side of the church ; a heavy square tower is attached to the same side occupying a portion of the aisle. The north side is made into four divisions, containing as many windows with semicircular arched heads lighting the aisle ; beneath the extreme windows are doorways, the eastern lintelled, and the western arched in a segment and covered with a pediment ; the elevation is finished with a cornice and parapet ; the tower rises above the second division from the east, in three unequal stories ; the first contains a low arched window, the second a circular one, and the third, which is entirely clear of the church, has semicircular arched windows in every front ; the elevation is finished with a cornice and parapet ; the latter pierced with a trellis work, a clerestory (being the southern wall of the body of the church) rises above the aisle ; it contains three low arched windows. The eastern front has a large arched window in the centre (now converted into a circle) between two smaller ones of the same form in the body of the church, and one in the aisle ; the elevation finishes with a cornice and parapet. The south front agrees with the opposite one, except in regard to the tower, and the clerestory ; the windows of the latter occupying a continuation of the main elevation owing to the absence of the

aisle on this side of the building. The western front is a copy of the eastern. A large portion of the masonry of the exterior has evidently been preserved from the old church, or some other ancient building;* the courses are regular, but the stones as in most ancient buildings are rough, except in the parapets and a great portion of the tower, in which smooth masonry is applied. In consequence this church has an antique appearance, especially the south side, which has every indication of an ancient building modernized. A similar application of old materials has already been noticed at St. Bartholomew's church by the Exchange.†

The entrances in the north wall of the church lead into the aisle, which, contrary to the usual arrangement of parish churches, is separated from the body of the church by a wall. In consequence the aisle forms a spacious vestibule, extending the whole length of the building, and containing entrances to the church, the vestry, belfry, and by a flight of stairs to the pulpit; the tower stands upon four strong semicircular arches without ornament.

The body of the church is spacious and cheerful, a circumstance which its exterior would not lead the spectator to expect; it has no pillars, and the area is occupied by pews. The order is an irregular Doric; the enrichments are sparingly applied, but the boldness of the detail gives an air of grandeur to the building. The aisle was intended to communicate with the church by means of four bold semicircular arches resting on square pillars, capped by an impost cornice, the soffits occupied by sunk pannels containing roses, and the key stones carved into four winged cherubims. As before observed, the aisle is now separated from the nave by a wall, which appears not to have been the original intention of the architect, as the ornaments of the arches and the nature of the partition wall evince. To the inner face of the pillars which sustain the arches, are attached pilasters, surmounted by an entablature, acting as an impost to the arches of the ceiling; the south wall is ornamented with blank arches, and pilasters to correspond with the opposite side. The east and west ends have pilasters attached to the piers between the windows, also sustaining an entablature; the ceiling is partially coved with an horizontal centre, the former portion is pierced with arches above the windows, which spring from the entablature over the pilasters; owing to the unequal spans of the lateral arches at the east and west ends of the building, the architect has quitted the semicircular form, and actually introduced *pointed* arches; there being no second range of windows at the end, the wall within the lateral arches is occupied with circular wreaths of foliage. The centre of the ceiling forms a large oblong pannel bounded by a cornice, the soffit of which is enriched with a spiral wreath of foliage encircling a wand. At the west end is a

* It is not improbable that some portions of the materials of Cold harbour were used in the walls of the pre-

sent church.

† Vide ante, p. 200.

gallery sustained on square pillars, containing a brilliant toned organ, erected in 1794. The splendour of this church lies in the magnificently carved wood work, set up at the expense of the merchants of the Hanse towns. The most remarkable is a lofty screen, crossing the church from north to south in the middle of the third division from the west. It is formed of oak, and has a lofty centre, consisting of a lintelled aperture, equal in breadth with the aisle of the church, covered with an entablature and pediment sustained on antæ; no regular order of architecture is observed, the enrichments are borrowed from the Corinthian; below the lintel is an eagle with expanded wings, the insignia of the donors. The superior cornice of the pediment is broken to let in the arms of king Charles II. the face of the antæ is entirely pierced through in a minute but elegant filagree work, the delicacy of the tendrils and flowrets forming the ornaments is surprising, when the nature of the material and the vast extent of the carving is considered; south and north of this entrance is an arcade consisting of eight small arches, every alternate one being sustained on pillars composed of two entwined spirals, having a common capital and base, and the intermediate ones finished with pendants; the spandrils of the arches are pierced, and the upright finishes with a cornice of acanthines; above two of the side doorways are smaller pediments broken, and containing two shields; the screen has two faces exactly similar, one fronting the altar, the other the church. This elegant screen, with that at St. Peter's, Cornhill,* which greatly resembles the present, though in a very inferior style of execution, are the only ones in the metropolis. It is commonly reported that it was manufactured at Hamburg; this is a mistaken idea: any one conversant with the splendid decorations of the cathedral and parochial churches of London, will immediately recognize the masterly hand of Gibbins in the carvings. The error has arisen by confounding this with the altar screen, a mistake easily made, when it is recollected that the latter is alone met with in modern churches. The pulpit and desks are in a corresponding style of decoration with the splendid screen, and are evidently carved by the same hand; the material is also oak. The pulpit is hexagonal, the pannels richly adorned with wreaths of fruit and foliage; the sounding board of the same form has a curiously pannelled soffit, and the cornice rises pedimentally over every face; it is surmounted by the eagle of the Hanse merchants, and winged boys sustaining festoons of foliage, in which wheat ears and grapes are predominant. The reading and clerk's desks have pannels of open filagree work in the same surprising style as the screen, and even the stairs to the pulpit are richly carved; the whole are grouped against the north wall of the church, at a short distance westward of the screen. In addition to these matchless specimens of carved work, is a small statue, about four feet in height, of Charity trampling upon Envy,

* Described ante, page 447.

affixed to the front of the gallery, also executed in oak, in a style of beauty equal to the other specimens in the church.

The altar screen is composed of a pannelled stylobate, and two Corinthian pillars, coupled with the same number of pilasters, all sustained on plinths, and supporting an entablature. The tables of the law are arched, and apparently united by hinges: in front of the pilasters, on pedestals, are statues about four feet in height, of Moses and Aaron; the former has a rattan for a wand (not original), and the latter the customary incense pot; the entablature is surmounted by an attic crowned with an elliptical pediment; in the former are slabs of marble inscribed with the Creed and Paternoster, and on acroteria are five flaming urns. The whole is formed of composition imitating various coloured marbles with gilt enrichments, and not only the style but the decorations shew that the screen is of foreign workmanship, and that the present and not the chancel screen was manufactured at Hamburgh. The altar table is composed of a ledger, supported by an angel with expanded wings in the style of an Atlas. The introduction at an altar of sculpture of any kind, even the unmeaning subjects (for a Christian church) here introduced, it may reasonably be supposed would startle an over zealous Protestant; hence we see that a sapient rector of the church fancying that one of his congregation who bowed reverently towards the altar in his devotions, was actually so infatuated with idolatry as to worship the statues of the Jewish lawgiver and high priest, commanded the obnoxious idols to be destroyed; happily the iconoclastic Vandal was restrained by a higher power, and the nameless statues were preserved and still remain without the least fear of their ever becoming objects of religious worship. In the east window are apparently the arms of a bishop, in stained glass, but very much faded.

The font, situated beneath the western gallery, is an octangular basin of freestone, on a pillar of the same form, with a cover of carved oak in an inferior style to the general decorations. The rails enclosing the font, as well as those of the altar are twisted, a mode of decoration forming a grand feature in this building. The pavement of the church is black and white marble, in lozenges, probably a further donation of the liberal mercantile corporation to which the church is indebted for its splendid ornaments.

The present building was erected in 1633, by sir Christopher Wren. The expense was 5,641*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* The dimensions are—length 87, breadth 60, height 33 feet.

The church of Allhallows the Less, called also Allhallows on the Cellars, *super cellarium*, because it stood on vaults let out for cellars, was situated near Allhallows the Great, on the south side of the street. It was a rectory, originally in the gift of the bishop of Winchester, and rebuilt by sir John Poultney, who purchased the advowson, and appropriated it to the college of sir Lawrence Poultney. And the steeple and choir of

this church stood on an arched gate, being the entry to a great house, called Cold Harburgh.

From the time that this church was so appropriated, it became a curacy or donative; and falling to the crown, with the said college, at its dissolution, queen Elizabeth first granted it for twenty-one years to William Verle; and king James I. in the second year of his reign, sold it to Richard Blake, &c. and their heirs for ever, in free soccage. By which means the impropriation is now in the heirs or assigns of the right Rev. Dr. Edward Waddington, late bishop of Chichester, deceased.* The site is reserved to bury the inhabitants.

The Steel-yard, corruptly Still-yard, which lies to the west of Allhallows church, and close to Cosin-lane, so called from Cosin, the builder thereof, was originally the hall of the Almaine, Hanseatic, or German merchants, where they had warehouses for wheat, rye, and other grain; and for cables, ropes, pitch, tar, masts, hemp, flax, linen cloth, wainscots, wax, steel, &c. Unto these merchants, in the year 1259, Henry III., in the 44th year of his reign, at the request of his brother Richard, earl of Cornwall, king of Almain, granted, that all and singular the merchants, having a house in the city of London, commonly called *Gilda Aula Teutonicorum*, should be maintained and upholden through the whole realm, by all such freedom, and free usages or liberties, as by the king, and in his noble progenitor's time, they had and enjoyed, &c. In the 10th of Edward I. these merchants engaged to repair Bishopsgate,† in consideration of which agreement, the citizens consented that these merchants should enjoy their ancient privileges. A measure, perhaps, that might well suit the circumstances of the city and nation in those days; but it was found in the end, as commerce and navigation increased, necessary to abridge, and then to annul these grants to foreign merchants.

About the time of king Henry IV. the English began to trade themselves into the east parts; at which the Easterlings, or merchants of the Dutch Hanse, were so offended, that they took several of their ships and goods, and offered them several other injuries; which occasioned great complaints and differences between the said king Henry IV. and Conradus de Junigen, then master general of the Dutch order in Prussia with the Hanse towns, and divers embassies passed betwixt them on that account; the result of which, in short, was this: That the said king Henry IV. finding, by the said privileges granted to foreigners, his own subjects, (to the great prejudice of the realm) very much crippled in their trade, did revoke such parts of the privileges of the aforesaid Dutch company, as were inconsistent with the carrying on of a trade by the natives of this realm; and for the better encouragement of his own subjects, did, in the fifth year of his reign, grant his first charter to the merchants

* Whose arms in stained glass are in the window of the present church of the united parishes.

† Vide ante, p. 150.

trading into the East land, containing many great privileges and immunities : which had a good effect for the bringing of the trade much more into the hands of the natives of the realm than it was before. King Edward IV. for their more ample encouragement, did, in the second year of his reign, grant another large charter to the merchants of England, especially to those residing in the Netherlands ; with several additional immunities and privileges.

In king Edward VI.'s reign, the Steelyard merchants behaved so badly, that his majesty seized upon their charter.

In the first and second of Philip and Mary was granted a charter to the Russia company, afterwards confirmed by act of parliament in the eighth year of queen Elizabeth.

Until whose time, though the trade of this nation was carried on much more by the natives thereof than had been formerly, yet had the society of the Dutch Hanse at the Steelyard much the advantage of them, by means of their well regulated societies, and the privileges they enjoyed ; inasmuch that almost the whole trade was driven by them to that degree, that queen Elizabeth herself, when she came to have a war, was forced to buy the hemp, pitch, tar, powder, and other naval provisions which she wanted, of foreigners, and that too at their rates. Nor were there any stores of either in the land to supply her occasions on a sudden, but what, at great rates, she prevailed with them to fetch for her, even in time of war, her own subjects being then but very little traders.

To remedy which, no better expedient could be found by the said queen and her council, than by encouraging her own subjects to be merchants ; which she did by erecting out of them several societies of merchants, as that of the East-land company, and other companies ; by which means, and by cancelling many of the privileges of the fore-mentioned Dutch Hanse society, the trade in general, by degrees, came to be managed by the natives of this realm ; and, consequently, the profits of all those trades accrued to the English nation ; trade in general, and English shipping, were increased ; her own customs vastly augmented ; and, what was at first the great end of all, obtained, viz. that she had constantly lying at home, in the hands of her own subjects, all sorts of naval provisions and stores, which she could make use of as her occasions required, without any dependence on her neighbours for the same.

The present state of this hall and yard, is a large, open place, with two wide passages for carts to the river side, where there is a crane, and stairs for landing iron, of which here are always large quantities kept. In this yard are some good houses for merchants, who trade in iron, for which it is of great note, but was formerly of greater, from the merchants of Almain. Here are likewise, at present, large warehouses for depositing goods belonging to the East India company.

Over the entrance to the Steel-yard is an oval shield, ornamented with foliage, within which is a spread eagle collared with a ducal

crown; around it is the following inscription: THEUTONI. LONDINI. REGNO. ANG. RESIDEN. SI. MEICAI.

More to the west, almost facing Dowgate-hill, in Joiner's-hall-buildings, is Joiner's-hall, which was formerly 'remarkably curious for a magnificent screen at the entering into the hall-room, having demi-savages, and a variety of other enrichments, carved in right wainscot. The great parlour was wainscotted with cedar.' All these enrichments were destroyed in a fire some years ago. At present the hall is in the occupation of Messrs. Gandell and Co. packers. It is a large edifice of brick, with four noble windows covered with pediments, supported by consoles. The portal is ancient and ornamented with two figures in lead rising from shells, with clubs in their hands.

On the north side of Thames-street, is College-street, formerly called Little Elbow-lane, so called from its bending form from St. Michael's Royal into Thames-street. On the north side of College-street is

Dyer's Hall.

A neat edifice of brick; the offices are on the first floor, to which there is a double flight of stone steps. In the court room, which is a plain apartment, are portraits of D. Pindar, esq. senior member of the court of common council, painted in 1807 by Opie, and T. Chambers, esq. 1821, by Stewartson.*

In the office is a portrait of Mr. W. Mills. who died in 1765.

On the opposite side of the street is

Innholders' Hall.

An ancient edifice of brick. The hall is a plain apartment, in one of the windows is the arms of Mr. J. Knott, 1670, and in another window is a similar shield of arms. At the west end of the hall is a glass case, enclosing a gilt figure of St. Julian, the patron saint of the company; he is represented holding a cross and book. At the side is a painting of the wise men's offering, possessing no merit.

The court room is a small apartment, with a handsome ceiling of stucco. Over the mantel-piece is a painting of two race horses.

On the west side of Dowgate-hill is

Skinners' Hall.

The original Skinners'-hall, which Stow describes as 'a very fayre house, sometime called Copped-hall,' was purchased by the company, together with several small tenements adjacent, as early as the reign of Henry III. and the Skinners afterwards held it un-

* This has been engraved by Ward; the plate is in the possession of the company.

der a licence of mortmain granted by that king. It was afterwards alienated, though by what means is uncertain; and in the nineteenth of Edward II. was possessed by Ralph de Cobham, the brave Kentish warrior, who having made Edward III. his heir, was thus the cause of the Skinners being re-instated in their ancient purchase, which the monarch restored about the time of the legal incorporation of the company.

The present Skinners'-hall, is a very handsome and convenient structure, standing on Dowgate-hill, on the site of the ancient building. The front, which includes the dwelling of the clerk, &c. has been new built within these forty years, from designs by the late Mr. Jupp, architect, who also made considerable alterations in the other parts. It is a regular building of the Ionic order, the basement part, to the level of the first story, is of stone, and rusticated; from this rise six pilasters, sustaining an entablature and pediment, all of the same material, and in the tympanum are the company's arms, the supporters being represented as couchant, in order to adapt them the better to the spaces they occupy: the frieze is ornamented with festoons, and lion's heads. A small paved court separates this front from the more ancient part of the fabric, which is of brick and neatly wrought. The hall is a light and elegant apartment, having an Ionic screen and music gallery, and other adornments proper to that order; it is also handsomely fitted up in the modern style, and is lighted by a sexagon lanthorn, from which depends a chandelier of thirty-six gas lights. In the court room, which was formerly wainscotted with the red, or 'odoriferous' cedar, but is now altered, and neatly modernized, is a good head of sir Andrew Judde, knt. lord mayor in 1550, who was a native of Tunbridge, in Kent, and founded the free grammar school there, of which the late very able and learned Dr. Vicesimus Knox was master. For the support of that establishment, sir Andrew, on his death in 1558, directed by his will, that certain lands, of the annual value of 56*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* and situated in the parishes of St. Pancras, All-Hallows, Gracechurch-street, St. Lawrence Poultney, St. Peter, and St. Helen, should be perpetually vested in the company of Skinners; and in consequence of this bequest the members visit the school every year, in May, at a great expense, attended as the statutes direct, by some eminent clergyman, whose business is to examine into the progress made by the different classes; after the examination, which is conducted with much ceremony, honorary rewards are distributed to the best scholars. The rental of the lands bequeathed by the founder, as well as of other estates given by his son-in-law, sir Thomas Smith, knt. to augment the endowments, and establish six exhibitions to the University, has been vastly increased, and is yet in a course of progressive augmentation; the land in St. Pancras parish having been covered with houses to a considerable extent, under the direction, and principally at the charge of Mr. Burton, the architect, who, a few

years ago, obtained a lease of the ground from the company, for the purpose.

In this apartment are two neatly executed figures of sir A. Judde knt. and king Edward III. ; they are enclosed in glass cases, ornamented with Ionic pilasters, and supported by rich scrolls gilt. In the tea room on the first floor are some good carvings ; attached to the hall is a small garden.

Against the wall of the private staircase is a full length portrait of sir Thomas Pilkington, in his robes of the office of mayoralty. This portrait has at one corner, John Linton, pinxt.

The staircase displays some of the massy carving, and rich ornaments, in vogue at the time of the re-building of the hall after the great fire, the expense of which is said to have been 18,000*l*.

Northward of the last mentioned edifice is

Tallow Chandler's Hall.

It consists of a quadrangle, open on one side, with a piazza of the Tuscan order, erected, as appears by a date on the front, in 1672. In the centre is a small basin of water, with a fountain. The whole of the buildings are of red brick. The hall is a handsome apartment, 50 feet long by 27 feet wide, with a screen of carved oak at the north end, consisting of two Corinthian columns supporting a plain entablature with a broken arched pediment. This screen supports a handsome music gallery. The hall is lined with wainscot to the height of 30 feet. Above the master's chair, within a broken pediment, are the royal arms, and, over them, are the company's arms. The ceiling is ornamented in stucco with the city and company's arms, wreaths of foliage, &c.

The court room is on the second floor, and is wainscotted in pannels to the ceiling. Above the mantel-piece are the arms of the city ; over the door are those of the company ; and, above the master's seat, the royal arms. The staircase is spacious, and lighted by an octagon lanthorn. The court parlour, which is on the same floor as the hall, is also wainscotted to the ceiling ; above the mantel-piece is a landscape, and over it the royal arms, in carved oak, from which depend foliage, fruit, &c. Over a blank door in this apartment, within a broken pediment, is a shield of arms, also of oak, and beneath the following inscription :—

This parlour was wainscotted at the expense of sir Joseph Sheldon, knt. a member of this company, and lord mayor of this city, A. D. 1675.

Who also gave this company a barge, with all its furniture.

The principal ornament of this room, is a full length portrait of a gentleman in the elegant costume of the yeomen of the guard ; it is in a splendid frame, surmounted by a shield of arms, viz. *arg.* a chevron, *chequè or.* and *sa.* between three ounces heads erased *az.* collared and chained *or.* Crest *arg.* and *az.* a mount *vert.* Thereon a demi griffin erased couchant, *az.* winged *or.*

Beneath is the following inscription :—

Presented by ROGER MONK, esq. master of this company, 1826, in his costume as Exon of the yeomen of his Majesty's guard.

This painting is by H. W. Pickersgill, esq. R. A.

From the ceiling depends an elegant chandelier, presented by the same gentleman.

At the upper end of Dowgate-hill once stood a castellated conduit for Thames water; between which and the river there was such a fall of water in 1574, on the 4th of September, that the channel rose so high by a sudden fall of rain, that a lad of eighteen years old falling into it, as he endeavoured to leap over, was carried away by the flood and drowned.

Lower down there was a college called Jesus Commons, for the reception and maintenance of a certain number of poor priests. And on the east side of this hill there once stood a royal messuage, the great old house called the Erber, near to the church of St. Mary Bothaw. It was alienated by king Henry VIII. who gave it to sir Philip Hoby, who sold it to one Doulphin, a draper, and he (1 Mariæ) sold it to the company of drapers. Sir Richard Pallison, mayor, rebuilt this house, in which the celebrated circumnavigator sir Francis Drake, resided for some time.

In Bush-lane is Plumbers'-hall, a modern brick dwelling-house. The hall and court room are perfectly plain and devoid of ornament. In the window of the staircase are the arms of the city and company in stained glass, with the date of 1673.

From Bush-lane there is a passage into Suffolk lane, well inhabited; on the east side of which stands

Merchant Taylor's School.

This respectable seminary was founded in 1561, in a building called the Manor of the Rose, which had belonged to the dukes of Buckingham, and stood on the east side of Suffolk-lane, Thames-street; towards the purchase of this estate, 500*l.* had been previously given by Robert Hills, a former master of the company. The old school having been burnt down in the fire of London, the present fabric was erected on its site, about the year 1675. It is a large brick building, consisting of two stories, the upper consists of eight Ionic pilasters in red brick, the capitals (from the volutes of which are suspended wreaths of foliage) and plinths are of stone. At the northern extremity of the building is the principal entrance, over which is an arched pediment, with the arms and crest of the company, and beneath,

Merchant Tailors
SCHOOL,
Founded A. D. 1561
Rebuilt A. D. 1675.

The interior of the school is plain, at the north end is the principal entrance, over which is the following inscription :

‘ Reflecta impensis merc. sciss. societatis, A. D. M.DCCCXIII. Curantibus milite Stringer præfecto, Andræ Johanne Nash, Coles Child, Johanne Dixon, Thomæ Syan, custodibus. Jac. Gvl. Bellamy, B. D. Archididoscalo.’

On the master's chairs are carved the company's arms. On the same floor as the school is the chapel, or examination room, a plain apartment, the only ornament worthy notice being a full length portrait of sir Thomas White, the founder. In the windows of this apartment is a sun dial and the arms of Walter Pell, esq. 1650, and Pat. Ward, esq. alderman, 1672, also an inscription in stained glass, ‘ James Smith, esq. master, 1700.’ Adjoining the last apartment, is the library, a small room, three sides of which are filled with good editions of the classics, and fathers, &c.

This school consists of six, or more truly of eight forms, where near 300 boys have their education ; whereof by the original statutes of the school, an hundred are taught gratis ; 50 at 2s. 6d. a quarter, and 100 at 5s. a quarter. And, for the due instruction of these, the school maintains a master, whose salary was 10*l.* 6s. a year, and 30s. for water, besides the quarterage for the pay scholars ; which made his income very considerable ; and three ushers, or under masters, the first with 30*l.* per annum salary, and the other two at 25*l.* each per annum.

The scholars are instructed by a master and three ushers, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, &c. and independently of several probationary general examinations, a grand public examination of the scholars of the upper form is made every year, on the 11th of June, by the president and fellows of St. John's College, Oxford, previously to the election for supplying the vacant fellowships in that establishment, which was intended, principally, by its generous founder, for the advancement of the youth educated in this school.

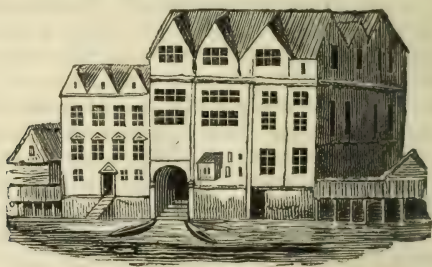
The first master was the learned Richard Mulcaster, since that numerous eminent men have filled the office ; among the more eminent of his successors were the following : Nicholas Grey, D. D. afterwards provost of Eton college ; William Dugard, who was committed to Newgate by the council of state, in February, 1649, for publishing ‘ Salmasius's Defence of King Charles the First ;’ John Goad, B. D. dismissed in 1681, after twenty years' service, in consequence of having written ‘ A Comment on the Church Catechism,’ which gave great offence to some fanatical sectaries ; John Hartcliffe, A. M. afterwards canon of Windsor ; Matthew Shorting, D. D. ; Thomas Parsell, B. D. who published ‘ *Liturgia seu Liber Precum communium*,’ &c. ; George Stepney Townley, A. M. afterwards rector of St. Stephen's, Wallbrook ; and the late worthy character, Samuel Bishop, A. M. whose ‘ Poems’ have been collected and published in two volumes, for the benefit of his family, since his decease in November, 1795.

In the year 1698, an anniversary feast was commenced by the gentlemen who had received the rudiments of their education in this school; and with some alteration in the mode of celebrating it, has been continued till the present time. The collections made at these feasts, are appropriated to the support of exhibitions, for the more intelligent of those scholars who have proved unsuccessful candidates for the fellowships at St. John's. Among the celebrated persons recorded as scholars on this foundation, are the following: Dr. Rich. Latewar, chaplain to queen Elizabeth; Dr. John Rawlingson, chaplain to James I.; Dr. John Buckeridge, bishop of Rochester; Dr. Launcelot Andrews, bishop of Winchester; Dr. Rowland Searchfield, bishop of Bristol; Dr. Robert Boyle, bishop of Waterford; Dr. George Wilde, bishop of Londonderry; the lord keeper Whitelocke; Dr. Joseph Henshaw, bishop of Peterborough; Dr. Edward Bernard, Savilian professor of astronomy in the University of Oxford; archbishop Juxon; Dr. More, bishop of Bath and Wells; sir William Dawes, archbishop of York; sir John Cook, LL. D. dean of the Arches; Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Lincoln; Dr. Joseph Wilcocks, bishop of Rochester, and Dr. John Gilbert, archbishop of York.

A vault with groined arches of stone, extends from Suffolk-lane to Lawrence Poultney hill, and no doubt formed part of the old school.

On the west side of Duxford lane, corruptly called Ducks-foot-lane, are the foundations of an extensive building of stone.

On the site of the extensive brewery of Felix Calvert and Co. was a large mansion, known as



Cold Harbour.

In the 13th of Edward II. sir John Abel, knt. demised, or let unto Henry Stow, draper, 'all that his capital messuage, called the Cold Harbrough, in the parish of All Saints *ad fœnum*, and all the appurtenances within the gate, with the key which Robert Hartford, citizen, son to William Hartford, had and ought, and the foresaid Robert paid for it the rent of 33s. the year. This Robert Hartford, being owner thereof, as also of other lands in

Surrey, deceasing without male issue, left two daughters his co-heirs, to wit, Idonea, married to sir Ralph Bigot; and Maud, married to sir Stephen Cosenton, knts. between whom the said house and lands were parted. After which John Bigot, son to the said sir Ralph, and sir John Cosenton, did sell their moieties of Cold Harbrough unto John Poultney, son of Adam Poultney, the 8th of Edward III.' Sir John Poultney, dwelling in this house, and being four times mayor, the said house took the name of Poultney's inn. Notwithstanding this, sir John Poultney, the 21st of Edward III. by his charter, gave and confirmed to Humfrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, his whole tenement, called Cold Harbrough, with all the tenements and key adjoining, and appurtenances some time pertaining to Robert de Hartford, on the way called Hay-wharf-lane, &c. for one rose at Midsummer to him and his heirs, for all services, if the same were demanded. This sir John Poultney deceased 1349, and left issue, by Margaret his wife, William Poultney, who died without issue; and Margaret, his mother, was married to sir Nicholas Lovel, knt. &c. Philip St. Clear gave two messuages, pertaining to this Cold Harbrough, in the Ropery, towards the enlarging of the church and churchyard of All-saints, called the Less, in the 20th of Richard II.

In the year 1397, the 21st of Richard II. John Holland, earl of Huntingdon, was lodged there, and Richard II. his brother, dined with him. It was then accounted a very fair and stately house. But, in the next year following, Edmund earl of Cambridge had this house, and was there lodged in the year 1398; notwithstanding the said house still retained the name of Poultney's-inn, in the reign of Henry VI. the 26th of his reign. It belonged since to H. Holland, duke of Exeter, and he was lodged there in the year 1472. In the year 1485, Richard III. by his letters patents, granted and gave to John Writh, alias Garter, principal king of arms of England, and to the rest of the king's heralds and pursuivants of arms, all that messuage with the appurtenances, called Cold Erber, in the parish of All-saints the Less, in London, and their successors for ever. Dated at Westminster, the 2nd March, *anno regni suo primo*, without fine or fee. In the reign of Henry VIII. the bishop of Durham's house, near Charing cross, being taken into the king's hand, Cuthbert Tonsal, bishop of Durham, was lodged here.

This great house bishop Tonsal enjoyed even to the last year of king Edward VI. that is, to the year 1553; when, the bishop being under some cloud, and deposed from his bishopric, they took from him this house also; which the king granted to the earl of Shrewsbury, with the appurtenances to the said messuage belonging, together with six houses or tenements in the parish of St. Dunstan in the east, and divers other lands in the county of York, to him and his heirs, to the yearly value of 16*l.* 16*s.* 1*¼d.* The teste of the patent was the 30th of June, the king dying but six or seven days after.

No remains of this celebrated building exist. The above view is taken from Hollar's long view of London, *circa*, 1660.

On the south west angle of Cold Harbour was Waterman's hall, a handsome brick building, situate with its front towards the Thames.



CHAPTER XVIII.

History and Topography of Farringdon Ward Within.

This ward, as well as that of Farringdon without, is named from William Farendon, citizen and goldsmith of London, who, with his son Nicholas, were possessors of it for a great number of years. In ancient times, these two wards had but one alderman, and that not by election, but by purchase or inheritance, as appears from the following abstract of a deed made in the reign of king Edward I.

‘Thomas de Ardene, sonne and heire to sir Ralph Ardene, *knt.* granted to Ralph le Feure, citizen of London, one of the sheriffs, in the year 1277, all the aldermanrie, with the appurtenances, within the city of London, and suburbs of the same, between Ludgate and Newgate, and also without the same gates ; which aldermanrie Ankerinus de Averde held, during his life, by the grant of the said Thomas de Ardene ; to have and to hold, unto the said Ralph, and to his heires, freely, without all challenge ; yielding, therefore, yeerely, to the said Thomas, and his heires, one clove (or slip) of gilliflowers, at the feast of Easter, for all secular service and custome, with warrantie unto the said Ralph le Feure, and his heirs, against all people, Christians and Jews, in consideration of twenty markes, which the said Ralph le Feure did give, before-hand, in name of a gersum, or fine, to the said Thomas, &c.

Dated the 5th of Edward I.

Witnesse, G. de Rokesley, maior.

R. Arrar, one of the sheriffes.

H. Wales.

P. le Taylor.

T. de Bassing.

J. Horn.

N. Blackthorn, alderman of London.’

After this, John le Feure, son and heir to the said Ralph le Feure, granted to William Farendon, citizen and goldsmith of London, and to his heirs, the said aldermanry, with the appurtenances, for the service thereunto belonging, in the 7th of Edward I. in the year of Christ, 1279.

Anthony Munday, Stow's continuator, contradicts this statement, and quotes ‘ an especial deed’ in his own possession, to prove that

the entire aldermanry was granted by William de Farendon (citizen and alderman) to Nicholas, son of Ralph le Feure, 'in the very same manner and form as hath been recited,' for twenty pounds, 'and not markes,' with the same 'warrantie or defence against all people for ever.' On comparing the dates, it will be seen that Stow's veracity is not impeached by Munday's deed, the latter being dated, "*Anno Reg. Ed. fil. R. Hen. xxj.*" and consequently referring to a period about sixteen years subsequent to the date of the abstract given by the prior historian. There must, however, have been a re-grant made to William de Farendon, which has not been noticed by either author, for Stow says, 'this aldermanry descended to Nicholas Farendon, sonne to the said William, and to his heires, which Nicholas (also a goldsmith) was four times maior, and lived many years after, and it continued under their government by the space of eighty-two years, and retaineth their name until this present day.'

As the population of the city increased, it became expedient to divide this extensive aldermanry into two wards, which was done by parliament in the seventeenth of Richard II. and an alderman was assigned to each, under the same authority.

This ward contains eighteen precincts, viz. St. Peter, St. Matthew, Goldsmiths'-row, Sadler's-hall, Gutter-lane, St. Austin, St. Michael le Quern, north and south; St. Faith, Paternoster-row; St. Faith, St. Paul's Church-yard; St. Martin, Ludgate, north and south; first and second precincts of Christ Church, St. Ewin, St. Sepulchre, Monkwell-street, and St. Anne Blackfriars; its inhabitants return seventeen members to the common council.

This ward is bounded on the east by Cheapside and Castle Baynard wards, on the north by Aldersgate and Cripplegate-wards, on the west by the ward of Farringdon without, and on the south by Castle Baynard-ward and the river Thames.

Before the great fire in 1666, there were eight churches in this ward, viz. St. Augustin, Christ-church, St. Martin, Ludgate; St. Matthew, Friday-street; St. Vedast, Foster-lane; St. Anne, Blackfriars; St. Michael, le Querne; St. Peter, Cheap. The first five churches were rebuilt.

St. Augustine.

At the south east corner of Old Change and Watling-street, stands the parish church of St. Austin, called, in old records, *Ecclesia Sancti Augustini ad portum*, because it stood near the gate leading out of Watling-street into St. Paul's church-yard.

It is a rectory, the patronage of which appears to have been always in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; for it is mentioned in their books, in the year 1181, when Ralph de Diceto was dean.

The old church was destroyed by the fire of London, on the ruins of which the present edifice was erected. It is built of brick,

with an ashlarling of Portland stone on the west and south fronts.

The plan gives a nave and side aisles, with a square tower occupying the western end of the south aisle, and consequently situated within the walls of the building. The west front of the church is made in height into two stories, in the lower is a lintelled doorway, surmounted by a cornice resting on consoles; in the upper story three segmental arched windows, the central being distinguished by a pedimental cornice, sustained on a console at each end above the head; the wall is finished with a parapet and coping. The south side of the building has three segmental arched windows, and is finished as the western elevation. The east end has three windows assimilating with the western front. The northern angle is rusticated, it abuts on a narrow court, and in consequence the brick work has not been faced with stone. In the small portion of the north side of the church, which is not built against, is a single window of the same form as the others already described. The tower is not distinguished from the walls of the church, in the lower stories; in the basement story is a lintelled doorway, covered with a cornice and pediment on the south side; in the succeeding story is a circular window, and the third, which is clear of the main building, has an oblong square window, bounded by an architrave on each front of the structure; the walls are finished with a cornice and parapet, the latter pierced with fanciful trellis work; at the angles are square obelisks. A leaded spire is added to the tower, in three principal stories; the two lower are square, with apertures in each face, lintelled in the lower story, and arched in the upper, this portion being adorned with flaming urns. The upper story consists of an ill-formed spire in the form of a balluster, the whole being finished with a vane. In the interior the division between the nave and aisles is made by three Ionic columns, on each side, elevated on lofty octangular plinths; the capitals and bases are gilt, and the plinths wainscotted. The first division from the west on the south side, is occupied by the tower, the angle of which engages the first column on that side. The ceiling is arched in three principal portions, corresponding with the division of the church into nave and aisles; in the vertical sections the central shews a semicircular arch, and the side divisions elliptical ones. The line of division is made by four elliptical arches on each side of the church, which have their imposts on a portion of an architrave above the capitals of the columns and of pilasters at the extreme walls; the soffite of the central division is made into compartments corresponding with the inter-columniations, by bands enriched with guillochi, springing from above the columns. Each compartment, except the western, is pierced with a dormer window on each side, and pannelled into circular and square minor compartments. The lateral portions are groined with four ribs springing from the architrave above the columns on one side, and corbels attached to the walls, composed of the capital of the order

on a cherub's head, on the other ; at the points of intersection are roses, the whole greatly assimilating with the pointed style. The altar screen is a handsome composition, occupying nearly the whole of the eastern wall of the nave ; it consists of a pannelled stylobate, sustaining a centre and wings ; the former is ornamented with two pair of Corinthian columns, surmounted by an entablature broken in the centre, to let in an oval pannel filled with a painting of a cherubic choir ; between the columns are the tables of the law, and the whole is surmounted by an elliptical pediment, the sweeping cornice as well as the horizontal one, being enriched with modillions. On the centre of the pediment a sculptured acroterium, surmounted by the royal arms, most absurdly altered to those of George III. before the union with Ireland ; the wings are surmounted with trusses in profile, and contain the creed and pater noster ; the shafts of the columns are painted in imitation of lapis lazuli, the capitals lime tree, touched with gold, and the whole is ornamented with sculpture in relief of fruit and foliage in lime tree. On the cornice of the stylobate are sarcophagi in relief, with ogee fronts enriched with acanthines ; the centre division shows the entire length of one, and the side ones, the ends of others. A gallery occupies the portion of the west end, clear of the tower, and it is continued along the north aisle, the latter portion being sustained on iron columns. In the western portion is an organ with a gilt statue of an angel on the upper part of the case. The pulpit is hexagonal, without a sounding board ; it is attached to the first pillar from the east on the south side, the reading desk being affixed to the opposite one. Upon the whole this church is far below the generality of the architect's works ; there is a littleness in the ornaments which detracts from the merit of the building.

The font is situated in a dark corner near the western entrance, it is circular in form, and carved with cherubs heads ; the obscurity of its situation, added to the appropriation of the pew in which it stands, as a receptacle for rubbish, renders it scarcely visible.

Over the west door of the south aisle is a marble tablet to the memory of Mrs. Judith Cowper, daughter of Robert Booth, esq. citizen of London. She was married to William Cowper, esq. afterwards earl Cowper, and died April 2, 1705.

The architect was sir Christopher Wren. The church was rebuilt after the fire in 1683, and it is so inscribed on the western gallery. The expense was 3,145*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* On a marble tablet attached to the steeple is inscribed 'This steeple was finished anno dom. 1695.' The organ was set up in 1766.

The church is 51 feet in length, 45 in breadth, and 30 in height, the steeple 145 feet high.

Among the parish records, Mr. Malcolm found the following :—

1595. The churchwardens and others drank 28*s.* 4*d.* worth of liquor at the Castle-tavern, when their accounts were audited, which

was 6s. 11*d.* more than the amount charged for bread and wine for the sacrament administered that year.

Very considerable sums were expended in the same year for repairs on the church. Twenty-three tons of stone, with the carriage, cost the parish 18*l.* 8s. 6*d.*

The carving of the pannels of the pews, drops for women's pews, and ornaments on pulpit, at the above period, cost 50s. 9*d.*

In 1644, the grave-stones were deprived of their brazen insignia, and 1s. was paid for taking them up; the altar rails were also taken down.

In the old church was the tomb of Robert Bellesdon, mayor, 1491.

Christ Church.

This church, dedicated to the name and in honour of our Saviour, is situated behind the houses on the north side of Newgate-street, and is only a vicarage. This was the church belonging to the convent of Grey-friars, or Franciscans, which falling to the crown at the dissolution of that religious house, king Henry VIII. gave it to the mayor, commonalty and citizens, of London, to make a parish church thereof, in lieu of the two churches of St. Ewen, in Newgate-market, near the north corner of Eldeness, now Warwick-lane, and of St. Nicholas in the Shambles, on the north side of Newgate-street, where now there is a court. Both which churches and their parishes were thereupon demolished; and as much of St. Sepulchre's parish as laid within Newgate, was added to this new erected parish church, which was then ordered to be called by the name of Christ Church, founded by king Henry VIII. though before it was dedicated to the honour of God and our Saviour Jesus Christ.

From this time this church was made a vicarage and parish church, in the patronage of the mayor, commonalty, and the citizens of the city of London, governors of the poor, called the Hospital of Little St. Bartholomew's, also of the foundation of Henry VIII.

Henry VIII. gave 500 marks per ann. in land, for ever, for the maintenance of the said church, with divine service, repairs, &c. in consideration whereof, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, did covenant and grant (*inter alia*) to find and sustain one preacher at this church, who was to be from time to time vicar thereof; giving unto him yearly for his stipend 16*l.* 13s. 4*d.* to the visitor (now called the ordinary of Newgate) 10*l.* and to the other five priests in Christ-church, all to be helping in divine service, ministering the sacraments and sacramentals, 8*l.* a piece; to two clerks 6*l.* each; and to a sexton 4*l.* a year.

This was a magnificent church, 300 feet long, 89 broad, and 64 feet two inches high, from the ground to the roof; and was consecrated in the year 1325. It was burnt down in 1666, by the great fire of London. Since which only the choir, or east end thereof has been rebuilt, with a tower added to it, having none before.

This spacious and handsome building is situated on a plot of ground in the rear of the north side of Newgate-street, between Butcherhall-lane and the principal avenue to Christ's Hospital. The plan gives a body and side aisles with a tower attached to the centre of the western end. The tower is square in plan, with massive piers at the angles; three of its sides are clear of the main building. The elevation shews a design perfectly original, somewhat between a tower and spire, and differing not only in the design, but in ornament, from every other steeple built by sir Christopher Wren. The first story is pierced with three semicircular arches, one in front and two in flank, forming an open porch, before the principal door of the church, like the steeple of St. Magnus, with this difference, that in the present case it is part of the original design; the uniformity is broken by an unsightly brick vestry-house erected in 1726, which closes one of the arches, the first story is bounded by a cornice; the second story has a segment arched window, surmounted by an elliptical pediment, with another above it, being an entire circle covered with an angular pediment, in each of the three faces, which are clear of the church; the third story has all its four aspects uniform, each one is made by antæ into five divisions, the three central ones being pierced and filled with weather boarding; this story is covered with an entablature, cornice and elliptical pediment, surmounted by an acroterium between two trusses; on the centre of the pediment a flaming urn, and a ballustrade retiring rather behind the line of the elevation finishes this story of the tower; the next story is considerably smaller, it represents a small square temple of the Ionic order, and composed of a stylobate sustaining eight columns and four antæ, which being disposed in a square plan, form four tetrastyle porticoes, the antæ situated at the angles; the columns are crowned with their entablature; the cella of this story is continued in height above the cornice, and forms another story which commences with a pedestal sustaining four round-headed niches, disposed on a square, a column of the Corinthian order being attached to every angle; this story is crowned with its entablature, and an acroterium, accompanied by trusses, and surmounted by a vase, finished with a vane. The tower does not occupy the whole of the central division of the front of the church; the unengaged portion is separated by buttresses from the aisles, and finished with a half pediment broken by the tower. The aisles have arched windows, with small doorways beneath them; the southern is concealed by the vestry; the walls are finished with a cornice and parapet, the coping rising to the centre and ending in a scroll; at the angles are vases on pedestals.

The south side of the church has six spacious round-headed windows, the elevation being finished with a cornice, surmounted by a parapet. The east front is in three principal divisions, made by buttresses, assimilating with the western elevation, except in regard to the tower; the central contains a lofty round window, between

two others of smaller proportions ; the elevation is finished with a pediment, having a circular window in the tympanum. The collateral divisions have each a round headed window ; the elevations are finished with parapets and coping, rising as in the west front, with vases as before ; the north side is concealed from observation ; it is similar to the southern already described. The body of the church rises higher than the side aisles, and forms a clerestory, containing six segment arched windows on each side. The walls are substantially built of brick, with an ashlar of Portland stone. The interior is spacious, but is less grand than many of the designs of the architect. The division between the nave and aisles is made by five columns of the composite order, on each side the former, sustaining an architrave, breaking over the capitals ; the order is continued round the entire walls in pilaster. All the columns and pilasters are raised on square plinths, the great and undue size of which gives an air of insignificance to the columns. At the east end, the principal order is surmounted by an attic, into which the head of the central window breaks. The clerestory is carried up from the architrave above the columns, the windows are ornamented with profiles of trusses in relief, giving a pyramidal disposition to the ornaments which surround the opening ; the value of this form was properly appreciated by sir Christopher Wren, almost every composition of his shewing it in a greater or less degree. The dados of the windows are pannelled. The ceiling of the clerestory is semi-elliptical, and is made by arched bands, whose impost is the architrave above the columns into arches, corresponding in number and width with the intercolumniations ; the intervals are groined with arcs doubleaux, the groins are drawn to an edge, and the only ornament is a flower on the points of intersection. The collateral aisles have horizontal ceilings pannelled by architraves, connecting the columns with the pilasters. The altar has a screen of oak, consisting of a centre and lateral divisions ; the latter has two pair of fluted Corinthian columns, sustaining their entablature, surmounted by elliptical pediments ; the intervals have the customary inscriptions. On some of the pannels of the screen are a few specimens of carving in fruit. The screen is injudiciously situated ; it breaks into the three windows in the wall, and, consequently, has an unsightly appearance. The wall above is enriched with a profusion of painting, and the arms of king James II. The pilasters are painted to imitate verd antique ; the soffits of the arches shew coffers and roses in chiaroscuro ; the pilasters of the attic are enriched with carving ; the capitals, mouldings, and other ornamental portions are gilt, but the whole composition is less rich than the large dimensions of the church seem to require. The area is only pewed to the extent of the fourth division from the west, leaving a broad and spacious chancel ; a gallery is erected at the west end, and others in the side aisles ; the fronts are sustained upon the plinths under the columns, and their backs on square pillars, resting on the

floor of the aisles ; the galleries, as originally constructed, were not of equal breadth with the aisles, but have been increased to that size by subsequent additions : the fronts are oak, pannelled ; all the plinths are rendered the more unsightly by being wainscotted. In the western gallery is an organ ; the case decorated with canopies, borrowed from the pointed style, and two seated angels : the greater portion of the gallery is appropriated to the use of the boys belonging to Christ's Hospital.

The pulpit of oak is hexagonal in its form, each of the sides being enriched with carving in alto relievo : in the front is the Lord's supper, to which succeed the Evangelists, two on each side, and at the back is the cross in an irradiation ; it stands on a slender pillar, and has been recently removed from the south side to the middle of the centre aisle, at the commencement of the chancel steps ; in that indecorous and unusual situation, which sir Henry Englefield* justly compares to the establishment of an auctioneer ; the sounding board was taken away, and it now stands against the wall of the north aisle of the chancel. The reading and clerk's desks are modern, and contrast in their light hue with the dark brown oak of the pulpit.

The font is situated in a pew near the south west angle of the church, it is a handsome composition of statuary marble, richly carved with cherubic heads, foliage, and fruit, in alto relievo, the pedestal is a vase of the same material, the cover of oak has a small gilt statue of an angel with a palm branch.

The pavement is a solitary relic of the old church, it consists of squares of lozenges of red and grey marble, which have almost given way to modern gravestones.

The monuments are in general not remarkable for decoration ; at the north east angle is a tablet which deserves to be noticed for the acts of charity which it records :—

It is to the memory of Mr. John Stock, who having acquired a splendid fortune by the strictest integrity, died at Hampstead, Sept. 21, 1781, aged 78. Among his numerous bequests for charitable purposes, were the following, 7,800*l.* to the company of painters stainers, 1,000*l.* to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and 3,000*l.* to Christ's Hospital.

Against the south wall is a neat marble monument, ornamented with the arms and regalia of a king of arms, to the memory of P. Dore, esq., Norroy king at arms, born January 8, 1715, died Sept. 27, 1781.

And near this a plain monument to the memory of sir John Bosworth, knt. chamberlain of London, and receiver-general of the land tax, to London, Westminster, and Middlesex. He died Aug. 3, 1752, aged 58.

On the opposite side of the chancel is a neat marble monument,

* Walks through Southampton, p. 32.

surmounted by a bust of the deceased, to the memory of Mrs. J. Grew, who died August 2, 1670.

In 1790 a vault was discovered under the old vestry door, in which was a human body in a high state of preservation, similar to those in the vaults of Bow church.*

In the vestry, which is a small apartment attached to the west end of the church, is a half length portrait of N. Sandiford, rector of this church, who died 1780, aged 65. Over the mantel-piece is a half length portrait of the rev. S. Crowther, the present rector, by Reinagle, painted by order of the vestry.

St. Martin Ludgate.

At a small distance west of Stationer's-hall-court, and on the north side of Ludgate-street, is the parochial church of St. Martin, Ludgate, so called from its dedication to St. Martin, and its vicinity to the old gate.

The patronage of this church, which is a rectory, was originally in the abbot and convent of Westminster, in whom it continued till the suppression of that monastery by Henry VIII. who erected Westminster into a bishopric, and conferred it on the new bishop. That see, however, being dissolved by Edward VI., Queen Mary, in the year 1553, granted the advowson of this church to the bishop of London, and his successors, in whom it still remains.

The old church was destroyed by the fire of London, after which the present edifice was erected on its ruins.

The only portion of this church which is not concealed by adjacent buildings, is the south front, which ranges with the houses on the north side of Ludgate-hill. The elevation is made in breadth into three divisions, and in height into two stories, the central division being occupied by the tower. In the lower story are three doorways, the centre has a segmental arch, and is covered with a cornice, sustained on consoles; the lateral ones are lintelled and surmounted with pediments; the upper story contains windows arched like the central doorway in each division, surmounted by horizontal cornices, resting on consoles; the elevation of the side divisions is finished with a cornice and parapet. The tower is continued above the church to the extent of one story, apparently supported by two large trusses, having their foundation on the coping at the side divisions, and surmounted by a spire; it is square in plan, and has a semicircular arched window in each face, with a double festoon of foliage above the heads. The walls are crowned with a cornice, surmounted by an octangular attic; the four sides above the angles of the tower are smaller than the others, and are recessed; the larger sides, in imitation of the main structure, being supported by trusses carried up pedimentally from the blocking

* Vide, ante, p. 439.

course; upon the crown of the attic the spire commences, it is wholly covered with lead, and its foundation is bell shaped, pierced with port holes, and crowned with a circular gallery, guarded by an iron railing, within which is a temple of the same form, composed of eight arches, and sustaining a tall and well proportioned octangular spire, ending in a vane. The east end is built against. The north side has three windows similar to that already described, and a circular window above the central one. The west end resembles the north side, the central windows being walled up. The plan is a square, being increased by an attached aisle on the south side, which is separated from the church by two massive piers for sustaining the steeple. The body of the church shews three aisles in breadth as well as in length, occasioned by the disposition of four columns in a square in the centre of the plan. To give greater height to the building, the columns are elevated on lofty octagonal plinths; the order is composite, which is carried round the walls in pilaster. A cruciform arrangement is given to the interior by means of four entablatures, which cross the church from wall to wall, two in the direction from north to south, and two from east to west, being sustained at the points of intersection by the four columns, and breaking over the intercolumniations, the plan of the ceiling, in consequence, shews the form of a Latin cross. The entablature is also applied as a crowning member to the side walls, being broken in the centre divisions or arms of the cross; the cruciform portion of the ceiling is arched, resting on the cornice as an impost; the soffit is plain, groined at the centre; at the junction of the groins are expanded flowers. The divisions at the angles of the church, not included in the cross, form oblong square pannels, the soffits without ornament. The aisle at the south side is separated from the church by three well proportioned and handsome circular arches, resting on piers, ornamented with antæ, and a simple impost cornice; the soffits of the arches are enriched with sunk pannels, containing roses; a gallery formerly occupied the whole of this aisle, it is now reduced in depth by glazed screens attached to the outer faces of the arches, introduced at the last repair in 1824. The front of the gallery is a pannelled attic, and is sustained on brackets concealed within the floor: above the central arch on this side, is the royal arms, altered to those of king George III. with the motto "Fear God, honour the king," An additional gallery at the west end, sustained on slender iron columns, contains the organ, and below it are seats for charity children. The altar screen is of oak, and is enriched with carvings in lime-tree, it is divided into three portions, by four Corinthian pilasters; the central division is occupied by a blank arch, breaking into an attic, surmounted by a segmental pediment. The decalogue occupies the lower part, and above it is a well sculptured mantling, within which is an oval, inscribed ΘΕΟΣ, DEUS; in the tympanum of the pediment, LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS. The lateral divisions

have the creed and paternoster, and are ornamented by gilt urns, the capitals and mouldings being also gilt. The pulpit is hexagonal without a sounding board, and is affixed to the north west column; there is some handsome wood work about the church; the central entrance is fronted by a porch, enriched with Corinthian pilasters and carving in lime-tree. The south west entrance is also fronted by a porch of the Ionic order, with a pediment richly sculptured with angels holding festoons and a crown. The door case to the vestry has Ionic pilasters. The partition which still partially divides the chancel from the nave in the churches of the metropolis, is here ornamented with vases containing flowers, instead of the lion and unicorn, which are introduced in almost every other instance; in several other parts of the church are carvings of foliage in relief in lime tree. The font is an elegant circular basin of statuary marble, enriched with mouldings and sustained on a pillar of the same material. The cover in profile shews two conjoined ogees, it is ribbed and much resembles a canopy of the pointed style, and is painted to imitate veined marble. The Greek inscription on this font has attracted much notice, partly from the circumstance of its being a palindrome, and partly from its frequent use in the church from the earliest ages. The inscription is ΝΙΥΟΝ ΑΝΟΜΗΜΑ ΜΗ ΜΟΝΟΝ ΟΥΙΝ (Lord) wash my sin and not my face only,) it will be readily perceived that this Greek inscription reads either backward or forward.* This monostich appears to have been adopted from the Greek church. It is, or was to be seen, on the font of the basilica of St. Sophia at Constantinople. In this country its occurrence is frequent, in particular on the covers of the fonts at Dulwich College, and Worlingworth church Suffolk, a festive basin at Trinity College Cambridge, on the font at Harlow in Essex, and at Melton Mowbray in Leicestershire, and in France on a marble benitier in the church of Notre Dame, and the fonts of St. Stephen d'Egres at Paris, and in that of St. Menin's Abbey near Orleans.† Beneath this inscription, is the following, in English, "1673, THE GIFT OF THOMAS MORLEY, ESQ. BORN IN THE PARISH."

The walls of the church and the ceiling are tinted with a warm hue, far preferable to the naked whitewash so often met with. The beadle's staff is surmounted with a model in silver of the old gate.

This church was finished in 1684, by sir Christopher Wren, at an expense of 5,378*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The dimensions being, length, 57 feet; breadth, 66; height, 59; and height of steeple, 168 feet.

* Both the ancient and modern Greek languages are rich in Palindromes; it is singular, that in the English, one is only known to exist, which was composed by Taylor "the water poet," as follows; "Lewd I did

live, evil did I dwell."

† Malcolm, Lond. red. vol. iv. page 357. Gent's. Mag. xcv. part ii. pp. 2, 194, 392.—New Monthly Mag. 1821 vol. ii. p. 170.

St. Matthew.

This church is situated on the west side of Friday-street, and almost at the north end thereof. It is dedicated to St. Matthew, the Evangelist. It is not certain who was the founder of this church; but it was in the patronage of the abbot and convent of Westminster in 1322. King Henry VIII. having dissolved the convent, and made St. Peter's at Westminster a bishop's see, his majesty, amongst other places, gave this church to the bishop of Westminster. King Edward VI. dissolved that bishopric, and translated this living to the bishop of London; in whom the advowson of St. Matthew's Friday-street continues.

It was burnt down in 1666, and by that means made parochial for this and the parish of St. Peter's, Westcheap, which is annexed to it by act of parliament.

This church is one of the humblest of sir Christopher Wren's productions; it is nearly concealed by the adjacent houses. The east end, which abuts on the footpath, is the only portion of the exterior which has any pretensions to ornament. The elevation commences with a lofty stylobate sustaining two piers with a wide interval between them occupied by an arcade, composed of five semi-circular arches, sustained on square insulated antæ without bases, the capitals composed, and consisting of an upright row of acanthus leaves and an abacus; the archivolts are bold, and are bounded by a single enriched ogee; the key-stones are carved with cherubim; the voids are glazed, and form a range of windows; the elevation finishes with a ballustrade above a bold cornice. The south side of the church abuts on a narrow passage; it is built with brick, and has two arched windows enclosed in rusticated frontispieces, and also two doorways with segment arches. The first division from the east is compoed and rusticated to give a character to the building when viewed in profile; the elevation is finished with a stone coping. The north side has a doorway near the west end, similar to those on the opposite side, and nearer to the east are two windows divided by a very slender pier. The west end is entirely concealed; it has a single circular headed window; the tower is situated partly within the walls, and occupying the south-west angle; it rises above the church in one story, with a window in each face, and finished with a parapet and coping; the whole structure is very low, and entirely devoid of architectural character, and from its want of elevation is not seen from any point of view unless the spectator is so far elevated as to be able to clear the adjacent houses. The interior is even more humble than the outside, being entirely destitute of any pretensions to architectural ornament, having a plain naked appearance scarcely superior to a dissenting meeting. The arches of the eastern windows have no imposts, the pilasters which answer that end on the

outside being applied only in that situation. The ceiling is horizontal, and at its union with the walls, the sharpness of the angle is broken by a slight coving bounded above and below by simple mouldings. The west window rises too high for the ceiling, and consequently a deep concavity is formed over its head. The altar screen of oak is made into a centre and wings by two Corinthian pillars sustaining an entablature and elliptical pediment; on the tympanum, the Hebrew name of the Deity in a triangle, surrounded by a splendid irradiation; besides the usual inscriptions, the screen is enriched with reliefs in lime-tree of fruit and foliage, and monograms in shields. A gallery occupies the west end of the church, in which is an organ erected in 1763, and against the front of the former are the royal arms, which have been altered to those of his present majesty (a practice very common but equally improper). The pulpit and desks are grouped against the north wall; the former is hexagonal without a sounding board, and enriched with carving. The southern doorway is covered internally with a porch surmounted by an elliptical pediment; on this side of the church is a tablet having the following inscription:—

The parish of St. Peter West Cheap, being united to St. Matthew, Friday-street, this church was rebuilt at the public costs, provided by act of parliament for rebuilding churches demolished by the dreadful fire anno 1666, and was pewed at the joint charge of the parishioners of both parishes, and finished anno 1685, of which parishioners, the persons here under named (besides their share of the charge of pewing), were bountifull benefactors, and at their own proper cost and charge, did erect, provide, and give the ornaments and things hereunder mentioned, viz.

JAMES SMYTH, esq.

The altar-piece, table, and rails.

Mr. EDW. CLARK and Mr. THOS. SANDFORTH.

The front of the gallery and the king's arms.

MILES MARTIN and Captain JNO SHIPTON.

The two branches and irons.

Mr. JNO PRATT, a worthy benefactor.

N. B.—Mr. MILES.

The font is painted to imitate sienna marble; the cover of oak, is handsomely carved in the form of an imperial crown; it stands on a pew in the north side of the church. The plainness of the building has even extended itself to the standard for the lord mayor's sword; this appendage to the city churches is usually ornamented with coats of arms; in the present instance, it is merely a rod of iron, surmounted by a crown.

Against the south wall is a handsome white marble monument enriched with two twisted Corinthian columns, and the regalia of the lord mayor. It is to the memory of sir Edw. Clarke, knt. lord mayor, 1696; died Sept. 1, 1703, aged 76. By his first wife Eliz. daughter of the Rev. Mr. Gouge, he had issue Ann and Thos.; both died before him: by his second, Jane, daughter of R. Clatterbook, esq. he had two children that survived him.

On the north side of the chancel is a neat marble tablet to the memory of Michael Lort, D.D. F.R.S. A.S.; twelve years pro-

fessor of the Greek language in the university of Cambridge, and nineteen years rector of this parish. He died Nov. 5, 1790, aged 65: also his widow, Susannah, who died Feb. 5, 1792, aged 50.

Sir Christopher Wren was architect of this church, but he does not appear to have bestowed much attention on the design. It was built in 1685 at the expense of 2,381*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* The dimensions are as follows: length 60 feet, breadth 33, height 31, and of tower, 74 feet.

St. Vedast.

This church is situated on the east side of Foster-lane, and is so called from St. Vedast,* alias Foster, bishop of Arras, in Artois. It is a rectory, founded in or before the year 1308, when Walter de London was presented thereunto by the prior and convent of the church of Canterbury. It was rebuilt in the year 1509. And in 1614 the chancel end was lengthened by the addition of 20 feet of ground, given by the Sadler's company out of their own court. In process of time the patronage was transferred to the archbishop of Canterbury; and it has been a peculiar of that see ever since the year 1421. This church suffered much in the great fire of London: yet it was afterwards repaired for the most part upon the old walls: and the steeple stood till the year 1694, when it was found in such a weak condition that the parishioners had it taken down and rebuilt, at their own charge, entirely of stone.

The plan of this church shews a nave with an aisle attached to the south side, and a square tower at the west end of the latter. The west front abuts on the footpath; it has an entrance, with a segmental arch, the upper part occupied by a curious sculpture in alto relievo, being intended to personify Religion and Charity. In the centre of the group is an altar between two seated females, the one on the right is Religion, with a torch in one hand and the sacred volume in the other, which she is in the act of contemplating. On the other side is Charity fostering three naked infants. In the back ground are seen the walls and towers of a city, below which are several persons distributing bread and clothing to objects of charity. Above this doorway is a large square headed window, divided into compartments by two uprights and a transom stone, between two lofty round headed windows, the keystones sculptured with cherubic heads; the elevation is finished with a cornice and parapet. The tower, which ranges with the front, has an arched window to correspond in the lower story, above this is a circular window; the succeeding story, which is clear of the main building, has a circular

* Some authors say, that Vedast and Foster are two distinct saints; and that the original church was dedicated to St. Foster; and when rebuilt, it was dedicated to St. Vedast. Others deny that there ever was a saint called Foster,

but that this Foster was the builder of the lane, and gave name to it, as his own property; from whence the church was called St. Vedast, Foster-lane, or in Foster-lane.

headed window in each aspect; the elevation of the tower finishes with a Doric entablature, surmounted with a blocking course, and above this commences a spire, square in plan, and made in elevation into three stories, forming an ornamented obelisk of a perfectly original design. The pyramidal form is began by buttresses of considerable projection, which are attached to the angles, the uprights having inclined directions. The first story has, in each aspect, an oval opening, surmounted by another of a square form; the plan of this story is square externally, and cylindrical within; the buttresses are ornamented with grouped Corinthian pilasters, sustaining an entablature; the second story is circular in its outer as well as inner features, it only differs from the preceding story in the diminution occasioned by the declension of the elevation, and in having only the square opening in the sides; the buttresses are ornamented with antæ, sustaining an architrave and cornice. The third story is solid, and consists of a plain obelisk, crowned with a vane; four trusses are added at the angles of its base, to prevent any abruptness taking place at the division of the story, and preserve entire the pyramidal principle which forms the beauty of this simple but tasteful design. The west front is the only portion open to public observation, the residue being concealed by adjacent buildings. In the north side are four semicircular headed windows, with a second tier of smaller ones, and segment arched heads above. The east end is a copy of the western, except that the northern window is partially concealed by an adjacent building. There is also a window with a semicircular head at the west end of the aisle, and another near the west end. A clerestory, assimilating with the upper range of windows on the north side, is formed in the wall of the south side of the church, which rises above the aisle. The interior is approached by the western entrance; the nave and aisle are divided by four arches resting upon three columns and two semicolumns of the Tuscan order, which occupy all the aisle except the first division which is filled with the tower; the archivolt consists of a plain architrave, with a cherub's head carved on the keystone; the shafts of the columns are painted in imitation of sienna, the archivolt of veined marble. The ceiling of the body of the church is coved, having a large horizontal pannel in the form of a parallelogram in the middle; the covings spring from an acanthine cornice, by way of impost, which is broken between the clerestorial windows, above which the ceiling is pierced with arches; the central pannel is surrounded with a fine wreath of foliage in alto relievo, and contains a large oval enclosed within a circular wreath and smaller compartments; the ceiling of the aisle is horizontal, pannelled by architraves into compartments. A gallery occupies all the portion of the west end which is northward of the tower, it contains a large organ. The altar screen is composed of oak: it is a splendid but chaste composition, composed of a principal and attic orders; the former is Corinthian, and consists of four columns resting on a

pannelled stylobate, and sustaining their entablature; the central intercolumniation, which is double the width of the lateral ones, is surmounted by a half rising elliptical pediment, which is broken to let in a large circle, painted with an irradiation encircling the words 'GLORY TO GOD ON HIGH,' and surrounded by a choir of children in the character of angels, singing and blowing trumpets, beautifully carved in alto relievo in limetree; this composition breaks into the attic, which is surmounted over the centre by an angular pediment, the attic pilasters are enriched with relievi, and the pannels of the side compartments contain mitres. In the central intercolumniation of the principal order are the tables of the law, surmounted by a pelican in her nest, with expanded wings; the side compartments contain the apostle's creed and Lord's prayer; the inscriptions are in the old black letter, with large flowering initial letters; besides the carving already described, the screen is richly ornamented with relievi of wheat ears, grapes, and other fruits, foliage, &c. in Gibbons' richest style.* Above the window over the altar is the descent of the Holy-Ghost, surrounded with an irradiation and gilt cherubic heads. The pulpit and desks are grouped together on the north side of the church, at a short distance from the altar rails. The former is hexagonal, enriched with carvings in oak, and has a large handsome sounding board of the same form. The font is situated in a pew in the centre aisle, near the entrance, it is an oval basin of white marble, sustained on a column. The central east window contains the arms of king Charles II., in stained glass. Against the north wall is a tablet, recording the history of the present church, as follows:—

This church was rebuilt Anno Domini 1697. Repaired and beautified 1726, 1747, 1773, 1794, 1815; Francis Wollaston, L. L. B. rector, Ric. Jennings, James Pearsall, churchwardens of St. Vedast; Rob. Brown, Leny Smith, churchwardens of St. Michael le Quern.

Surmounted with the royal arms in alto relievo.

There are various monuments.

On the north side of the chancel, and over the vestry door, is a neat monument, consisting of Corinthian pilasters supporting a broken pediment, with weeping boys, &c. to the memory of Mary Wakefield, 1715, aged 64.

In the south aisle is a handsome monument, consisting of two columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an arched pediment,

* The frequent recurrence of grapes and wheat ears, and the Pelican, in the works of Grinlin Gibbons, render it necessary to observe, that they are not mere fanciful decorations, but have an higher meaning; the former are emblematic of the sacramental elements, the latter of the sacrifice of our Saviour,

beautifully represented by the bird being in the act of feeding her young with her blood; this was a favourite device of bishop Fox, and may be seen on his splendid mausoleum at Winchester, which is, perhaps, the oldest example extant.

on which is seated two boys, one with a coronet, the other with a wreath, supporting a shield. To the memory of Mary, wife of John Davenport, daughter of John Hacket, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1672. Near this is a similar one to the memory of sir John Johnson, knt. and alderman, 1698, aged 59.

The old church was repaired after the fire, and the present was not built until 1697; the architect was sir Christopher Wren. The expense to the nation was 1853*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.** The length of the church is 69 feet, the breadth 51, and the height 36 feet. In the vestry is a plan of the parish, made in 1822.

House of Friars' Preachers.

This order at first had their house in Oldborne, where they remained for the space of fifty-five years. In the year 1276, Gregory Rocksley, mayor, and the barons of this city, granted and gave to Robert Kilwarby, archbishop of Canterbury, two lanes or ways next the street of Baynard's-Castle, and also the tower of Mount-fichit, to be destroyed; in the place of which the said Robert built the church of the Blackfriars, and placed them therein. King Edward I. and Eleanor his wife, were great benefactors, and were reputed the founders. This was a large church, and richly furnished with ornaments; wherein divers parliaments, and other great meetings were held; namely, in the year 1450, the twenty-eighth of Henry VI. a parliament was begun at Westminster, and adjourned to the Blackfriars in London, and from thence to Leicester.

In the year 1522, the emperor Charles V. was lodged there.

In the year 1524, the 15th of April, a parliament was begun at the Black-friars, wherein was demanded a subsidy of 800,000*l.*; to be raised of goods and lands, 4*s.* in every pound; and in the end was granted 2*s.* in the pound, of their goods and lands that were worth 20*l.* or might dispend 20*l.* by the year, and so upwards, to be paid in two years.

The parliament was adjourned to Westminster, amongst the black monks, and ended in the king's palace there, the 14th of August, at nine o'clock at night, and was therefore called the black parliament.

In the year 1529, cardinal Campeius, the legate, with cardinal Wolsey, sat at the Black-friars; where before them, as legates and judges, was brought in question the king's marriage with queen Catharine, as to its unlawfulness; and before whom the king and queen were cited and summoned to appear, &c.

* It is proper to observe, on the smallness of this amount, that in most instances the parishes had to provide a portion of the expense of the building, and the ornamenting of the church depended mainly on the liberality and wealth of the inhabitants; this explanation will account for the low estimate

in the present instance, when compared with the building, the sum above given being the quota of the government fund appropriated to the parish, but which could have been scarce one half of the actual expenditure.

The same year, in the month of October, began a parliament in the Black-friars, in the which cardinal Wolsey was condemned in the premunire.

This house, valued at 104*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* was surrendered the 12th of November, the 30th of Henry VIII.

King Edward VI. in the fourth of his reign, of his special favour, granted to sir Thomas Cawarden, knt. the whole house, site or circuit, compass, and precinct, of the late friar-preachers within the city of London, and divers other lands and tenements in London. The patent was dated the 12th of March; the yearly value being reckoned at 19*l.* But the hall, and the site of the prior's lodgings, within the precinct of Black-friars, was sold, in the first of king Edward VI. to sir Francis Brian, knt. being valued at 40*s.* per annum.

In this house of the friar-preachers of London, the ancient kings of this land had their records and charters kept, as well as at the Tower of London, and other castles in England, as appears by this patent following, of the sixteenth of Edward II.

‘Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Sal. Sciatis quod assignavimus dilectos Clericos nostros Robertum de Hoton, & Thomam de Sibthorp, ad scrutand. arraiand. & recto ordine ponend. Chartas nostras de Pontefracto, Tutbury & Tonnebrug, [i. e. Tunbridge,] existentes; necnon illas quæ de novo venerunt, & sunt in Custodia Custodis Turris n'ræ London. & etiam oia illa [scripta] quæ sunt in Domo Frum' Prædicatorum infra Civitat. London. In cujus Testimonium Rex apud Aldewerck xxiv Julii.

‘Et mandatum est Custodibus & Constabularis Castrorum prædictor. ac Priori Ordinis Frum' Prædicator. London. quod ipsos Robertum & Thomam Castra Turrim & domum doctor' Frum' ex causa prædict. ingredi permittant.’

Several seals of this friary exist; one is of an oval form, small, and represents St. John, in his right hand a label, and in his left a club. He is standing on the back of an eagle. The legend is, S' ORDINIS FRATRVM PREDICATORVM LONDONIENSIS.*

Another represents the Crucifixion, between two female figures, above which is a neat pointed canopy. The legend is S' CONVENTVS FRATRVM PREDICATORVM LONDONIENSIS.†

A third is similar to the last, only with a double legend, the outer as follows: S' CONVENTVS FR' M PREDICATOR, LVNDONIENSIS. The inner is ECCE FILIVS TVVS ECCE MATER TVA.‡

In the reign of Elizabeth this precinct was much inhabited by noblemen and gentlemen.

In 1586, the city and the owners of Black and White-friars in London, had a great contest. The former claimed the liberties of both these friars, upon such arguments as these, which their council urged: ‘That the precincts of the said friars were in London, and

* Cart 14 Edw. I., Duchy of Lancaster office.

Nov. 30th Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation office.

† Attached to the surrender, 12th

‡ Duchy of Lancaster office.

therefore claimed the like liberty in them as in the rest of the city ; and that divers felons, for felonies within the two precincts, were, in the friars times, indicted, arraigned, and tried in London. They claimed now to have from her majesty all waifs, strays, felons goods, amerciaments, escheats, &c. the execution of all processes, the expulsion of all foreigners ; the assize of bread, beer, ale, and wine ; the wardmote-quest, and such other jurisdictions as they had within the rest of the city. But the counsel against the city answered these allegations, and produced some other proofs for the better confirmation of the said liberties. They denied not the friars to be in London, but they affirmed them to be not of London, no more than St. Martin's-le-Grand, Creechurch, St. Bartholomew's, &c.

From the abstract of matters shewed before the lords chief justices by the council against the city, it appeared that,

1. ' Robert Kilwerbie, cardinal, surrendered unto king Edward I. the scite of Baynard's-castle, in London ; whereupon the said Edward did graunt the graunt of the same to the friars-preachers to build the church there, &c. and also graunted it *liberam et puram Eleemosynam*

2. ' The Black-friars founded the 7th of Edward I.

3. ' Thomas de Bustings, of London, surrendered unto king Edward I. a messuage next to Baynard's-castle ; the which the said king Edward graunted to the prior, to the enlarging of the said Baynard's castle, to hold it of the said king Edward and his heirs.

4. ' King Edward I. did graunt to the friars-preachers, that they might bring their conduit-water thorowe Smythefield unto their howse at Baynard's-castle.

5. ' King Edward I. did graunt unto the prior all the tenements, &c. with howse thereon built, that came unto him by the surrendour of Will Dale, to the enlarging of their howses.

6. ' King Edward I. did graunt unto the prior, that he should hold all the tenements within the precincts bounding to the same, to him and to his successors.

7. ' King Edward II. did graunt unto the prior a messuage called Okeborne, in the ward of Baynard's-castle, to the enlarging of their howse, with a confirmation of all the former graunts unto them. And further graunting unto the prior and convent, that they and their successors should be discharged of tenths, fifteenths, subsidies, quotas, tallages, or other burthens whatsoever, graunted, or to be graunted, to the clergie or commons, &c.

8. ' An exemption of an indenture made in French, between the maior of London and the prior, in Henry the third's time.

9. ' The same incorporated by parliament, in the fifth of Henry VI.

10. ' In 1484, John Alford, of the Black-friars, was executed for felonie ; whose goods the sheriff of London would have had, but

the prior answered the same to the lord of S. Johnes, of whom the scite was holden, and who did make the bridge at the Thames.

11. ' In the 22nd of Henry VIII. ten serjeants would have served a writ on six priests in the Black-friars, and were resisted.

12. ' The prior was by law constrained to pave the streets without the wall joining to the precinct; whereupon a cage being set up by the citie, he pulled it down, saying, ' That since the citie forced me to pave the place, they shall set no cage there on my ground.

13. ' Sir John Portynarie reported, in his life, that, immediatelie after the dissolution, the maior pretended a title to the liberties; but king Henry VIII. informed thereof, sent to him to desist from meddling with the liberties, saying, he was as well hable to keep the liberties as the friars were. And so the maior no further meddled, and sir John Portynarie had the keyes of the gates delivered to him, and a fee for keeping the same.

14. ' The maior's officers arrested no person within the precinct in the friars' time.

15. ' The fowre gates, enclosing the precinct with walls, were in the friars tyme, and sithence to this present, kept shut from the citie by a porter.

16. ' Malefactors found within the friars, were examyned by sir Will. Kingston, and others of the precinct, and not otherwise.

17. ' The precinct never entred by the citie, nor watch there kept.

18. ' Rogues, and such like, punished in the prior's stocks, at his commandment.

19. ' The precinct inhabited by artificers not free, using their arts without controlment.

20. ' Carpenters, masons, &c. have been fetched out of the countie, and worked there without impeachment.

21. ' The inhabitants never charged with any imposition to the citie.

22. ' If any be slaine there, the coroner of the verge inquired the deodands; which the lord of St. Johnes have.

23. ' In king Edward the sixth's time, five citizens, committing a riott within the verge within the Friars, were indicted before sir Nicholas Hare, then justice of the same: and the maior then calling a sessions to inquire thereof in the citie, was, by two several letters from the council, inhibited to deal therein, to the infringing of the king's liberties; whereupon he desisted.

24. ' In queen Marie's tyme the maior sought the liberties by act of parliament; but was rejected upon argument, and not brought to the question.

25. ' The felon's goods, waifes, bloodsheds, fynes, forfeitures, amerciaments, and eschets, are still due to her majesty; which she should loose, yf the citie enjoy the liberties.

26. ' All friars, and other spiritual precincts, were privileged from temporal jurisdiction through the realme, by divers statutes of this realme.

27. ' All castles privileged ; and the Black-friars was the scite of Baynard's-castle.

28. ' Divers statutes, confirming the liberty of religious howses, especially in the 28th of Henry VIII. cap. 16.

29. ' All liberties of suppressed houses vested in the king, by the statutes of 31 Hen. VIII. ca. 13, Hen. VIII. ca. 20.

30. ' Larger liberties, than are now claimed, allowed in king Edward the sixth's time, to Robert Fitz-Waters, for the Black and White-friars. Which was since the liberties granted to the city.

31. ' The Black-friars were of the fee of St. Johnes, and thereby greatlie privileged.*

Among other privileges Black-friars and the other exempt places claimed, was, that they would not contribute to the musters, when the militia was raised in the city ; as it was in the year 1585, sir Thos. Pullison, mayor, who was therefore obliged to make a complaint to the court thereof, praying, that, by their authority, Black-friars, and the other privileged places, might also bear their burthen in musters, as well as other inhabitants of the city. Adverting the lord treasurer, ' That whereas the Black-friars, St. Martin's, White-friars, and other exempt places, were appointed to be contributory to this charge, they refused to be taxed, and would not yield to pay any thing, unless they had directions from the lord treasurer, or other of the lords of her majesty's privy council, for the doing thereof : wherefore, and for that the service fell out to be of far greater charge than was expected, he humbly besought his lordship's order and commandment to those exempt places, for contribution.

Ministers Acco^{ts} London and Middlesex, 32 Henry VIII.

Lands and possessions of the house or priory of Friars Preachers, within the city of London.

	£.	s.	d.
These possessions consisted of tenements and gardens within the city, the rents of which amounted to	93	3	4
Tenements ' within the parish of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe	14	14	8
Rents arising from anniversaries	55	6	8
	163	4	8

Among the above possessions was a rent from the lady Grey, widow, for a tenement or mansion within the site of the late house, (of Friars) at the end of the great dormitory, with a garden belonging to the same, let to sir Edward Benyngfeld, knt. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

* Maitland, vol ii. p. 954.

Also a rent of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from the lord Parre, for the firm of a tenement in the great cloister there.

5*l.* rent from sir William Kingston, knt. for a tenement in the garden, near the little cloister.

6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of sir Thomas Chenye, knt. lord of the Cinque Ports, for a tenement newly built, in which he now dwells.

5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for a tenement or mansion, with a garden, let to lord Cobham, called Larks Lodgyng.

2*l.* for a tenement situated near the church gate, called the Comtes Lodging, in the tenure of the chancellor of Rochester.

The ancient church belonging to the Black-friars, London, was, before the dissolution of religious houses by king Henry VIII. one of the most spacious and fair churches in London. But the friars being put out, the church, together with other buildings, was utterly demolished.

Among the eminent persons buried in this church were the following:—

Margaret, queen of Scots.

Hubert de Burgo, earl of Kent, translated from their old church by Old Bourne.

Robert of Artois, earl of Bellimon.

Dame Isabel, wife to sir Roger Bygot, earl marshal.

William and Dame Jane Huse, children to Dame Ellis, countess of Arundel. And by them lieth Dame Ellis, daughter to the earl of Warren, and afterwards countess Arundel.

Dame Ide, wife to sir Walter ———, daughter to the lord Ferrars of Chartley.

Richard de Brewes.

Dame Jone, daughter of Thomas ———, wife of sir Guidon Ferrers.

And by the right hand of sir Guidon, lay dame Jone Huntingfeld.

Sir John Molins, knt.

Richard Strange, son to Roger Strange.

Elizabeth, daughter to sir Bartholomew Badlesmere, wife to sir William Bohun, earl of Northampton; Marsh; the earls of March and Hereford; and Elizabeth, countess of Arundel.

At dame Elizabeth's head, lay dame Joan, daughter to sir John Carne, first wife to sir Gwide, or Guy, Brian.

Hugh Clare, knt. 1293, lay by her right side.

The heart of queen Elianor, the foundress.

The heart of Alfonse, her son.

The hearts of John and Margaret, children to William Valence.

John of Eltham, duke of Cornwall, brother to king Edward III. Upon his tomb was hung up a table of his noble pedigree; which is still preserved among the Cotton MSS.*

* Julius, B. vii. 45.

The daughter of Geffrey Lucie, wife of sir Thomas Peverels.

Sir William Thorpe, justice.

The lord Liothe of Ireland.

Dame Maude, wife to sir Geffrey Say, daughter to the earl of Warwick. And with her Edmund, related to king——.

Dame Sible, daughter to William Patteshule, wife to Roger Beauchampe. And by her sir Richard, or Roger, Beauchampe.

Dame Jane Boteler.

Lord Scrope, of Upsal.

Sir Fanhope, Lord S. Amand, and dame Elizabeth, his wife, daughter to the duke of Lancaster.

Richard S. Amand, Lord S. Amand, bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of the Blackfriars, next Ludgate, June 12, 1508.

Sir Stephen Collington, knt.

King James of Spain.

Sir William Peter, knt.

The countess of Huntington.

Duchess of Exeter,

Sir John Cornwall.

Lord Fanhope died at Amptill, in Bedfordshire, and was buried here, 1443.

Caveston Talbot, esq.

Sir John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, who was beheaded in 1470.

And by him, in his chapel, James Turchet, lord Audley, who was beheaded in 1497.

William Paston, and Anne, daughter to Edmond Lancaster.

The heart of sir Westye.

The heart of dame Margaret, countess of the Yle.

The lord Beaumont.

Sir Edmond Cornewall, baron of Burford.

The lady Nevil, wedded to the lord Dowglas, daughter to the duke of Exeter.

Richard Scoope, esq.

Dame Catharine Vaux.

Alice Cobham.

Sir Thomas Browne, and dame Eleanor, his wife.

Sir George Browne, and dame Elizabeth, his wife.

John Mawsley, esq. 1432.

John de la Bere, Nicholas Carre, Geffrey Spring, and William Clifford, esqrs.

Sir Thomas Brandon, knight of the garter, 1509. This noble knight, by his last will, dated June 11, 1509, bequeathed his body to be buried at the Friars Preachers, London, as near unto the sepulchre of sir John Wingfield, knt. as might be. He was uncle to the famous Charles Brandon, afterwards duke of Suffolk, that married the queen dowager of France. To him, by his said will, he left 300 marks of his plate. He also gave to the friars Austins,

London, 60*l*. for a perpetual memorial to be had of the lord marquis Berkley, and the lady marchioness, late his wife. And to the lady Jane Gylford, widow, he bequeathed his place in Southwark, with his lease, which he had of the lord bishop of Winton.

William Stalworth, merchant-taylor, 1518.

William Courtney, earl of Devonshire, nominated, but not created, the third of Henry VIII. &c.

Elizabeth, lady Scrope, of Upsal and Marsham, widow, who by her will bequeathed her body to be buried in the Black-friars, London, by the side of her husband, lord Thomas Scrope, of Upsal and Marsham. By which will, dated the 7th of March, the 5th of Henry VIII., she appointed the trentals to be sung in the church of Blackfriars, for the soul of the said lord, her husband, and Alice, their daughter; for sir Henry Wentworth's soul, and for the soul of the lord her father, John, marquis of Montague, and her mother, the lady Isabel, his wife. She willed also, that a stone should be prepared with three images, one of her husband, another of herself, and a third of their said daughter; and their arms upon the said stone, and Scripture, making mention what they were, to the value of 10*l*. She willed, moreover, a tomb to be made over sir Henry Wentworth, knt. late her husband, lying in Newton-abbey, in Lincolnshire, to the value of 20*l*. sterling; and a tomb likewise to be made over the lord her father, and her lady mother, lying buried in Bisham-abbey, in Berkshire, to the value of 20*l*.

Sir Thomas Parr, father to Catharine, king Henry's last wife, was also buried here, according to his will, dated November 9, the 9th of Henry VIII. bequeathing his body to lie in Black-friars, London, if he chanced to die within twenty miles thereof. He willed, that all his lands that descended to him, as heir to sir William Parr, his father, should remain to Maud, his wife, for her jointure. He willed his daughters, Catharine and Anne, to have 800*l*. between them; except they proved to be his heirs, or his son's heirs; and then they should not: but willed the said monies to be laid out for copes and vestments, to be given to the house of Clervaux, &c. and 100*l*. to be bestowed upon the chantry of Kendal. He willed his son William to have his great chain, worth 140*l*. which the king's grace gave him. He made Maud, his wife, and Dr. Tunstal, master of the rolls, his executors. This will was proved in the year 1517.

Dame Maud Parr, widow to the abovenamed sir Thomas, and mother to queen Catharine, by her will, bearing date May 20, the 21st of Henry VIII. bequeathed her body to be buried in this church. In this will she mentioned her son and heir, William Parr, for whose preferment she had indebted herself, as she said, both to the king, for his marriage, and to the earl of Essex, for the matching with the lady Bourcher, daughter and heir apparent to the said earl. She mentioned also Anne, her daughter, and Catharine Borough, her daughter, and sir William Parr, her brother, and

Thomas Pickring, esq. her cousin, steward of her house. This will was proved 1531, December 14.

Roger de Swillington, knt. (whose will was proved 1417,) willed that the Friars Preachers at Ludgate, London, should have 40*l. pro anniversariis diebus annuatim tenend.* of him the said Roger, and Joan, his wife, for one time, when it happened, to pray for their souls, and for Robert Swillington, his father. And that two nuns, sisters of Thomas de Swillington, should have 13*s. 4d.*

Mr. Maitland notices a curious circumstance that occurred in Blackfriars, soon after the fire of London. Some workmen digging in a place where the convent was formerly situated, to clear it from the rubbish, they came to an old wall in a cellar, of great thickness, where appeared a kind of cupboard; which being opened, there were found in it four pots or cases of very fine pewter, very thick, with covers of the same, and rings fastened to the top, to take up or put down at pleasure. The cases were flat before, and round behind. And in them were deposited four human heads, unconsumed, preserved, as it seems, by art; with their teeth and hair, the flesh of a tawny colour, wrapped up in black silk, almost consumed. And a certain substance, of a blackish colour, crumbled into dust, lying at the bottom of the pots.

‘One of these pots, with the head in it,’ Mr. Strype says, he ‘saw in October, 1703, being in the custody of Mr. Presbury, then soap-maker, in Smithfield: which pot had inscribed, in the inside of the cover, in a scrawling character, which might be used in the times of king Henry VIII. J. CORNELIUS. This head was without a neck, having short red hair upon it, thick, and that would not be pulled off; and yellow hair upon the temples: a little bald on the top, perhaps a tonsure; the fore part of the nose sunk, the mouth gaping, ten sound teeth, others had been plucked out; the skin like tanned leather, the features of the face visible. There was one body found near it buried, and without any head; but no other bodies found. The other three heads had some of the necks joined to them, and had a broader and plainer rasure, which shewed them priests. These three heads are now dispersed. One was given to an apothecary, another was entrusted with the parish clerk, who got money by shewing of it. It is probable they were at last privately procured, and conveyed abroad; and now become holy relics.

‘Who these were, there is no record, as I know of; nor had any of them names inscribed but one. They seem to have been some zealous priests or friars, executed for treason; whereof there were many in the rebellion in Lincolnshire, anno 1538; or for denying the king’s supremacy, and here privately deposited by these Black-friars.’

The ample privileges, which the inhabitants of Black-friars formerly enjoyed, have been for many years lost; so that now the sheriff’s officers can arrest there; the shop-keepers are obliged to be

free of the city; and it now forms part of the ward of Farringdon-within.

The parishioners of this precinct, who had been accommodated for their religious rites in the priory church, on the demolition of the establishment, were left without a place of worship: they complained thereof in queen Mary's reign, and sir Thomas Corden, being obliged to find a church for the inhabitants, allowed them a lodging-chamber above stairs; which, in the year 1597, fell down. Then the parishioners purchased an additional piece of ground to enlarge their church, which they rebuilt by subscription, and it was consecrated and dedicated to St. Anne, on December 11, A. D. 1597, and ordained to be thenceforward called The church or chapel of St. Anne, within the precinct of Black-friars. This precinct increased so much with inhabitants, that, in the year 1613, they found it necessary to enlarge their church; and, for that purpose, purchased so much housing on the south side thereof, as enlarged the church 35 feet 11 inches in breadth, and 54 in length; whereon they built an aisle, as an addition to it, and also a vault for a burial-place beneath; having before purchased the church, churchyard, porch, and parsonage-house, with the right of patronage, from sir George Moore. But it had no tythes belonging to it.

This church, which was a donative or curacy, was burnt down in the general conflagration of the city, and the parish was annexed to St. Andrew's Wardrobe.

Near to the north-west corner of Newgate-street stood the

House or Convent of Grey Friars or Friars Minors.

The first of this order of friars in England, nine in number, arrived at Dover, out of Italy, in the year 1224, the eighth year of the reign of king Henry III. being of the order of the Franciscans, or friars minors: five of them, being priests, remained at Canterbury; the other four, being laymen, came to London, and were lodged at the Preaching-friars in Holborn for the space of fifteen days: and then they hired a house on Cornhill of John Trevers, one of the sheriffs of London. They built there little cells, wherein they inhabited: but, shortly after, the devotion of the citizens towards them, and the number of the friars so increased, that they were by the citizens removed to a place in St. Nicholas Shambles, which John Ewin, mercer, purchasing a void piece of ground, appropriated unto the commonalty, to the use of these said friars; and himself became a lay-brother amongst them about the year 1225.

Divers citizens seemed herein to join with the said John Ewin, and erected there very beautiful buildings.

William Joyner, lord mayor of London, in the year 1239, built the choir, which cost him 200*l.* sterling.

Henry Walleis, who was likewise lord mayor of London, built the body of the church, which afterwards was pulled down, and made as now it is.

Walter Potter, alderman, built the chapter-house; and gave divers vessels of brass for the kitchen service: building places also for sick persons, besides other offices.

Thomas Felcham built the vestry-house.

Gregory Rokesley, lord mayor of London, built their dorters and chambers, and gave beds to them.

Bartholomew of the Castel made the refectory.

Peter de Helyland built the infirmary, and divers places for diseased persons.

Bevis Bond, king at arms, the study.

Queen Margaret, second wife to Edward I. began the choir of their new church in the year 1306; to the building whereof, in her life-time, she gave 2,000 marks, and 100 marks by her testament.

John Britaine, earl of Richmond, built the body of the church to the charges of 300*l.* and gave many rich jewels and ornaments to be used in the same.

Mary, countess of Pembroke, gave 70*l.*

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, bestowed twenty great beams out of his forest of Tunbridge, and 20*l.* sterling.

Lady Eleanor le Spencer, lady Elizabeth de Brugh, sister to Gilbert de Clare, gave sums of money; and so did divers citizens, as Arnold de Toilnea, 100*l.*

Robert, baron Lisle, who became a friar there, gave 300*l.*

Bartholomew de Almaine, gave 50*l.*

Also queen Philippe, wife to Edward III. gave 62*l.*

Isabel, queen-mother to Edward III. gave 70*l.* and so the work was done within the space of 21 years, 1327.

This church, thus furnished with windows, made at the charges of divers persons, the lady Margaret Seagrave, countess of Norfolk, bore the charges of making the stalls in the choir, to the value of 350 marks, about the year 1380. Richard Whittington, in the year 1429, founded the library, which was in length one hundred and twenty-nine feet, and in breadth thirty-one, all ceiled with wainscot, having twenty-eight desks, and eight double settles of wainscot: which, in the year following, was altogether finished in building; and within three years after furnished with books, to the charges of 556*l.* 10*s.* whereof Richard Whittington bare 400*l.*; the rest was borne by Dr. Thomas Winchelsea, a friar there: and for the writing out of D. Nicholas de Lira's works, in two volumes, to be chained there, 100 marks, &c.

The ceiling of the choir, at divers men's charges, 200 marks, and the painting at 50 marks: their conduit-head and watercourse were given them by William Taylor, taylor to Henry III. &c.

This noble church contained, in length, three hundred feet; in breadth eighty-nine feet; and in height, from the ground to the roof, sixty-four feet two inches, &c. It was consecrated 1325; and, at the general suppression, was valued at 32*l.* 19*s.*; surrendered the 12th of November, 1538, the 30th of Henry VIII. the ornaments

and goods being taken to the king's use. The church was shut up for a time, and used as a store-house for goods, taken as prizes from the French: but, in the year 1546, on the 3rd of January, it was again set open; on which day preached at Paul's Cross, the bishop of Rochester, where he declared the king's gift thereof to the city for the relieving the poor; which gift was, by patent of St. Bartholomew's spital in Smithfield, valued at 305*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* and surrendered to the king, of the said church of the Grey-friars, and of two parish churches, the one of St. Nicholas in the Shambles, and the other of St. Ewin's in Newgate-market, which were to be made one parish church in the said friars church: and in lands he gave, for the maintenance of the said church, with divine service, reparations, &c. 500 marks a year for ever.

The seal of this monastery is very elegant both in design and execution. It is oval, with a diapered back ground; in the upper portion are two religious persons (one holding a cross) bearing a triangular shrine, within which is St. Peter with his sword, seated. The tabernacle is ornamented with trefoil canopies, pinnacles, &c. Between the two figures in base is a tree flowering, with birds sitting thereon. The legend is SIGILLVM CONVENTVS FRATRVM MINORVE LONDONIAR.*

The 13th of January, the 38th of Henry VIII. an agreement was made betwixt the king, the mayor, and commonalty of London, dated the 27th of December; by which the said Grey-friars church, with all the edifices and ground, the fratriy, the library, the dorter, and the chapter-house, the great cloister and the lesser; tenements, gardens, and vacant grounds; lead, stone, iron, &c.; the hospital of St. Bartholomew in West-Smithfield, with the church of the same; the lead, bells, and ornaments of the same hospital, with all the messuages, tenements, and appurtenances; the parishes of St. Nicholas and of St. Ewin's, and so much of St. Sepulchre's parish as is within the gate, called Newgate, were made one parish church in the Grey-friars church, and called Christ's church, founded by king Henry VIII.

The vicar of Christ's church was to have 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year: the vicar of St. Bartholomew's, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The visitor of Newgate, being a priest, 10*l.* and the other five priests in Christ's church, ministering the sacraments and sacramentals, to have 8*l.* a piece: two clerks 6*l.* each: a sexton 4*l.* Moreover, he gave to them the hospital of Bethlehem, with the laver of brass in the cloister, by estimation eighteen feet in length; and the watercourse of lead, to the Friar-house belonging by estimation, in length, eighteen acres.

In this monastery, there was a 'stinking dungeon,' which was used in queen Mary's time to confine vagabonds and idle persons. The porter of this dungeon was one Ninian. Here Thomas Green,

* Common seal. Indent. of foundation Hen. vii. chapel in the Chapter Ho. Westminster.

servant to John Wayland, printer, was brought, and, after some time, 'whipped grievously, having the correction of thieves and vagabonds, for a book called Antichrist, that he had assisted at the printing of.'

The defaced monuments in this church were these : First, in the choir before the altar, the monument of the lady Margaret, daughter to Philip king of France, and wife to Edward I. foundress of this new church, 1317.

In the midst of a tomb of alabaster, queen Isabel, wife to Edward II. daughter to Philip le Bell, king of France, 1358. And under her breast was the heart of her husband.

Joan of the Tower, queen of Scots, wife to Edward Bruce, daughter to Edward II. who died in Hertford castle, and was buried by Isabel, her mother, 1632.

In 'the lamp' laid sir William Fitzwarren, baron, and Isabel his wife, some time queen of the Isle of Man.

At the head of queen Margaret laid Isabel, first daughter to Edward III. wedded to the lord Couse of France, afterwards created earl of Bedford.

Eleanor, wife to John, duke of Brittany.

In an arch in the wall, before the end of the altar, laid Beatrix, duchess of Brittany, daughter to Henry III.

And Eleanor, duchess of Buckingham, 1530. This lady bequeathed her heart to be buried in the Grey-friars church in London, and her body in the White-friars church in Bristol.

Sir Robert Lisle, baron ; the lady Lisle, and Margaret de Rivers, countess of Devon, all under one stone.

The heart of Peter Mountford laid at the head of the aforesaid countess ; and the heart of the lady Jane de Serre, wife of Guy de Salines.

At the head of Robert Lisle laid the heart of the lady Isabel de Averne.

Joane de Fenys, and Isabel her sister.

At the right side, the lady Enforme de Pysans.

The lady Beatrix Brabazon laid by her.

Gregory Rokysle, mayor, 1282, by her.

Roger Mortimer, earl of March, beheaded in 1329.

Peter, bishop of Carbon in Hungary, 1331.

Sir John Devereux, knt. 1385.

In that part of the church, before the entering of the choir, were interred,

John Claron, knt. of France.

Sir Edmund Burnel at his right hand.

John Hastings, earl of Pembroke, 1389. Slain at a tournament.

Margaret, daughter of Thomas Brotherton, earl-marshal : she was duchess of Norfolk, and countess-marshal, and lady Segrave, 1389.

Joan, queen of Scotland.

Richard Havering, knt. 1388.

Robert Tresilian, knt. chief justice, 1308.

Geoffry Lucy, son to Geoffry Lucy.

John Aubry, son to John, mayor of Norwich, 1368.

John Philpot, knt. mayor of London ; and the lady Jane Stamford, his wife, 1384.

John, duke of Bourbon and Angue, earl of Claremond, Mountpencier, and baron Beangen, who was taken prisoner at Agincourt, kept prisoner eighteen years, and deceased in 1433. He laid at the side of the aforesaid queen Joan.

Sir Robert Chalons, knt. 1439.

John Chalons, his son.

In the east wing of the choir.

Margery ———, gentlewoman, with queen Isabel. And on her right hand John Romesey, her son.

Margaret, daughter to sir John Philpot, first married to T. Santlor, esq. and afterwards to John Neyland, esq.

Sir Nicholas Brembar, mayor of London, buried 1386.

Elizabeth Nevil, wife to John, son and heir to Ralph, earl of Westmoreland, and mother to Ralph, earl of Westmoreland, and daughter to Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, 1423.

Edward Burnel, son to the lord Burnel.

In Allhallows chapel.

James Fines, lord Say, 1450 ; and Eleanor, his wife, 1452.

John Smith, bishop of Landaffe, 1478.

John, baron Hilton.

John, baron Clinton.

Richard Hastings, knt. lord of Willoughby and Wells. He bequeathed his body to lie in the Grey-friars, London, in the vestry chapel there ; and gave 20*l.* to have a tomb : his will bore date March the 18th, anno 1501.

Jane Hastings, widow, late wife of Richard Hastings, lord Willoughby, by her will, bearing date March 19, 1504, bequeathed her body to be buried in the Friars minors church within Newgate, London, in the vault there purposely made for her said husband and her. She willed that six priests should pray for her, &c. Whereof one priest shall sing for ever in the monastery of Mountgrace, another at the chantry founded by her father, in his parish church of North-Allerton. Which will was proved 1505.

Thomas Burder, esq. beheaded in 1477.

John Viand, by him.

Lord Lisle.

Robert Lisle, son and heir to the lord Lisle.

Sir John Lovetoht, knt. And at his feet dame Margaret, his wife.

Walter Bever.

In our Lady's chapel.

John Gisors, of London, knt. and lord mayor.

Humphry Stafford, esq. of Worcestershire, 1486.

Robert Bartram, baron of Rothale.

Sir Ralph Barons, knt.

William Apleton, knt.

Reynold de Cambrey, knt.

Thomas Beaumont, son and heir to Henry lord Beaumont.

Adam de Howton, knt. 1417.

* Bartholomew Caster, knt. of London.

* Reinfrede Arundel, knt. 1468.

Thomas Covil, esq. 1422.

Dame Yde Seagrave, wife of Hugh Peache.

Alys Kingeston, daughter of the lord John St. John.

Sir James Fenys, lord Say in Gwynes. His wife; daughter of Crond ———.

Dame Petronyl, wife of sir Hugh Halsman. Lady Huse, her sister, wife of sir Henry Huse, of Sussex. Dame Elizabeth Morley.

Sir Persyval Bourbon, bastard of Bourbon. Dame Isabel, wife of Roger Chanoyes, baron. Dame Jane Newmarsh. Thomas Gloucester, and Anne, his wife. Margaret Othal, wife of sir William Othal, and daughter of the lord Willoughby.

Sir John Boteler, knt.

In the Apostles chapel.

Walter Blunt, knight of the garter, and lord Mountjoy, treasurer of England, son and heir to T. Blunt, knt. treasurer of Normandy, 1474.

This noble person's last will bore date April the 8th, 1474; wherein it was his desire to be buried in the Grey-friars, London, according to the advice of his dear and well-beloved lady and wife Anne, duchess of Bucks. He willed that every parish church within the hundred of Apultree, wherein he was bred, should have a vestment, after the discretion of his executors.

Edward Blunt, lord Mountjoy, his son and heir by his side, 1475.

Alice Blunt, lady Mountjoy, sometime wife to William Browne, mayor of London; and daughter to H. Keble, mayor, 1521.

William Blunt, knt. lord Mountjoy, by his will, dated Oct. 13, 1534, willed, if he died in London, to be buried in the Grey-friars, in the chapel where his grandfather and grandmother, his father, and his wife dame Alice, with other of his kindred, lay; which Alice was daughter of Henry Keble, that lay buried in Aldermary church in London, and was a special benefactor to the building of the same, to the value of 2,000*l.* and above; and had no stone over him. This he took notice of in his said will, and willed [a stone to be provided to lay over him.

Anne Blunt, daughter to John Blunt, knt. lord Mountjoy, 1480.

Sir Allen Cheiny, knt. and sir Tho. Greene, knt.

William Blunt, esq. son and heir to Walter Blunt; and father to Edward, lord Mountjoy.

James Blunt, knt. son to Walter Blunt, captain of Gwynes, 1494.

Elizabeth Blunt, wife to Robert Curson, knt. 1494.

Bartholomew Burwash, and John Burwash, his son.

John Blunt, lord Mountjoy, captain of Gwynes and Hames, 1485.

Alan Buxhall, of London.

Dame Barga de Vaugh by his right hand. And by her dame Elizabeth Burwash, wife to sir Bartholomew. By him dame Isabel Gillisborough.

Lord Strange; and by him the countess. Sir James Blunt, and Elizabeth his wife. Joan Samford, and John her son. Thomas Bradbury. Nicholas Marys.

Thurstan Hatfield. Elizabeth Boulen, daughter of Thomas Blunt, esq.

John Dinham, baron, some time treasurer of England, knight of the garter, 1501.

John Blunt, knt. 1531.

Rowland Blunt, esq. 1509.

Robert Bradbury, 1489.

Nicholas Clifton, knt.

Two sons of Alleyne, lord Cheiny; and John, son and heir to the same lord Alleyne Cheiny, knt.

John Robsart, knight of the garter, 1450.

Alleyne Cheiny, knt.

Thomas Malory, knt. 1470.

Thomas Yonge, a justice of the bench, 1476.

John Baldwin, fellow of Gray's-Inn, and common serjeant of London, 1469.

Walter Wrottesley, knt. of Warwickshire, 1473.

Stephen Jennings, merchant-taylor, mayor, 1523.

Thomas a Par, and John Wiltwater, slain at Barnet, 1471.

Nicholas Poynes, esq. 1512.

Robert Elkenton, knt. 1460.

John Water, York Herald, 1520.

John Moore, Norroy king at arms, 1491.

John Hopton knt. 1489.

Between the choir and altar.

Ralph Spiganel, knt.

John Moyle, gent. of Gray's-Inn, 1495

William Huddy, knt. 1501.

By the door underneath the rood.

John Cobham, a baron of Kent.

Sir John Mortaine, knt.

John Deyncourt, knt. at the end of the second altar, and Margaret his wife.

John Norbery, esq. high treasurer of England, in a tomb of alabaster.

Henry Norbery, esq. his son.

John Southlee, knt.

Thomas Sackville.

Thomas Lucy, knt. 1525.

Robert de la Rivar, son to Mauricius de la Rivar, lord of Tormerton, 1457.

John Malmayns, esq. and Thomas Malmayns, knt. Nicholas Malmayns, knt. and dame Alice Malmayns.

Hugh Acton, Taylor, 1530.

Hugh Parsal, knt. 1490.

Sir Alexander Kirketon, knt.

In the body of the church.

William Paulet, esq. of Somersetshire, 1482.

John Moyle, gent. 1530.

Peter Champion, esq. 1511.

John Hart, gent. 1449.

Alice, lady Hungerford, hanged at Tyburn for murdering her husband, 1523.

Edward Hall, of Gray's-inn, 1470.

Richard Churchyard, gent. fellow of Gray's-inn, 1498.

John Bramre, gent. of Gray's-inn, 1498.

John Mortimer, knt. beheaded, 1423.

Henry Frowike, alderman.

Reynold Frowike.

Philip Pats, 1518.

William Porter, serjeant at arms, 1515.

Thomas Grantham, gent. 1511.

Edmund Rothely, gent. 1470.

Henry Roston, gent. of Gray's-inn, 1485.

Nicholas Montgomery, gent. son to John Montgomery, of Northamptonshire, 1458.

Sir Bartholomew Enefield, knt.

Sir Barnard St. Peter, knt.

Sir Ralph Sandwiche, knt. custos of London.

Sir Andrew Sakeville, knt.

John Treszawall, gentleman, and taylor of London, 1520.

Under the bell-house and ambulatory.

The lady Tephina, nurse to queen Isabel; Simon Guydon, esq. of France; William Galys, esq. with him his son Robert; by them, Alice, wife of Geoffrey Tabbellor; John Merwer; sir John Ratmesstre, knt. and friar; Ralph Sprignel, knt.; William Hilton, esq.; Roger Bainon, (Bainton perhaps) and his daughter, Isabel Luther; and by him laid the wife of Nicholas Fulham; Thomas Kenyngham; Elizabeth de la Penne, daughter of William Stafford, knt.; Henry Werney, esq.; and many of the Bardolfs of Florence.

Before the altar, within the walls.

Before the common altar, dame Agnes Matrovers; by her, Lore Clakus.

Before the midst of the second altar, Margaret Asselky.

Dame ———, wife of William de Monte Canisio, (*i. e.* Monchensy,) baron, with her mother Idoneah, wedded to sir Hugh de Monte, knt.

John Sudley, knt. under the west wall.

Sir John Dewrose, (Devereaux, perhaps) in the highest side of the common altar.

Lady Beaumont, daughter of the earl of Oxenford.

Petronilla, wife of John Norbery, esq.; Nicholas Ulsk; and, at his right hand. Richard Gest, esq.

In the chapter house.

The lady Imayne, of Huntengfelde.

In the body of the church, between the pillars.

William English; sir Henry Enefeld, by the right side of sir Bartholomew Enefeld.

In the west wing of the church.

Thomas, son of Thomas Lewkener; Simon Garreys, esq.; sir William Pickworth, knt.

Sir Richard Punchardon, knt.; sir William Maynard; Walter Huddon, doctor, &c.

In this church of the Grey-friars there were nine tombs of alabaster and marble, environed with pallsadoes of iron, in the choir; and one tomb in the body of the church, also coped with iron; all pulled down, besides one hundred and forty gravestones of marble, all sold for fifty pounds, or thereabouts, by sir Martin Bowes, goldsmith, and alderman of London!

Ministers Accounts, 32 Henry VIII.

Lands and possessions of the Friars Minors in the city of London.

£. s. d.

Lands and tenements within the close of the said priory.....	22	17	4
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Site of the house: not answered for because the cloisters and other buildings there were committed by the commissioners at the dissolution to John Wiseman, gent., to be kept for the use of the king.....

But for lands there.....	3	13	4
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Obits and anniversaries, 4 <i>l.</i> , from the society of <i>lez taylors</i> , London, for the anniversary of sir Stephen Gennynnes, pann. and 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> of the society of clothworkers, (<i>pannar</i> , London) for the anniversary of Hugh Acton.....	7	10	0
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For 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of the abbot of Westminster, for the anniversary of the most noble prince Henry VII. : nothing, because it is extinguished . . .

Holmes's College.

Roger Holmes, chancellor and prebendary of St. Paul's, in the year 1400, founded a chapel for seven chaplains, on the north side of St. Paul's church-yard, dedicated to the Holy Ghost ; and a hall for their entertainment on the south side, near to a carpenter's yard, in the parish of St. Gregory ; which was suppressed in the reign of king Edward VI. and granted to John Hulson and William Pendred.

Lancaster College.

In the parish of St. Gregory, near St. Paul's also, was a hall named Lancaster College, founded by king Henry IV. and the executors of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster ; containing lodgings, and a common hall for charity priests to officiate in a chapel on the north [side of the choir of St. Paul's. It was suppressed, and granted, on the ninth of September, in the second of Edward VI. to William Gunter.

Christ's Hospital.

The site of the Greyfriars monastery was granted, as before-mentioned, by Henry VIII. in 1537, to the city of London for charitable purposes ; but was neglected till the year 1552, when the pious young king (Edward VI.) at the suggestion of bishop Ridley, who had worked upon the feelings of the youthful monarch in a sermon delivered in his presence, sent an invitation to the lord mayor of London, sir Richard Dobbs, to join in the foundation of Christ's Hospital, for the maintenance and education of poor orphans. He then confirmed the grant of his father : and further endowed the hospital with lands and tenements belonging to the Savoy, to the amount of 600*l.* per annum, and other benefactions, one of which was a licence to take lands in mortmain, to the amount of 4,000 marks yearly.

As the royal founder was, at the same time, engaged in other charitable establishments, viz. St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, and Bridewell hospitals, he granted a charter of incorporation to the city of London, under the title of ' The mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward the sixth, king of England.'

These charters and endowments so animated the citizens of London, that they set about fitting up the Grey Friars monastery with the greatest alacrity, and in less than six months three hundred and forty boys were admitted,* which number was increased by the end

* The boys first admitted were clothed in russet, which was soon afterwards changed for the dress they now wear ; viz. a blue coat or tunic reaching to the feet, with yellow stockings, a red girdle round the waist, and a small

round cap. The boys now wear a kind of yellow petticoat in the winter only, but in former times, previous to their having breeches, they must have worn it throughout the year.

of the year to three hundred and eighty : and from this time the hospital continued increasing in size and importance, principally through the benefactions of private individuals ; among the earliest of whom appear sir William Chester, knt. and alderman, who built the walls adjoining St. Bartholomew's hospital ; and John Calthrop, esq. citizen and draper, who arched over the town-ditch, from Aldersgate-street to Newgate, as being offensive to the hospital.

The dreadful conflagration of 1666, which laid waste so great a portion of the city, did considerable damage to the hospital ; but the liberality and activity of the corporation, aided and assisted by their fellow-citizens and others, with loans and donations, soon repaired the injury. It was at this time that sir John Frederick, knt. and alderman, rebuilt the late hall at an expense of 5,000*l*.

In the year 1672, after the hospital had withstood the political storms and tempests of one hundred and twenty years, during which time the violent convulsions of the state had threatened destruction to every national establishment, and when it had contended against plague, pestilence, and famine, king Charles the second made a most important addition to it, by the foundation of a mathematical school for the instruction of forty boys in navigation, and endowed it for seven years with 1,000*l*. and an annuity of 370*l*. 10*s*. payable out of the exchequer, for the special purpose of educating and placing out yearly ten boys in the sea service. In addition to the hospital costume, the boys on this foundation wear a badge upon the left shoulder, the figures upon which represent arithmetic, with a scroll in one hand, and the other placed upon a boy's head ; Geometry with a triangle in her hand ; and Astronomy with a quadrant in one hand and a sphere in the other. Round the plate is inscribed, 'AUSPICIO CAROLI SECUNDI REGIS, 1673.' The dye is kept in the Tower.

Five of these boys pass an examination before the elder brethren of the Trinity house every six months, previous to their entering the profession ; and in case king Charles's foundation should fail, Mr. Stone, a governor, left a legacy for the maintenance of twelve boys, as a subordinate mathematical school, which, according to subsequent regulations, is made an introductory step to king Charles's foundation.

The boys are distinguished from those upon king Charles's by wearing the badge upon the right shoulder, instead of the left, as worn by the others.

After the above munificent donation of king Charles, the revenues of the hospital increased to such an extent, that in 1683 the governors were enabled to erect a handsome building in the town of Hertford for both boys and girls. At this seminary, which is intended for the younger children, the system of education invented by Dr. Bell has been introduced.

1694, sir John Moore, knt. and alderman, founded a writing-school, which will accommodate about 500 boys, and is said to have cost upwards of 800*l*.

1724, Samuel Travers, esq. gave the residue of his estate by will to the hospital, for the maintenance of as many sons of lieutenants in the navy as the income would support, which is generally between 40 and 50.

1780, John Stock,* esq. by will bequeathed 3,000*l.* to the hospital, for the support and maintainance of four boys, two of whom are to be taught navigation, and the other two are to be brought up to trades. The right of presentation is vested in the comptroller of the navy for the boys who are to learn navigation, the parish of Christ Church, and the draper's company. If of the name of Stock, to be preferred,

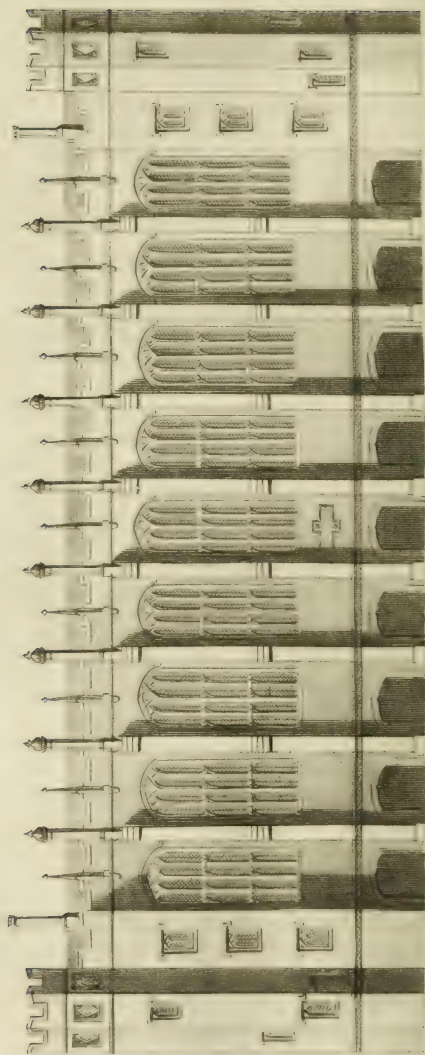
The buildings are very extensive, and formerly consisted of three courts or quadrangles, two of which now remain; the third, with the buildings attached to it, has been pulled down for the erection of the new hall.

Over the western cloister was the great hall, which, having been nearly destroyed by the fire in 1666, was, as has been already mentioned, rebuilt at the sole expense of sir John Frederick, then president. It was a noble building, 130 feet in length, 34 feet wide, and 44 feet high. On the western side of the hall were three large paintings: in the one at the upper, or south end, was a full length portrait of king Charles the Second. The king is in the act of descending from his throne, and pointing to a globe and some mathematical instruments. This painting is by Lely, and is considered a very handsome picture. The immensely large picture in the middle is by Verrio, and represents king James the Second, surrounded by his nobles, receiving the president, governors, and several of the children. In this painting are half-length portraits of king Edward and king Charles the Second, hanging as pictures. The painting at the lower end represented king Edward delivering the charter to the lord mayor and aldermen, who are in their robes, and kneeling; the king is surrounded by the nobility, among whom stands Dr. Ridley, at whose suggestion the hospital was founded. On the opposite side, between the windows, were full lengths of William Garway, esq. 1701; Josiah Bacon, 1703; sir F. Child, president, 1713; sir F. Child, president, 1740; all benefactors to the institution.

A fine painting, representing a shark in close pursuit of sir Brook Watson, was bequeathed by him to the hospital, and was placed at the upper end of the hall. The seamen appear in the act of rescuing him from the bite of the voracious monster, by which he unfortunately lost his leg.

At the bottom, or northern end, was a fine-toned organ, which was only used when an anthem was sung, or during the public suppers. On the western side was also a pulpit, in which one of the scholars who were intended for the university stood to read the prayers; and on each side of the hall, a small choir, in which the

* Vide, ante, p 529.



NEW HALL OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

*To the President, Treasurer, and Governors, of that Royal Foundation this Plate is respectfully dedicated by
the Author;*

boys who were under the tuition of the music-master sate during that time; one of whom, after the prayers, and before the grace, set the psalm by singing the first line himself, after which the rest of the boys joined in, unaccompanied by the organ, except upon the occasions before mentioned.

The new hall is built on a site westward of the old one, and it partly covers the refectory of the friary; the foundations are partially upon the city wall. The principal façade shewn in the accompanying engraving, which will be seen from Newgate-street, is a handsome elevation faced with Portland stone in the style of architecture prevalent at the period of the foundation of the charity. At the angles are octangular turret staircases which rise ten feet above the rest of the building, and are finished with battlements; the light is admitted to the interior by openings in the domestic style of the sixteenth century accommodated to the spiral disposition of the stairs, and a small division attached to the inner face of each tower in three stories, has windows in the same style; the remainder of this story is made by buttresses into nine divisions containing lofty windows (30 feet high by 9 feet wide) with low pointed arches bounded by sweeping cornices, and made by mullions into four compartments in breadth, and subdivided by transoms into three heights; the several compartments have arched heads, and the upper ones diverge into small arches within the head of the principal one; a cornice runs along the entire elevation just above the points of these windows, below which the buttresses terminate; and from this cornice rises a series of pinnacles alternately of different sizes and heights, and situated above the buttresses and the points of the windows; the former are octangular and end in dome-shaped canopies, the latter in angular pinnacles; the main walls are finished with battlements. The extent of this front is 200 feet; the height 68 feet. The two ends of the hall and the northern side are plain brick walls. On the ground floor is a cloister or covered walk 187 feet by $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, for the boys of the establishment to exercise in, which extends the length of the front; the remainder of the plan is occupied by a kitchen 67 by 33 feet, and by other apartments for business and utility. The hall occupies the entire floor over this story, and is not yet finished. The interior will display a spacious apartment fitted up in the taste of the sixteenth century. At the east end is the principal entrance to the hall by a noble staircase; a music gallery, with a handsome carved screen, will cover the main entrance, and contain a large organ ornamented in the same taste as the building, behind which will be a narrow gallery; and in the wall at the back two windows filled with painted glass. The side walls will be wainscotted to the height of the cills of the windows; the wainscot will be neatly panelled and finished, enriched with effigies in relief of the founder Edward VI. and shields of arms emblazoned in colours; the roof in imitation of oak will spring from stone corbels attached to the piers

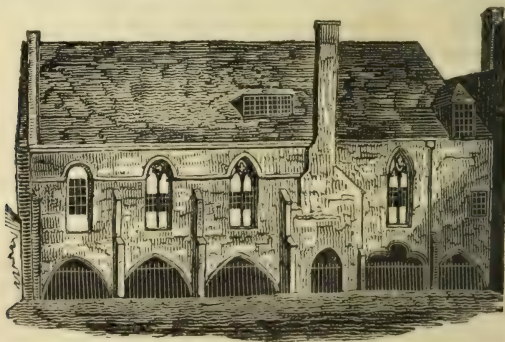
between the windows on the one side, and others corresponding with them on the opposite side; it will be divided by beams forming low pointed arches into principal divisions corresponding in extent with the windows: pendants will be applied to the beams and the spandrils enriched alternately with the Tudor rose, and the arms of the hospital in colours. The blank wall will be relieved by the large paintings which hung in the old hall. This structure will probably be finished in the course of the ensuing year. The architect is John Shaw, esq.

In digging the foundation of this hall, various curiosities were discovered, consisting of monk's sandals, domestic utensils, and a stone coffin without a lid, or any inscription, similar to the one discovered in St. Martin's-le-grand.*

The mathematical school is over what used to be the western entrance, but which gate the governors have closed up. It was built by sir Christopher Wren, and is a handsome edifice; between the windows on the first floor is an arched recess covered with a circular pediment supported by consoles, and enriched with garlands of flowers. Within the niche is a full length statue of Charles II. in his royal robes, with this inscription:—

CAROLVS II.
FVNDATOR, 1672.

This entrance formerly led to the cloisters, but the passage is now closed through a great portion of the south side, and the whole of the west side of the eastern cloister being pulled down, The cloisters have porticos with pointed arches continued round them; the walls are massy, and supported by abutments, being the only remains of this magnificent monastery. Of the western cloister nothing remains; the annexed vignette is from a drawing by J. P. Malcolm.



South View of the West Cloister of the Grey Friars.

On the north side of the new hall is the infirmary or sick ward,

* Vide ante, p. 53.

to which the boys are sent upon the first appearance of indisposition, that they may be under the immediate inspection and superintendence of the resident apothecary and a nurse appointed for the purpose. This building, including the apothecary's house, forms three sides of a square, which serves as a place of recreation for those approaching convalescence, and beyond which no boy is allowed to go without permission of the apothecary or nurse, until his return to his own ward. This building, with a square called the new-play-ground, and a few out buildings, form the western side of the whole fabric.

The north end of the western cloister leads into another called the new cloister, under the writing-school (which has been already described); and at the end of this cloister is the north-western gate (leading to St. Bartholomew's hospital) which is now closed. Part of this cloister has been parted off, and a very convenient building called the laboratory, erected for the boys to wash themselves. There is also a large bath, which can be filled with either hot or cold water.

Adjoining the north end of this cloister is the steward's house, the front of which looks into the play ground called The Ditch;* and adjoining this is a house for one of the grammar-masters, which house also adjoins the grammar school, a handsome modern brick building, for which the hospital is greatly indebted to Mr. Alderman Gill, who was for several years treasurer, and the immediate predecessor of the late J. Palmer, esq. a gentleman who for many years so honourably filled that situation. This is the only building on the north side of the hospital, which side has been greatly enlarged by pulling down some houses lately occupied by the masters, and throwing it open, thereby making a very handsome entrance from Little Britain.

On the south side of this entrance is the treasurer's house; and the other houses in this ground are occupied by the matron, masters, and beadles. The steward has also a small office on the south side, opposite his house.

Proceeding in an easterly direction, leads to the south-west entrance from Butcher-hall-lane, Newgate-street; and in this space (which is called the counting-house yard) stands the counting-house, and several other houses, which are inhabited by the clerks and some of the masters. The treasurer has also a back entrance to his house at the end of the counting-house, and his garden runs at the back of all the houses on the eastern side of this yard. The building on the western side is occupied by the boys; and in an ornamented niche of red brick in the centre, opposite the door of the counting house, is a statue of king Edward in his royal robes, with the sceptre in his right hand, and the charter of incorporation in

* This name is derived from the circumstance of the town ditch running under it which was arched over by Mr. Calthorp.

his left. From his neck is suspended the blue ribbon and George. On the black slab on which he stands is the following inscription :—

King EDWARD the 6th of famous memory *in the sixteenth year of his age*, founded this HOSPITAL.

The counting house is a neat brick building, containing a good room on the ground floor for the clerks, and a handsome room over it called the court-room, where the governors meet. It is of the Doric order, and has four pillars supporting a frieze across it, with enriched arches. In each corner are two pilasters, and the frieze without a cornice is continued round the room. The wainscot is pannelled, and the ceiling plain with a kind of fan in the centre. At the north end stands the president's chair, under a little canopy, with the arms of England over it. Beneath the arms is a half length portrait of king Edward, executed by Hans Holbein, in good preservation, the countenance very fair and delicate. On the right side of the above is a half length portrait of Charles II. by sir Peter Lely, with a more placid countenance than the generality of his portraits. On the left of king Edward is a portrait of king James the second.

Besides the above royal pictures, there are portraits of the following gentlemen who have been presidents of the hospital: sir Richard Dobbs, knt. (the first president) 1553; sir Wolstan Dixie, knt. lord mayor 1585, president 1592; sir John Leman, 1632; sir Christopher Clitherow, 1641; sir Thomas Vyner, 1658; sir John Frederick, 1662; sir John Moore, 1684; sir Thomas Forbes, 1727; Richard Clark, esq. 1800;* sir John Anderson, the late president, 1806. There are also portraits of the following benefactors: Dame Mary Ramsay, 1599; Mr. Richard Young, 1661; Thomas Singleton, esq. 1653; William Gibbon, esq. 1662; Erasmus Smith, esq. 1666; Thomas Barnes, esq. 1667; John Morris, esq. 1670; Daniel Colwall, esq. 1690; John Fowke, esq. 1691; Thomas Stretchley, esq. 1692; Henry Stone, esq. 1693; Thomas Parr, 1748; Thomas Dyer, 1748; Mr. Dyer, jun. Mrs. Catherine Dyer; and J. Palmer, esq. a full length, by sir T. Lawrence.

Besides the above, there is also a portrait of a Mr. St. Amand, the grandfather of a benefactor, which was left to the hospital under very peculiar circumstances, as will appear by the following extract from the will of the benefactor:—

By will, dated Aug. 9, 1749, James St. Amand, esq. of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, gave the original picture of his grandfather to Christ's Hospital, upon condition that the treasurer thereof give a receipt to my executors, and a promise never to alienate the said picture; and as often as a change of treasurers takes place, every new treasurer shall send a written receipt and promise

* The present Chamberlain of London.

of the same effect to the vice-chancellor of Oxford. ‘Item, I give all the rest of my money and property of every description (after the payment of my debts, legacies, and funeral, and whatever expense attends the execution of this will) to Christ’s Hospital. And my will is, that whatever of my effects the governors of the hospital shall consider as being of no benefit to the hospital, they, the governors shall sell all such (except the picture aforesaid) to the best advantage, and the money arising from the sale shall go, together with all the money I may leave in specie or in my banker’s hands undisposed of, to purchase three per cent. Bank annuities, which annuities, together with the securities for money which I leave behind me, shall be made one separate stock, never to be diminished by the hospital, unless my executors require the aid of a part of the said stock in consequence of an unforeseen expense attending this my will. My further will is, that the interest arising from such property (as long as the hospital shall preserve the aforesaid picture) shall be applied either to increase the number of blue coat children, or for the better assisting such of the children as may be put out apprentices by the said hospital. I further desire that the aforesaid picture shall be kept in the treasury of the said hospital, and that it annually be produced at the first general court held after the 1st of January in every year, and such part of my will, relative to that hospital, shall be then and there publicly read. I also desire that the picture shall be shewn once annually to whomsoever the vice-chancellor of Oxford shall send to demand a sight thereof; but in case the sight be refused to the vice-chancellor or his deputy, then I direct that all my bequests given to Christ’s Hospital shall immediately cease. And I hereby give and devise the same from that time to the University of Oxford, to the intent that the university may buy freehold lands of inheritance, and the rent arising therefrom to be applied as follows: in the first place, the chief Bodleian librarian shall receive of it as much as shall augment his salary to 120*l.* annually, provided he be a bachelor. Secondly, the sub-librarian, if a bachelor, shall have his salary augmented to 70*l.* per annum, which augmentation of salary shall continue only as long as they remain bachelors, and shall not be paid again if they marry, until other librarians who may be bachelors are substituted in their room. What remains after paying them I desire may be applied to the purchase of manuscripts and good printed editions of classic authors, such as may be worthy a place in the library. In this manner I desire such money may be disposed of, as (if either librarian is married) would contribute to the augmentation of his salary were he not married.’ One of the executors of this will was Dr. Stukeley, the eminent antiquary.

An erroneous opinion has been entertained, that this picture is the portrait of the Pretender, and which probably may have arisen from the circumstance of one of the ancestors of Mr. St. Amand

having married Asceline, the daughter of Robert d'Aubigny, of the house of Stuart, an English baron in the reign of Henry III.*

On the west side of the court or yard, is a passage which leads into the cloisters, at the end of which is the south entrance from Newgate-street. Over this gateway is another statue of king Edward, also in royal robes, with the sceptre and orb, with the following inscription :

EDWARD the sixth of famous memory,
KING OF ENGLAND, was the founder of
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL; and SR. ROBT. CLAYTON,
knt. and alderman, sometime LORD MAYOR
of this city of LONDON, erected this
statue of KING EDWARD, and built most
part of this fabrick, ANNO DOM.
1682.

It is only from the passage leading to this gate, and from the backs of the houses in Newgate-street, that the south front of this hospital can be seen. It consists of a centre and wings of red brick, divided into two stories, the former being marked by four Ionic pilasters,† rising from a continued plinth, above the ground floor, and supporting a continued entablature and segmental pediment. The wings have at the angles two pilasters of the same order, supporting angular pediments; the western one is occupied by a large arched window; the eastern by the statue above-mentioned. The rest of the front is divided by pilasters without capitals or enrichments, and with square windows.

In 1803, the governors (after a very particular survey of the building had been taken) came to a resolution to rebuild the whole, as soon as a sufficient sum of money could be raised for the purpose; to accomplish which a part of the revenues of the hospital were devoted to the establishment of a fund, which was immediately aided by a grant of 5000*l.* from the corporation of London, and has since been enlarged by many private benefactions.

The records and other papers belonging to the hospital are kept in a room built for the purpose, to preserve them from fire; amongst them is the earliest record of the hospital, and an anthem sung by the first children, very beautifully illuminated.

There are in London thirteen wards, or large rooms, for the children, besides the infirmary or sick ward, and each of these wards accommodates from 50 to 70 boys. At Hertford there are eight wards for the boys, and one for the girls, besides a grammar-school, a writing-school, and houses for the masters and beadles, the same as in London.

The whole establishment will accommodate 1256 boys and 70 girls, who are provided for without any expense to their parents or

* Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools. are beautiful specimens of workman ship.

† The capitals are of red brick, and

friends, and furnished with every thing necessary to forward their education.

The government of the foundations of king Edward having been vested in the corporation of London, the lord mayor, all the aldermen, and twelve of the common council (chosen by lot out of their own body,) have the government of this hospital, aided and assisted by those gentlemen who have become governors by benefaction."

The lord mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen, have all the privileges of individual governors. The aldermen have exclusive privileges ; but the common council men act in common with the other governors, and have the same powers, but no more, and on quitting the common council they cease to be governors. This also applies to the aldermen, who are only governors by virtue of their office ; and on ceasing to be aldermen, they also cease to be governors, unless they have become governors by benefaction.

The treasurer, upon receiving a benefaction of 400*l.* informs the committee, who recommend that the gentleman should be made a governor, if qualified. The court then refers it back to the committee, to consider of his qualifications, and to report thereon, which is done by ballot. It usually follows that the gentleman is appointed a governor, no benefactor to that amount having been refused for a great many years.

Every governor, when he is admitted, has the following charge solemnly given him :

Worshipful,

The cause of your repair hither at this present is, to give you knowledge, that you are elected and appointed, by the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, to the office, charge, and governance of Christ's hospital.

And, therefore, this is to require you, and every of you, that you endeavour yourselves, with all your wisdom and power, faithfully and diligently to serve in this vocation and calling, which is an office of high trust and worship : for ye are called to be the faithful distributors and disposers of the goods of almighty God to his poor and needy members. In the which office and calling if you shall be found negligent and unfaithful, ye shall not only declare yourselves to be the most unthankful and unworthy servants of almighty God ; being put in trust to see the relief and succour of his poor and needy flock ; but also ye shall shew yourselves to be very notable and great enemies to that work, which most highly doth advance and beautify the commonwealth of this realm, and chiefly of this city of London.

These are therefore to require you, and every of you, that ye here promise before God, and this assembly of your fellow-governors, faithfully to travail in this your office and calling, that this work may have its perfection, and that the needy number committed to your charge be diligently and wholesomely provided for, as you

will answer before God, at the hour and time when you and we shall stand before him, to render an account of our doings. And, promising this to do, you shall be now admitted into this company and fellowship.'

The number of governors added to the list by benefactions from 1805 to 1816, was 105; and the amount of their benefactions upwards of 30,000*l*. All the governors are not made by virtue of having given 400*l*. each. Twenty are to be named in two years by the governors in rotation. If there are twenty governors made by virtue of their benefactions, there are no nominations, except in the case of a new alderman being made within the two years. Every alderman, at the first biennial nomination after he comes into office, is allowed to name a governor (which governor is to be a benefactor to the amount of 200*l*.) although the full number of twenty should have been nominated on account of benefactions to the amount of 400*l*. In the latter case the new alderman names the twenty-first governor, and there is no rotation governor at all.

At the head of the government of the hospital is the president, who, being an alderman, is, of course, one of the corporation, and is elected for life, provided he continues an alderman. But the more immediate government is vested in the treasurer (who is chairman of all committees) and a committee, chosen from the whole body of governors. This committee has the whole superintendence of the hospital, and reports to the general court from time to time upon the state of the foundation.

The lord mayor has two presentations, one as alderman, and one as lord mayor; the president three, two as president, and one as alderman; the other aldermen have each one presentation annually, provided children are admitted.

If the lord mayor happened to be president, he would have four presentations, two as president, one as lord mayor, and one as alderman.

The treasurer has also two presentations as treasurer, and one in his turn as governor. The ordinary governors fill up the remaining number in rotation, beginning each year where the last presentation left off.

The following are the regulations for the admission of children into Christ's Hospital, London, specially revised and settled at a court, 28th April, 1809, and again at a court, 29th February, 1828.

I. That every governor may present the child of a parent not free of the city of London, nor a clergyman of the church of England, either on his first or second presentation, as he shall think proper, and so on, once in every two presentations.

II. That no children be admitted, but such as shall be between the age of seven and ten years, which is to be proved by such certificates, affidavits, and vouchers, as are now, or shall be hereafter required by the orders of the general court.

III. That a child, whose parent or parents has, or have, two other children under fourteen years of age to maintain, may be admitted by a presentation, although such child has one brother or sister, and no more, already on the charge of this hospital.

IV. That no child shall be admitted who is a foundling, or maintained at the parish charge.

V. That no children of livery servants, except freemen of the city of London, or children who have any adequate means of being educated or maintained, or who are lame, crooked, or deformed, so as not to be able to take care of themselves or have any infectious distemper, as leprosy, scald-head, itch, scab, evil; or rupture or distemper, which shall be judged incurable, shall be taken into this hospital, on any account, or by any presentation whatever; and if any such shall happen to be admitted, and afterwards found disqualified, in some or one of these instances, they shall be immediately sent home to their parents, or to the parishes from whence they came.

VI. That none be admitted without a due certificate from the minister, churchwardens, and three of the principal inhabitants of the parish from whence such children come, certifying the age of the said children, and that they have no adequate means of being educated and maintained: the said minister, church-wardens, and inhabitants engaging to discharge the hospital of them, before or after the age of fifteen years, if the governors shall so require.

If the father is minister of the parish, the certificate to be signed by the officiating minister of a neighbouring parish.

VII. To prevent children being admitted contrary to the above rules, they shall be presented to a general court, who will examine into the truth of the certificates, vouchers, and testimonials required, touching their age, birth, orphanage, or other qualifications, or refer the same to the committee of almoners, strictly to examine whether the allegations, contained in each separate petition and presentation, are true, and conformable to the right of the presentor, and the above regulations; and all such as shall be found otherwise shall be rejected.

In London there are four classical masters, three writing masters, with two ushers. A mathematical-master upon king Charles's foundation, and one upon Mr. Travers; a drawing-master, singing-master, steward, and matron; five clerks, a surveyor and architect, land surveyor, and solicitor; a physician, surgeon, a dentist, and a resident apothecary. There are also five beadles, fourteen nurses, and a cook.

At Hertford there is a classical-master, writing-master, two ushers, and two mistresses to the girls' school, a steward and matron, physician, surgeon, and apothecary, two beadles, nine nurses, and a cook.

From the evidence given before the committee of the House of Commons in 1816, it appears that the gross income of the hospital,

exclusive of the balance in the hands of the treasurer upon making up the accounts, and arising from all sources, was, in 1814, 44,725*l.* and in 1815, 43,386*l.* The expenditure for the same years was—1814, 41,061*l.*; and, in 1815, 40,420*l.*

The annual amount of salaries in London in 1815 was 5,244*l.* and at Hertford 1,746*l.*, making a total of 6,990*l.*, which includes the wages of all the servants, and pensions to retired officers and widows.

The cash-book is balanced every week, signed by the treasurer, and laid before the committee every time they meet. The general account of receipts and payments is made up at the end of every year, and reported to the general court in March.

There are at present 150 boys and 8 girls admitted annually, exclusive of those admitted on gifts;* and of course nearly the same number discharged; but, as the number admitted is regulated by the finances, the relative numbers seldom agree.

When a governor gives a presentation to the parents or nearest relative of the child to be admitted, it is necessary for them to obtain a copy of the certificate of the marriage of the parents, and also a copy of the register of the birth of the child, which must be taken to the counting-house, any day (holidays excepted) between the hours of nine and three, when the presentation will be filled up, the parents giving an account of the number of children they have, their income, &c.; and information may then be obtained on what day the child will be admitted, should it be found eligible.

Every child is stripped and examined by the medical establishment, previous to its being admitted; and upon the report of those gentlemen the admission principally depends.

Once in every year the steward takes an opportunity of calling out all those boys whose terms expire within the year, and directs them to apprise their friends of the circumstance; the friends, in consequence, usually come within a few days of the time, and apply at the counting-house, where a written discharge is made out, which must be delivered to the steward, and the boy is at liberty to depart.

The masters of those boys that are bound apprentices are entitled to the sum of 5*l.*, which is paid to the master upon producing the indenture, pursuant to the wills of several benefactors, who left sums of money for that purpose; and at the expiration of the apprenticeship the young man may apply for a gift towards setting him up in business. These amount to various sums from 5*l.* to 16*l.*

The boys are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, all classical

* The hospital is obliged, pursuant to the wills of deceased benefactors, to receive 90 children of particular descriptions, independent of those admitted upon governors' presentations;

of this description are four annually from Guy's hospital, and the rest from public companies and charities entitled to present upon the above authorities.

learning, and Hebrew ; part in mathematics, and part in drawing. According to a recent regulation, all the boys proceed as far in the classics as their talent or age will allow. They all leave at fifteen, except those who are intended for the university or the sea.

A sufficient number complete the classical course of education to fill up the university exhibitions as they become vacant. The boys are all taught in the classics at Hertford, and are transferred to the London establishment when they are about twelve years of age.

There are seven exhibitions or scholarships for Cambridge, and one for Oxford, belonging to this institution ; the value of which at Cambridge is 60*l.* per annum ; and at Pembroke-hall an additional exhibition from the college, making about 90*l.* for the four years, and 50*l.* for the last three years ; to which may be added the bachelor's and master's degrees, which are all paid by the hospital. The Oxford exhibitions are 10*l.* more, or 70*l.* The governors pay all fees of entrance, 20*l.* towards furnishing the room, 10*l.* for books, and 10*l.* for clothes, making at least 50*l.* for the outfit.

The Grecians, or scholars intended for the university, are selected by the head classical master, without any interference of the governors, according to their talents and behaviour, subject to the approval of their friends. In the event of more than one being equally qualified, the choice would fall upon the boy of best behaviour ; and if talent and behaviour were both equal, it would then go by seniority. One exhibition goes every year to Cambridge, and one every seventh year to Oxford, making eight in seven years.

On St. Matthew's day, the lord mayor, sheriffs, and governors, go to Christ Church, where an anthem is sung by the boys, and a sermon preached by one of the young gentlemen who have lately returned from college ; after which his lordship, accompanied by the sheriff and governors, proceed to the hall, where two orations are delivered—one in English by the senior scholar, who soon after goes to college ; and the other in Latin by the next in rotation. A handsome collection is then made for the youths ; and his lordship and the governors retire to the court-room, where an excellent dinner is provided.

There are two examination days in the course of the year, viz. in May and November, when the boys belonging to the Grammar-schools are examined as to their progress in the classics by the head master of St. Paul's school ; in reading, by the Rev. Mr. Birch ; and in arithmetic, by a gentleman appointed by the governors for that purpose, who distributes two gold and four silver medals to the six boys who shew the greatest proficiency. There are also prize pieces, written for the occasion, exhibited upon a cross table at the top of the hall ; and the treasurer awards a silver-

gilt pen to the best writer under each of the two masters, and the other boys that write prize pieces, have each a small silver medal given them.

At Easter there is a vacation of a fortnight, the first week of which is the cloathing-week ; and on Easter Monday the boys walk in procession, accompanied by the masters and steward, to the Royal Exchange, where they wait till the lord mayor is ready to accompany them to Christ Church. His lordship and the lady mayoress are there joined by the sheriffs, the aldermen, the recorder, chamberlain, town clerk, and other city officers, with their ladies ; when a sermon is preached and an anthem sung ; after which the boys have leave to visit their friends.

On Easter Tuesday the boys walk in procession, attended by the steward, matron, nurses, &c. to the Mansion-house, where they have the honour of being presented individually to his lordship, who gives to each boy a new sixpence, a glass of wine, and a couple of buns ; after which ceremony his lordship again attends them to Christ Church, where a sermon is preached and an anthem sung the same as on Monday.

The rest of the week is the same as the other vacations, Wednesday being a whole holiday, and Friday being a half-day holiday ; and on the Monday following school is resumed.

Every Sunday evening from Christmas to Easter is appropriated to public suppers, when the public are admitted into the hall to witness the ceremony, which, to strangers in particular, is very interesting. It is necessary upon these occasions to be introduced by a governor. After supper an anthem is sung, and the boys then pass in rotation in couples before the president or treasurer (whichever may happen to fill the chair) to whom they make their bow and retire. The sight of so many children, where there is so much order preserved, some with bread-baskets, others with knife-baskets, table-cloths, &c. can surely never be termed an uninteresting sight.*

At Whitsuntide two days vacation is allowed. In August they have also a vacation, which lasts a month ; and it is at this time that the privilege of sleeping out is granted. This privilege, intended for the accommodation of those boys whose friends reside in the country, is granted upon one condition : viz. that he must not be seen within five miles of the hospital during the time except in going and returning. There is also a fortnight's vacation at Christmas.

The interior government of the wards is vested in the nurses, assisted by three or four monitors, who are appointed by the steward. These monitors, if in the first reading class, are appointed markers by the head classical master ; that is, they have to

* History of Christ's hospital, by E. I. Wilson, a neat and interesting little work, from which the principal part of the account of the foundation is derived.

hear the other boys read and spell after dinner on Sundays. As a reward for filling this situation the head classical master is allowed to grant a silver medal to those whom he thinks deserving, which he gives, with very few exceptions, to all who have filled the situation a year or more.

A library has within the last few years been established within the hospital; and no book is allowed to be read, until it has been inspected by the senior scholars, or Grecians, as they are termed.

The following was the state of this interesting charity in 1827 :

Children put forth apprentices, and discharged from Christ's hospital, 194, ten whereof being instructed in the mathematics and navigation, were placed forth apprentices to commanders of ships, out of the mathematical school, founded by Charles the Second	194
Children buried in the year	3
Children under the care and charge of the hospital, in London and at Hertford	1132
To be admitted on presentations granted to this time, 150	1282



Sculpture of the Earl of Warwick.

Opposite to the south-west entrance into this hospital, on the south side of Newgate-street, is Warwick-lane, (formerly Eldeness-lane) which derives its name from the inn or house of Richard Nevil, the king-making earl of Warwick. Speaking of his coming to London to the convention of 1453, Stow says, he was accompanied by ' six hundred men, all in red jackets imbroidered with ragged staves, before and behind, and was lodged in Warwicke-lane : in whose house there was often six oxen eaten at a breakfast, and

every taverne was full of his meate, for hee that had anie acquaintance in that house, might have there so much of sodden and rost meate, as he could pricke and carry upon a long dagger.' The memory of this earl is preserved by the above stone statue in front of the house at the west corner in Newgate-street ; it was repaired in 1817, by J. Deykes, architect.

On the west side of this lane, near the north end, is the

Old College of Physicians.

It was erected after the fire of London under the superintendence and from the designs of sir Christopher Wren, in a style of architecture, and with a magnificence of form and decoration, suitable to the establishment for which it was intended, and it argues but little for the taste or judgment of the members of the college to see them deserting this handsome and appropriate structure for a portion of a dull tasteless building, without the least appearance of a collegiate character, and which they are content to share with a club house. The plan of the present building shews a spacious octangular vestibule, 40 feet in diameter, communicating with a quadrangle about 60 feet square, surrounded with buildings ; the principal front shows two stories, the lower is made into breadth in a centre and wings, the former has an arched entrance, surmounted by a pediment sustained on two pair of Ionic columns ; the wings are plain and finished by ballustrades ; the superstructure takes an octangular form, and each face is enriched with Corinthian pilasters at the angles, and crowned with an entablature and blocking course ; in each aspect of the elevation are two windows, the lower lintelled and the upper oval, between the two a festoon, the whole is crowned with a dome slated and surmounted with a conical lantern, ending in a gilt ball, the entire height being 105 feet.

The vestibule communicates by means of arches with the quadrangle, the buildings which surround it are made in height into two stories of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, indicated by pilasters. Above the centre of the elevation opposite the principal doorway is a pediment. The height from the ground to the apex of the pediment being 47 feet 1 inch. Above the vestibule is a fine theatre, 42 feet three inches in height, in a plain but appropriate style of decoration.

The buildings were in a complete state of decay owing to neglect, before the college deserted them, but having been taken by the Equitable Loan company, the whole of the edifice was substantially repaired, with the intention of carrying on the business of the company within it ; to this fortuitous circumstance is the metropolis indebted for the preservation of one of Wren's finest designs. On the dissolution of the company the lease was offered for sale, and eventually purchased by Mr. Tyler, a coppersmith, who now carries on his noisy business within the walls of a structure once dedi-

cated to science. In its present state it may last for years, and when the mania for removing 'westward' shall have yielded to the dictates of good sense, the college may perhaps be glad to retrograde from the share of a building it now occupies, to the old and substantial edifice which its members have so senselessly deserted.

The society's first college, which was given them by Dr. Linacre, physician to king Henry VIII. was in Knightrider-street. They afterwards removed to a house, which they purchased in Amen-corner, where Dr. Harvey built a library and a public hall, which he granted for ever to the college, and endowed it with his estate, which he resigned to them in his life-time. Part of this estate is assigned for an annual oration in commemoration of their benefactor, and to provide a good dinner for the society. This building perished in the flames, in 1666; after which the present edifice was erected on a piece of ground purchased by the fellows.

A little to the east of Warwick-lane is the entrance to Newgate-market, which is kept on a commodious square piece of ground, measuring 194 feet from east to west, and 148 feet from north to south, with a large market-house in the centre. Under the market-house are vaults, or cellars, and the upper part of it is principally used as warehouses for fruiterers and gardeners. The shops within this building are for the sale of tripe, butter, eggs, &c. The houses that extend on each of the sides, which form the square, are most of them occupied by butchers; and the avenues that lead to the market, from Paternoster-row and Newgate-street, are occupied by poulterers, fishmongers, &c.

The seal book of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's 'informs me,' says Mr. Malcolm, 'that the ground of the market was conveyed to the city of London, by the dean and chapter, on April 13, 1749, for forty years, at 4*l.* per annum.'

Before the fire of London, this market was held in Newgate-street, where there was a market-house for meal, and a middle row of sheds, which were afterwards converted into houses, inhabited by butchers, tripe-sellers, &c., while the country people, who brought provisions to the city, were forced to stand with their stalls in the open street, where their persons and goods were exposed to danger, by the passage of coaches, carts, and cattle, that passed through the streets.

Part of Newgate-street, viz. from where Cheapside conduit stood, to the place where the shambles stood, a little west of St. Martin's-le-Grand, was named Blowbladder-street; because in ancient days this spot was noted for the bladders sold therein.

On the north side is Butcher-hall-lane, which in former times was known by the name of Stinking-lane, on account of the 'nastiness of the place, occasioned by the slaughter-houses in it.' But its present condition is now much altered for the better, here are no slaughter-houses, nor any disagreeable filth in the street, which is

well built and inhabited ; and it takes its name from Butchers-hall, which was built hereon after the fire of London.

On the north side of the shambles was Pentecost-lane, in which was formerly the church and churchyard of St. Nicholas *ad macellum*, or the Shambles (destroyed when Christ Church was made parochial) the site was afterwards a large square, and is now Bull-head court.

In Newgate-street, over the entrance to Bull-head court, is a small sculpture of stone.



The Gentleman and Porter.

This sculpture represents William Evans, porter of Charles I. and his diminutive fellow-servant, Jeffrey Hudson, dwarf to the same monarch. It was probably by his own consent, that the latter was put into the pocket of the giant, and drawn out by him at a masque at court, to amuse and divert the spectators.* 'He had too much spirit,' says Mr. Pennant, 'to suffer such an insult, from even a Goliath : for little Jeffrey afterwards commanded, with much reputation, a troop of horse in his majesty's service, and, in 1644, killed Mr. Crofts in a duel, who had ventured to ridicule the irritable hero. Evans was seven feet and a half high, Hudson only three feet nine inches.†

• In Bagno-court is the first warm bath (after the Turkish fashion) established in this country. It is situated on the west side of the court, the interior is apparently as old as the foundation, viz. temp. Charles II. and consists of an octagonal apartment, from which rises a spherical dome, enriched with stucco. The bath is lined

* Fuller's Worthies, Wales, p. 54.

† Pennant, 4to p. 235.

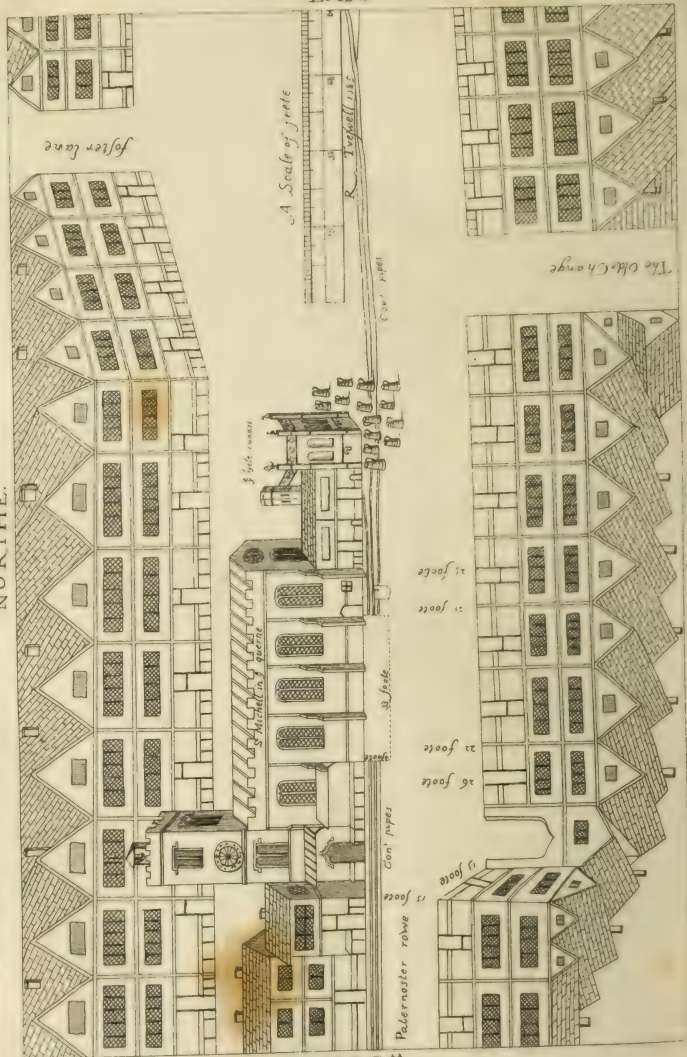


NORTHE.

EAST

WEST.

SOVTHE.



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CHEAPSIDE, & C.

and floored with marble, in black and white squares, and measures 20 feet by 10. The architecture of the interior very much resembles many works of Inigo Jones.

Paternoster-row before the fire in 1666, was inhabited by mercers, silkmen, and lacemen, and Maitland says, that 'their shops were so resorted unto by the nobility and gentry, in their coaches, that oft times the street was so stopped up, that there was no passage for foot passengers.'

On the wall of a house in Pannier-alley, is a figure in stone, of a naked boy sitting on a pannier, or coil of rope; and beneath is this inscription:—

WHEN YE HAVE SOUGHT
THE CITY ROVND
YET STILL THIS IS
THE HIGHEST GROVND.
AVGVST THE 27,
1688.

Mr. Pennant considers this to have been an ancient monument, placed here to denote the height of the ground.

The church of St. Michael le Querne, formerly stood at the west end of Cheapside, fronting the street; but, not being rebuilt, its site was laid into the street, in pursuance of the act for rebuilding the city.

The earliest account we find of this church, is in the year 1311, when the state thereof was returned to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; at which time it appears to have been only a chapel, and as such it continued many years after. It was not made a rectory, till possessed by Thomas Newton, who was buried in the choir, in the year 1461. In ancient records it is called St. Michael *ad Bladum*, i. e. at the Corn (which posterity has corruptly pronounced Querne;) because, at the time this church was founded, thereon was a corn-market, that reached up from it, westward, to the shambles, or flesh market; from which situation it was sometimes called St. Michael *de Macello*. At the east end of this church stood the Old Cross, in Westcheap, which was taken down in the year 1320, to make way for the enlarging of the church, and for the erection of a little conduit, at the north-east gate of St. Paul's church-yard; which appears to have been the standard where Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, and treasurer to Edward II. was decollated by the populace, in 1326.

The annexed curious engraving is from an original survey by R. Tresswell, 1585. It exhibits the church, Little Conduit, and part of Cheapside, in an interesting and evidently correct manner.

On the north side of Cheapside, near Foster-lane, is

Sadler's Hall.

A modern edifice of brick, built in 1823. Above the entrance in

Cheapside are the companies arms, a short passage leads to a small paved court, on the north side of which is the hall. The ground floor consists of a spacious lobby with bronzed fluted pillars. An arched window on the staircase contains the arms of the company in stained glass. The hall is on the first floor and is a large plain apartment. At one end is a neat screen formed of two Ionic pillars painted to imitate verd antique, supporting a recessed orchestra; in the three arched windows at the other end, are the royal arms, the companies, and the city's, in stained glass.

The court and committee room is an elegant apartment, adorned with a half-length portrait of queen Anne, with the sceptre in her right hand.

In the dining room is a full length portrait of Frederic, prince of Wales, grandfather of his present majesty, who was chosen perpetual master of this company, in 1737. He is in the robes of the order of the garter.

On the west side of Gutter-lane, is Embroiderer's-hall, a modern edifice, at present occupied by Messrs. W. and J. Morley, warehousemen. The entrance, which is of artificial stone, is rusticated, and surmounted by the arms of the company.

St. Peter's church, which is annexed to St. Matthew's, Friday-street, stood at the south-west corner of Wood-street in Cheapside. It was an ancient foundation, in the patronage of the abbot and monastery of St. Alban's till the dissolution of that religious house. King Henry VIII. granted it to lord Wriothesley, ancestor to the late earls of Southampton; in which family the right of patronage continued to the year 1667, when, by the death of Thomas, earl of Southampton, it descended to one of his daughters; by which means it came to the Montague family, so that the right of presentation to St. Matthew, Friday-street, and St. Peter Cheap, united, is alternately in the bishop of London and the Montague family.

At the south end of Wood-street, and in the middle of Cheapside, formerly stood

The Cross.

It was erected in 1290, of stone, and was one of the affectionate tokens of Edward I. towards his queen Eleanor, built where her body rested on its way to interment in 1290. It had originally the statue of the queen, and in all respects resembled that at Northampton; at length falling to decay, it was rebuilt with the addition of a conduit or water spout, in 1441, by John Hutherby, mayor, assisted by several of the most opulent citizens. This second cross, which is engraved in this work,* was ornamented with various images, such as that of the resurrection, of the virgin, of Edward the Confessor, and the like. At every public entry it was new gilt;

* Vide ante, p. 433, from a painting of the time representing the procession of Edward VI. to his coronation.

All the magnificent processions took this road. After the reformation, the images gave much offence; the goddess Diana was substituted instead of the Virgin, after the latter had been frequently mutilated. 'The goddess Diana,' says Stow, 'was for the most part naked, and water conveyed from the Thames, prilling from her naked breasts, but oftentimes dried up.' Elizabeth disapproved of those attacks on the remnants of the old religion, and offered a large reward for the discovery of the offenders. She thought that a plain cross, the mark of the religion of the country, ought not to be the occasion of any scandal; so directed that one should be placed on the summit, and gilt.

In 1643, the parliament voted the taking down of all crosses, and the demolishing all popish paintings, &c.

'On the 2nd of May, 1643, the cross in Cheapside was pulled down. A troop of horse and two companies of foot waited to guard it; and at the fall of the top cross, drums beat, trumpets blew, and multitudes of caps were thrown into the air, and a great shout of people with joy. The 2nd of May, the almanack saith, was the invention of the cross. And the same day at night was the leaden popes burnt in the place where it stood, with ringing of bells and a great acclamation; and no hurt at all done in these actions.'

The standard was situated a short distance eastward of the cross. The time of its foundation is unknown; it appears to have been very ruinous in 1442, at which time Henry VI. granted a licence for the repairing of it, together with the conduit. The standard was a place at which executions and other acts of justice were frequently performed.

Nearly opposite the cross, at the north east corner of Friday-street, was situated the Nag's Head tavern, celebrated as the fictitious scene of the consecration of the Protestant bishops, at the accession of Elizabeth in 1559. 'It was pretended by the adversaries of our religion,' says Mr. Pennant, 'that a certain number of ecclesiastics, in hurry to take possession of the vacant sees, assembled here, where they were to undergo the ceremony from Anthony Kitchen, alias Dunstan, bishop of Landaff, a sort of occasional conformist, who had taken the oaths of supremacy to Elizabeth. Bonner, bishop of London, (then confined in the Tower) hearing of it, sent his chaplain to Kitchen, threatening him with excommunication in case he proceeded. On this the prelate refused to perform the ceremony, on which, say the Catholics, Parker and the other candidates, rather than defer possession of their dioceses, determined to consecrate one another, which, says the story, they did without any sort of scruple, and Scorey began with Parker, who instantly rose archbishop of Canterbury. The refutation of this tale may be read in Strype's life of archbishop Parker.'*

Among the various appendages to the old cathedral church of St. Paul, was the celebrated

* Pennant, 4to. 423.

*St. Paul's Cross,*

which stood in the north part of the church yard, and was used for various purposes, as well secular as profane. Stow observes that its 'very antiquitie' was to him 'unknowne;' but 'I reade,' he continues, 'that in the year 1259, king Henry III. commanded a general assembly to be made at this crosse, where he in proper person commaunded the mayor, that on the next day following, he should cause to be sworne before the aldermen, every stripling of twelve years of age, or upward, to bee true to the king and his heires, kings of England.*' About three years afterwards the same monarch caused the bull of Pope Urban IV. granting absolution to himself and others, from their oaths to maintain the articles made in the parliament of Oxford, in 1258, to be read here. From these and other events, it would seem that the cross was the general place for holding assemblies of the people at this early period; whether for matter of political import, or of ecclesiastical reference.[†]

In the year 1299, Ralph de Baldock, then dean of St. Paul's, anathematized, or cursed at 'Paul's Crosse,' all those who had sacrilegiously violated the church of St. Martin in the Fields, 'for an hoord of gold,' &c.† In the next century, the ancient cross was destroyed or dilapidated, by a tempest; yet though several bishops of London, and in particular, William Courteney, and Robert de Braybrooke, collected considerable sums for re-building it, by offering indulgences to all contributors, it was not re-erected till about 1449, when it was 'new builded' by bishop Thomas Kempe, in form as it now standeth.‡ This form was an hexagon pulpit of timber, covered with lead, elevated upon a flight of stone steps, and surmounted by a large cross; and thus it stood till the year 1643,

* Sur. of Lond. Edit. 1598, p. 268.

† Stow's Lond. p. 268.

‡ Stow's Lond. p. 268,

when, in pursuance of an order of parliament, it was demolished by the willing hands of the lord mayor, sir Isaac Pennington, who died a prisoner in the Tower.

At this cross the 'lovely' Jane Shore did penance, by order of the duke of Gloucester; and here, too, the celebrated Dr. Shaw first broached the project of Richard to ascend the throne, though with fatal consequence to his own reputation and life. From this cross, likewise, the marriage contract between James the fourth of Scotland, and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. was publicly announced, in February, 1502; when *Te Deum* was sung, twelve bonfires set a blazing, and twelve hogsheads of Gascoigne wine given to the populace, 'to be drunken of all men freelie.*' Here likewise the first English, or Tindal's translation of the Bible, was publicly burnt, by order of bishop Stokesley; and many are the examples of bearing the faggot, and making public recantations of their faith, of persons of both religions, at this place; the last who appeared was a seminary priest, who, in 1593, made his recantation. Previously to this, sir Thomas Newman, priest, bore the faggot here, on the singular occasion 'for singing mass with good ale.†

In a manuscript in the British Museum,‡ are the following particulars relating to the promulgation of the 'Pope's sentence against Martin Luther,' made on the 12th of May, 1521, at St. Paul's Cross. 'The lord Thomas Wolsey, by the grace of God, *Legate de latere*. cardinal of St. Cecilia, and archbishop of York, came unto St. Paul's church of London, with the most part of the bishops of the realm, where he was received with procession, and censed by Mr. Richard Pace, he then being dean of the said church. After which ceremony done, four doctors bare a canopy of cloth of gold over him, going to the high altar; where he made oblation. Which done, he proceeded forth as above said, to the cross in St. Paul's church-yard, where was ordained a scaffold for the same cause; and he sitting under his cloth of estate, which was ordained for him, his two crosses on every side of him; on his right hand (sitting on the place where he set his foot) the Pope's ambassador, and next him the archbishop of Canterbury; on his left hand the emperor's ambassador; and next him the bishop of Durham; and all the other bishops, with other noble prelates, sat on two forms. And then the bishop of Rochester (Fisher) made a sermon, by the consent of the whole clergy of England, by commandment of the Pope, against one Martin Eleutherius, and all his works; because he erred sore, and spake against the holy faith; and denounced them accursed which kept any of his books. And there were many burned in the church yard, of his said books during the sermon, which ended, my lord cardinal went home to dinner, with all the other prelates.'

* Howe's Stow's Ann. p. 484.

‡ Vitellius, B. IV. Cott. Lib.

† Pennant's Lond. p. 330.

In the year 1534, that unfortunate victim of priestcraft and intolerance, Elizabeth Barton, commonly denominated the Holy Maid of Kent, was with her accomplices, exposed upon a scaffold at St. Paul's Cross, whilst their confession was publicly read from it, previous to their execution at Tyburn; and in the year 1538, February 14, the famous Rood of Grace, or crucifix, from Boxley, in Kent, was shewn openly at the cross, by the enlightened bishop Fisher, and its artful construction, by which its supposed miraculous motions had been effected, fully explained to the people, after which it was consigned to the flames on the spot.

When the opposition of the see of Rome to the divorce of the 'Eighth Harry,' from queen Catherine, had determined that monarch to abrogate the Pope's authority, an order of the king in council was issued, commanding, among other things, that from 'Sunday to Sunday,' such as should preach at Paule's Crosse, should 'teach and declare to the people,' that neither the Pope, nor any of his predecessors, were any thing more than simple bishops of Rome, and had no more real authority within this realm than any other foreign bishop; the paramount jurisdiction which they claimed, being only usurped and 'under sufferance of princes.*' The bishop of London was also ordered, at his peril, 'to suffer none other to preach' there, but 'such as would preach and set forth the same.†' From this pulpit, likewise, the death-bed gift of the tyrant to the city of London, of the church of the Grey-Friars, St. Bartholomew's hospital, &c. with lands to the value of 500 marks, yearly, 'for relieving of the poore people,' was announced by the bishop of Rochester, Henry Holbetch.‡

On the accession of queen Mary, the orations pronounced from the pulpit cross vacillated in favour of the ancient regimen, and that princess appointed several of her best divines to preach here in furtherance of her design to restore the papal supremacy. Several tumults were the consequence, and two attempts were made, by some over-zealous reformists, to assassinate the preacher, whilst in the midst of his discourse, yet, on both occasions, the weapon was propelled with an erring aim.§

The reign of queen Elizabeth was in like manner ushered in by the appointment of able men to preach from this cross, but on the very opposite tenets of the reformation, and of the rejection of papal authority. Dr. Bill, the queen's almoner, commenced these discourses on the 9th April, 1559; and was followed by Horn, Jewel, Sandys and many others, who soon afterwards were promoted to the highest dignities of our church. Here also, by the royal command, a sermon of thanksgiving was preached, after the signal discomfiture of the invincible armada. Another sermon preached at

* Weever's Fun. Mon. p. 92, edit. 1631.

† Ibid.

‡ Howe's Stow's Sur. p. 592.

§ Strype's Ann. vol. i. p. 133; and Penn. Lond. p. 331.

this cross, and 'set out by command,' was for the ungenerous purpose of stigmatising the memory of the unfortunate earl of Essex, as if, says the earl of Clarendon, who alludes to this circumstance, there had been some sparks of indignation in the queen, that were unquenched even with his blood.

In the library of the Society of Antiquaries, is an old painting on folding boards, which, about eighty years ago, was purchased for two shillings, out of the rectory house, at Lamborne, in Berkshire, and was one of the means employed by Mr. Farley to promote his great object of exciting king James to repair the cathedral.* In one compartment the king was introduced to St. Paul's. On a second, the cathedral was represented without a spire, with rooks flying over it: against the north wall of the nave, a gallery, containing the king, queen, and prince, with *Vive le Roy*, &c. on panels beneath. In another gallery to the left of the royal family, sat a group of bishops, lords, ladies, &c. above it were twelve choristers, and below it was inscribed, 'Mr. William Parker, citizen and merchant-taylor, gave 400 poundes towardes repaires of my windows.' The mayor and aldermen of London were depicted in a third gallery; 'a crowd of citizens of both sexes sit before St. Paul's cross, a hexagon, which was covered with lead, and surmounted by a large cross; a bishop preaches here by an hour-glass, with several persons behind him, and a verger at the steps. A brick wall inclosed the pulpit, within which were people taking notes of the sermon, their ink-horns lying on a step beneath the preacher. An elderly man seated near the cross, is addressed by a person bowing, 'I pray, sir, what is the text?' He answers the 2d of Chronicles, chap. 24. At the west door, a coffer, inscribed, 'The offering chest.' The houses raised against the building are shewn with smoaking chimneys; a label adds,

Viewe, O Kinge, howe my wall-creepers
Have made mee worke for chimney-sweepers.'

In another compartment the church is represented repaired, and the houses removed, with a gallery adorned by the arms of England, London, and the sees of Canterbury and London. Other inscriptions, besides those above-mentioned, appear on different parts of the picture.†

The last sermon, attended by sovereign presence, at St. Paul's cross, was that preached by bishop King, before James the first; yet religious discourses continued to be delivered here, down to the time of the civil wars, as is apparent from the journals of the house of commons, under the date of September 24, 1642, when an order of parliament was made, that the lord mayor, and court of aldermen, for the time being, should thenceforth nominate and ap-

* See ante, p. 301.

Gents Mag. vol. i. p. 180.

† Mal. Lond. Red. vol. iii. p. 76, and

point 'all and every the minister, or ministers, that shall preach before them on the Lord's day,' &c. 'at Paules church, Paules cross, the Spittle, and other places;' and that all sums of money accustomed to be paid 'for and towards the satisfaction of such ministers,' should be discharged as usual. Before this order the preachers had in general been appointed by the bishop of London.

It is evident from various prints of the 'olde crosse,' that the greater part of the congregation sate in the open air, but the king and his train, and the lord mayor and aldermen, had covered galleries.

The preachers, who were occasionally called from the University, or other distant places, to lecture here, were mostly entertained from contributions and funds, under the controul of the lord mayor and aldermen. A kind of inn, called 'The Shunamites House,' was kept by the appointment of the church, for the reception of such preachers; and, at one period, they were each allowed 45s. for a sermon, 'with sweet and convenient lodgings, fire, candle, and all necessaries, during five days;' but those allowances were afterwards reduced to 40s. for a sermon, and four days board and lodging at the 'Shunamite's.' The funds for their support are said to have accumulated to the then considerable sum of 1,770*l.* besides annual rent charges to the amount of 44*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Within the precincts of the old cathedral, which appears to have been first inclosed with a wall, by permission of Edward the first, with gates to shut at night, in order to exclude the entrance of profligate and disorderly people, by whom almost every sort of crime had been committed here, under shelter of the darkness, stood

The Bishop's Palace.

The origin of this edifice does not appear, but that it existed as early as 1199, is evident from the foundation of a chantry in that year, for one priest, within the chapel of the palace, by the bishop William de St. Maria; another priest was afterwards added, by sir Gerard Braybroke and others; and both of them were united by bishop Clifford, in 1408. The palace was a building of great extent, and not unfrequently became the lodging-place of our kings and princes, as well as of foreign ambassadors. Here, we are informed by Froissart, Edward the third, and his queen were entertained, after a great tournament in Smithfield, and 'durynge al the feastes and justes,'* made on the same occasion. The young Edward the fifth was also brought hither previous to his appointed coronation; Catharine of Arragon was likewise conducted to this palace to meet her spirited lover, prince Arthur, and after the nuptials at St. Paul's, the royal pair were splendidly entertained and lodged here during several days; and here in the reign of Edward the sixth, Margaret, queen dowager of Scotland, the king's aunt, was lodged and banquetted with equal splendour.

* Froissart's Chron. vol. ii. p. 104.

Among the Harleian manuscripts,* is the copy of an indenture, executed by Edmund, bishop of London, June the third, second and third of Philip and Mary, to Thomas Darbieshire, 'conveying the old palace for the term of sixty-one years, at the 'accustomed yearlie rent of seven marks.' This building suffered the general fate of the city in the great fire of 1666; it was situated near the site of the present Chapter House, which is a strong and regular fabric of brick, designed by sir Christopher Wren, and consisting of a large hall, and spacious apartments on the ground floor, with a commodious chapter-room, &c. above. The present town residence of the bishops of London is in St. James's square.

Near the east end of the bishop's palace, was situated Pardon-Church-Haugh, in which was a chapel, originally founded by Gilbert Becket (father to the celebrated archbishop of that name) who was portreve of London in the reign of Stephen, and who was buried within it. This chapel was rebuilt by dean Moore in the reign of Henry the fifth, and dedicated to St. Anne, and St. Thomas of Canterbury: agreeably to his intentions, a chantry was also founded here by his executors for three priests; to whom a fourth was added in the succeeding reign, by Walter Cakton. This chapel and plot of ground was 'environed,' says Stow, 'by one great cloyster,' about which 'was artificially, and richly painted, the dance of Machabre, or dance of Death, at the special request and dispençe of Jenkin Carpenter [a citizen and mercer] in the raigne of Henry the sixth.† This was a favourite subject with religious communities, and appears to have been originally designed from a poem, written by one Machabre, a German, in his own language, but afterwards translated into French, and painted with the corresponding delineations round the cloister of the church of the Holy Innocents, in Paris. This picture represented an extended train of all orders and degrees of men, from the Pope to the very lowest of the human race, each figure having Death for his partner; and the meagre spectre who leads the dance, being depicted shaking his waning hour-glass. Our own poet, Lydgate, who flourished about the year 1430, translated the French verses into English, and his lines have been preserved by Dugdale, who has also given a print of the subject.‡ Over the east side of the cloister was also 'a faire library, well furnished with faire-written books, in vellum,'§ founded in the reign of Henry the sixth, by Walter Shiryngton, a canon-residentary of St. Paul's, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. This library, with the whole cloister, the tombs, and the chapel, was demolished in the year

* No. 2296.

† Sur. of Lond. p. 264. Edit. 1592.

‡ Dug. Mon. Ang. vol. i. p. 367.

Horace Walpole remarks, that 'Holbein, by borrowing the thought, ennobled the pictures;' this alludes to the famous Dance of Death, painted

by that eminent artist at Basil — *Brayley*, ii. 312.

§ In Dug. Hist. St. Paul's, app. p. 61, is a catalogue of these books; one of the MS. is in the British Museum.

1549, by order of the protector, Somerset, who wanted the materials for carrying on his extensive palace in the Strand.

On the north side of the church was also a spacious chancel house, with a chapel above; the latter of which was built about the year 1282, (tenth of Edward the first) at which time Henry Wallies, mayor of London, with other citizens, agreed to assign a yearly rent of ten marks towards the new building, and five marks for a chaplain, 'for cause of shops by them builded without the wal of the church-yard.'* This foundation having fallen to decay, through a misapplication of the revenues, was re-endowed under licence from Henry the sixth, by Jenkyn Carpenter, and two brotherhoods were likewise established here. Several eminent citizens were interred in this chapel; three of whom, Robert Barton, sir Henry Barton, mayor in 1416, and sir Thomas Mirfine, mayor in 1518, were 'entombed, with their images of alabaster over them, grated about with iron.'† These tombs were all demolished in the year 1549, and the building was converted into warehouses and dwellings, with sheds 'for stationers builded before it.' At the same time, the bones of the dead, which had been 'couched up in the chancel,' and which, 'by report of him who paid for the carriage,' amounted 'to more than 1000 cart loads,' were conveyed into Finsbury field, 'and there on a moorish ground, in short space after rayased (by soylage of the cite) to bear three winde-milles.'‡

In the eastern quarter of the church-yard, near the north side of St. Paul's school, 'was of old time a great and high clochier (or bell-house) four square, builded of stone, and in the same, a most strong frame of timber, with foure belles, the greatest that I have heard off; these were called Jesus belles, and belonged to Jesus chapel.' On the tower was a lofty spire of timber, covered with lead, erected about the year 1316, and having an image of St. Paul on the top.' This bell tower was won at dice from Henry the eighth by sir Miles Partridge, knt. who 'caused the belles to be broken as they hung,' the building to be taken down, and the materials sold. Stow says, that 'in place of this clochearde, of old times, the common bell of the cite was used to be roong for the assembly of the citizens to their folk-motes.'§

The Chapter House.

On the north side of St. Paul's church-yard, and at the east corner of Chapter-house court, is the present chapter house of St. Paul's, a large edifice of red brick, with a centre slightly marked, and each angle finished with rusticated antæ, without either capitals or bases. The interior is said to contain numerous portraits, among which is one of the architect of the cathedral and this edifice.

* Stow's Lond. p. 266.

† Ibid. p. 267.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid.

St. Faith's Church.

The church of St. Faith was originally a distinct building, standing near the east end of St. Paul's, but when the old cathedral was enlarged, between the years 1256 and 1312, it was taken down, and an extensive part of the vaults was appropriated to the use of the parishioners of St. Faith, in lieu of the demolished fabric. This was afterwards called *ecclesiæ sancta fidei in cryptis*, and, according to a representation made to the dean and chapter, in the year 1705, measured 180 feet in length, and 80 feet in breadth. After the fire of London, the parish of St. Faith was joined to that of St. Augustine, and, on the rebuilding of the cathedral, a portion of the church-yard belonging to the former was taken to enlarge the avenues round the east end of St. Paul's, and the remainder was inclosed within the cathedral railing. On the union of the parishes, or more accurately, from the time of the great fire, the vaults ceased to be used, except for interments: but the dean and chapter having, in the year 1723, caused a railing to be set up, by which the space of ground appropriated to the parish of St. Faith was reduced to 154 feet by 54½, a long disagreement ensued, and had nearly terminated in an expensive suit-at-law. A final agreement, however, was at length entered into, in May, 1757, and enrolled in Chancery in the year following, in which it was declared that 'the parishes of St. Faith and St. Augustine shall be at liberty to bury their inhabitants and others in that part of the vaults under the said cathedral, containing 2,600 square feet, be the same more or less, clear of walls and piers, which is separated from the other part of those vaults by a rail, and which they have been accustomed to bury in; but not so near the foundation of the said cathedral as may injure the same; paying for every such burial the usual fees of 6s. 8d. to the dean and chapter, and 6s. 8d. to the clerk of the works, or to such person as the dean and chapter shall appoint;' and, 'secondly, that the said parishes may and shall bury their inhabitants in all and every part of the north-east part of the church-yard adjoining to the said cathedral, containing 25,810 square feet, be the same more or less, clear of the pavements, in common with the dean and chapter, paying the usual fee of 3s. 4d. to the dean and chapter for every burial.' In the course of the dispute, the ancient lease was referred to, which had been granted by the dean and chapter in 1552, to the parish of St. Faith, and which vested in the latter for 'fourscore and nineteen years,' at the yearly rent of 12d. all that part of the vault called the 'crowds, or Jesus chapel,' together with an adjoining chapel on the south-west, called 'the chapel of our Lady and St. Nicholas,' and 'the entry to the same;' but reserving to the said dean and chapter, and their successors, 'free ingress and egress through the said entry to their crowds, commonly called their store-house or wine-cellar.' By the same instrument, the churchwardens of St. Faith made over to the dean and chapter, and their successors, for ever, 'all that vault or crowds within the said church of St.

Paul's, lately named, called, or reputed for the parishes, the Virgin lying within the same,* and all the appurtenances of the same,' &c.

It appears from Stow, that the ancient church of St. Faith in cryptis, and which must have been what was granted as above to the dean and chapter, was under the choir of St. Paul's, and adjoining to the west end of Jesus chapel; which latter must, of course, have been immediately beneath the chapel of Our Lady.

On the east side of St. Paul's cathedral is

St. Paul's School.

This eminent institution was founded and endowed by Dr. John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, on the site of a more ancient seminary, that had been subordinate to the cathedral establishment; and was one of the *tres principales ecclesiæ scholas, in Londonia*, celebrated by Fitz-Stephen, as of ancient dignity and privilege. Dugdale mentions a charter of the time of Henry the first, by which the bishop Richard de Belmeis, granted to 'Hugh, the schoolmaster, and his successor in that employment, the habitation of Durandus, at the corner of the turret, [that is the clochier, or bell-tower,] where William, dean of St. Paul's had placed him, by his the said bishop's command; together with the custody of the library belonging to the church.' Henry, a canon of St. Paul's, who had been educated under the said Hugh, succeeded, and besides the house he had given to him by the said bishop, 'a meadow at Fulham, with the tithes of Ilings and Madeley,' to augment the revenues of the school; a further augmentation was made by bishop Nigel, in the reign of Richard the first, who gave 'unto this school all the tithes arising from his demesnes at Fulham and Horsete.'† The appointments were made by the chancellor of St. Paul's, but the dean and chapter only had authority to give possession to the master; who was to be sober, honest, and learned; and a teacher not only of grammar, but of virtue, '*Eis non solum grammatices, sed etiam virtutis magister?*'‡ In the course of ages this school fell to decay, but at what particular period is not known with certainty.

The present foundation was commenced in the year 1509, and completed about five years afterwards, by dean Colet, whose piety induced him to consecrate it to the honour of the child Jesus, ('*Christ' Jesu in pueritia,*') and 'his blessed mother Mary!' This benevolent prelate was the eldest son of sir Henry Colet, knt. mercer, and twice lord mayor of London, and dame Christian, his wife; and notwithstanding the numerous progeny of his parents, who had twenty-one children, ten sons, and eleven daughters, he proved the only survivor. He was born in St. Anthony's parish, in this city,

* Mr. Brayley says 'could this be the virgin St. Faith, who is said to have suffered martyrdom during the persecution of the Christians under the em-

peror Dioclesian, or a figure of the Virgin Mary?' Brayley, ii. 304.

† Dug. Hist. St. Paul's, pp. 9, 10.

‡ Mal. Lond. vol. iii. p. 185.

in the year 1466, and is supposed to have been taught the rudiments of learning in the school attached to his parochial church. In 1483, he was sent to the University of Oxford, where he continued about seven years, and made great progress in logic, philology, and the mathematics. He then travelled into France and Italy, and in consequence of some successful disputations, conducted agreeably to the scholastic regimen of those times, became, in foreign universities, exceedingly admired for his learning and talents. After his return from the continent, he obtained various promotions in the church, and having commenced doctor of divinity, about the year 1504, was soon afterwards preferred to the deanery of St. Paul's, by Henry the seventh, whose favour he had obtained, and who, whatever were his faults, was not inattentive to the promotion of men of talents. It was impossible, remarks a contemporary writer, 'that in the then clerical state of the metropolis, the monarch could have made a better choice. Learned, benevolent, pious, exemplary in the performance of his duty, and equally so for the regularity of his life, the people, who daily experienced his munificence, idolized the dean; consequently his death,' which was occasioned by a consumption, after an imperfect recovery from the sweating sickness, 'was a subject of general lamentation.' He died on the 16th of September, 1519, in which year the disease just named, raged in England with uncommon violence.

Whilst Dr. Colet was at Oxford, he became acquainted with the learned Erasmus, and to the arguments employed by these friends against the subtle distinctions of the old school-men, and to the boldness with which they canvassed the abuses of the Catholic hierarchy, the Reformation was much indebted for its advancement; so much so indeed, that the bishop and vicars of his own church, would gladly have consigned the dean to 'the stake and martyrdom,' if his enlightened and powerful friends, combined with the undeviating regularity of his own conduct had not preserved him. In a summary, that has been given of his character, he is stated to have been 'the complete [Christian] philosopher, and capable of the most rigid self-denial, a conqueror of himself, another Socrates: though inclined by nature to love, luxury, somnolency, fond of wine and levity, avaricious and high-spirited, he yet mastered all those propensities through a mental conviction of the pernicious consequences attending their indulgence, so effectually, that he was chaste, abstemious, an early riser, temperate, grave, generous, and meek, even to the bearing of reproof from his own servant.' He was buried in St. Paul's, under a monument erected by himself, in the south aisle of the choir.

In the 'Life of dean Colet,' by Dr. Knight, is a translation from a Latin letter, written by Erasmus to Justin Jonas, in which is the following curious account of the foundation of St. Paul's school. Speaking of the dean, Erasmus says:—

'Upon the death of his father, when, by right of inheritance, he

was possessed of a good sum of money ; lest the keeping of it should corrupt his mind, and turn it too much toward the world, he laid out a great part of it in building a new school in the church-yard of St. Paul's, dedicated to the child Jesus : a magnificent fabric ; to which he added two dwelling houses for the two several masters : and to them he allotted ample salaries, that they might teach a certain number of boys, free, and for the sake of charity. He divided the school into four apartments. The first, viz. the porch and entrance, is for catechumens, or the children to be instructed in the principles of religion ; where no child is to be admitted but what can read and write. The second apartment is for the lower boys, to be taught by the second master or usher ; the third for the upper forms, under the head master : which two parts of the school are divided by a curtain, to be drawn at pleasure. Over the master's chair is an image of the child Jesus, of admirable work, in the gesture of teaching : whom all the boys, going and coming, salute with a short hymn : and there is a representation of God the Father, saying ' Hear ye him ; ' these words being written at my suggestion. The fourth, or last apartment, is a little chapel for divine service. The school has no corners, or hiding places ; nothing like a cell or closet. The boys have their distinct forms, or benches, one above another. Every form holds sixteen ; and he that is head, or captain of each form, has a little kind of desk by way of pre-eminence. They are not to admit all ' boys of course ; but to choose them in according to their parts and capacities. The wise and sagacious founder saw that the greatest hopes and happiness of the commonwealth were in the training up children to good letters, and true religion, for which purpose he laid out an immense sum of money ; and—after he had finished all, he left the perpetual care and oversight of the estate, not to the clergy ; not to the bishop ; not to the chapter ; nor to any great minister at court, but amongst the married laymen, to the company of mercers, men of probity and reputation : (and when he was asked the reason of so committing the trust, he answered to this effect ;) that there was no absolute certainty in human affairs ; but for his part, he found less corruption in such a body of citizens, than in any other order or degree of mankind.'

In framing the statutes for the government and regulation of his school, Dr. Colet was exceedingly particular. He prefaced his instructions, by stating his ardent wish that the children should be brought up ' in good manners and literature ; ' and declares that he had built a school for ' one hundred and fifty-three boys, to be taught free in the same ; and ordained there a master, a sub-master, and a chaplain, with sufficient and perpetual stipends, ever to endure, and set patrons, defenders, governors, and rulers of the same school, the honest and faithful fellowship of the mercers of London.'

In the statutes, the dean defines the qualifications, &c. of the

masters, and directs that they shall 'be learned in pure Greek and Latin; and shall neither hold benefice with cure,' lectured, nor professorship, that no impediment might divert their attention from the duties of the school: that the salary of the high master should be one mark per week, with a gown annually of four nobles value, and that upon his demise, the sub-master, whose stipend was to be six shillings and eight pence a year, with a gown as before, should be chosen to succeed in preference to any other candidate: that the chaplain shall be an honest virtuous priest, and 'help to teach in the school.'

He then directs, that 'children of all nations and countries, indifferently, should be taught, to the number of one hundred and fifty-three,' that number having been fixed on in allusion to the fish taken by St. Peter. 'The master to admit these children as they offered, but first to see that they can say the catechism, and also read and write competently; and to pay 4*d.* for writing their name, which money the poor scholar that swept the school was to have. Thrice a day, viz. morning, noon, and evening, prostrate, to say the prayers contained in a table at the school. No tallow candles, but only wax to be used, no meat, drink, or bottles, to be brought; nor no breakfasts nor drinkings in the time of learning. That they have no remedies, (that is play days begged) under penalty of twenty shillings from the high master, except the king, and archbishop, or a bishop, present in his own person, desired it. The children every Childermas day go to Paul's church, and hear the child-bishop sermon, and after to be at the high mass, and each offer a penny to the child-bishop; and with them the masters and surveyors of the school. In general processions, when warned, they shall go two and two together, soberly; and not sing out, but say devoutly seven psalms with the litany. That if any child admitted here, go to any other school to learn there, such child for no man's suit be again received into the school. That one scholar shall preside on every form, and that the teaching commence at seven in the morning, continue till eleven, re-commence at one, and terminate for the day, at five; with prayers at morning, noon, and evening. The children to be taught always in good literature, both Latin and Greek, and good authors, such as have the very Roman eloquence joined with wisdom; especially Christian authors, that wrote their wisdom with clean and chaste Latin, either in verse or prose.'

The direction of the institution is vested in the mercer's company, who are directed to choose eleven persons annually, as 'surveyors of the school,' who are to receive the rents arising from the endowments, pay the salaries, &c. All the affairs relating to the estates are desired to be managed by the surveyors. The dean then says with emphatic laconicism, 'let not the lands of the school but by the space of five years,' and solemnly charges the company 'to guard and promote the foundation for ever, to the utmost of their ability, as they fear the just vengeance of the Deity for neg-

lecting it, and to make such other regulations, as time and circumstances might render necessary, with the advice and assistance of good-lettered and learned men.'

The book concludes with the ordinary charges paid out yearly, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
To the high master at 13s. 4d. per week	34	13	4
To the middle master 26 marks	17	6	8
To the priest	8	0	0
Their liveries	4	0	0
The supervisors and surveyors	4	0	0
For visiting of lands	4	0	0
The clerk	0	3	4
The master warden	0	5	0
The steward	0	2	0
To bailiffs	0	2	0
The costs of the dinner	1	6	8
The officer of the mercery, renter of the school	1	0	0
For his gown	1	3	0
	<hr/>		
	76	2	0
There resteth to the reparations, suits, casualties, and all the other charges extraordinary	38	6	3½
	<hr/>		
	114	8	3½
	<hr/>		

To all this John Colet subscribed his hand thus : *Joannes Coletus, fundator novæ scholæ manu mea propria.*

The following is the account of the expenditure in 1819, free of extras, &c. from the report on public charities. The commissioners observe, that 'it is obvious, that the present large and improving revenue, under a somewhat more economical system of management, would be adequate to the production of a far more extensive benefit than the mere instruction in classical learning of 153 scholars.'

	£.	s.	d.
Quit rents	9	19	4
Masters salaries and allowances	1,513	13	4
Salaries and gratuities to the clerk of the company, 121l. ; accountant, 40l. ; beadles, 10l.	171	0	0
Receivers poundage	145	9	10½
Exhibitions	425	0	0
Rev. Dr. Roberts, late high master (annuity)	1,000	0	0
Courts and committees	287	14	0
Repairs	405	0	7
Taxes, rates, &c.	120	7	4
Insurance of the school and masters houses, and dif- ferent parts of the school property	158	18	3

Apposition dinner	229	9	0
Surveyor	214	6	9
Law and agency	129	19	8
Mrs. Wood, widow of the late sur-master (pension)	60	0	0
Literary prizes as rewards to the scholars	40	13	0
Books for St. Paul's school library	49	0	4
Small payments to the company's officers, directed by the statutes	10	3	4
Examiners at the apposition	52	10	0
Senior scholar (a present going to college)	31	10	0
Porter boy	2	0	0
High masters bill of disbursements (for firing and wax lights in the library, cleaning the school, theses and tickets for the apposition, &c.)	40	17	0
Francis Goode (a present of books to a scholar who had distinguished himself at the university)	25	0	0
Marking out Arbour-field at Stepney	21	13	5
Felling timber in Bucks	42	18	4
Sundry petty disbursements	74	10	3
<hr/>			
£.5,261 13 9½			

The annual rental of the tenements and lands (which lie chiefly in Buckinghamshire,) given by the munificent founder for the support of his school, amounted at the period, of foundation to the sum of 118*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* and according to Dr. Knight, the dean estimated that when the yearly expenses of the school were defrayed, there would be an overplus of 38*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Since then, the revenues have experienced a vast increase, through the progressive augmentation in the value of property. Various subsequent donations have also been added to the original endowments; and independently of all other advantages, there are no fewer than twenty-seven exhibitions belonging to this seminary. The most valuable exhibition is given to the captain of the school, who leaves it annually at Easter; this is not confined to any particular college, and is tenable with any collegiate preferment, excepting a fellowship; it amounts to 40*l.* per annum, for four years, and 50*l.* for each of the three succeeding years.

The school described by Erasmus was consumed by the fire of London, in 1666, and the late edifice was erected between that period and the year 1670, at the charge of the mercers' company, under the particular direction of Robert Ware, esq. the warden. Though a singular building, it was not an unhandsome one; it formed a parallelogram, extending north and south, and consisted of a centre, which was properly the school, and two wings; the north wing being appropriated to the use of the head master, and the south wing to the second master; these wings, which included a number of convenient and elegant apartments, were of brick, with

stone facings, window-frames, cornices, &c. and rose to nearly twice the height of the school; the latter was all of stone, and had a projecting centre, terminated by a pediment, in the tympan of which was a shield charged with the arms of the founder; and over the apex a statue designed to represent Learning. Along the whole run a cornice and ballustrade, crowned with busts and vases; and below the cornice these words, *ÆDES PRÆCEPTORIS GRAMMATICES*. Six large windows raised to a considerable height from the ground, admitted the light into the school; those below the pediment were square-headed, the others semi-circular, and the spaces between the latter were ornamented with sculptures in relief. The school-room was a spacious apartment, having the motto '*Doce, disce, aut discede*,' over the entrance. Over the throne of the high master were the words, '*Intendas animum studiis et rebus honestis*,' and above his seat was an animated bust of dean Colet, in statuary marble, copied (with the attitude improved) by the late Mr. Banks, from a more ancient one. Another bust in white marble on the left of the chair, represented the late highly respected master, Mr. George Thicknesse; this was executed with the proceeds of a voluntary subscription made by his grateful pupils. The scholars are now taught by three masters and assistants; the high master, besides his residence at the school, has the ancient house of dean Colet, at Stepney, attached to his situation as first preceptor.

The present edifice has a front in St. Paul's Church-yard, and another in the Old Change. The principal façade is built with Bath stone. In the centre is a portico of considerable projection in two stories. The lower consists of six square pedestals, rusticated, and sustaining an architrave and frieze, the latter inscribed, *SCHOLA CATECHIZATIONIS PUERORUM IN CHRISTI OPT. MAX. FIDE ET BONIS LITERIS*.

The second story is composed of six columns of the Corinthian order, from the temple of the Sybils, sustaining an entablature, the frieze enriched with festoons of foliage hanging from the horns of bulls skulls, and the whole surmounted by a pediment. At the back of the portico on the ground floor, are four columns of the Doric order, the intercolumniations filled with screens of trellis work in iron, the ground floor being intended for a play ground; in the second story are five lofty windows, corresponding with the intercolumniations, a circular cupola, lighted by lateral windows, rises above the roof at the back of the portico; the remainder of the design is made in height into three stories, the lower story rusticated and containing entrances and windows, and the upper stories having also windows: an entablature continued from the portico and a blocking course completes the elevation; each extremity of the front is marked by a slight projection, decorated with two half columns between two antæ, the entablature breaking over these portions. The back part in the Old Change, is built of brick, with stone dressings; it is made into a centre with wings; the lower story of the

centre, like the opposite front is open, and has similar screens, the upper story has windows, as in the other side, and the elevation is finished with a pediment; the side windows are in the usual style of dwelling houses. The interior of the school is handsomely fitted up. On each side are three tier of seats and forms, and in the centre are four desks for the masters. Above each of the doors of entrance is DISCE AUT DISCEDE. The ceiling is carved and pannelled, and in the centre is a large but handsome flower. At the north end of the school is the bust of dean Colet mentioned before. The architect of the present edifice was Geo. Smith, esq.

The school is divided into eight classes, or forms; on the lowest of which the children are taught the rudiments of languages, and are thence advanced according to their proficiency to the other forms, till they reach the eighth, or highest. At this period, they are generally good grammarians and orators, and well instructed in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and sometimes in the Oriental languages. The most proficient scholars are those sent to the University, under the exhibitions before-mentioned, which are of different values from ten to thirty, and forty pounds, or upwards, annually. Soon after Easter, every year, a grand examination is made, which occupies two days, on the last of which the seniors of the eighth class make recitations in Greek, Latin, English, &c. previous to their entrance into some college. A small library is attached to the school, which has been principally formed with books presented by the different gentlemen educated here. Though the worthy dean lived only ten years after he had commenced this foundation, he had the pleasure of seeing his establishment flourish in such a considerable degree, that the great sir Thomas More, in a letter which he sent to him, compared the school ‘to the wooden horse of Troy, out of which the Grecians issued to surprise the city;’ in like manner, he continues ‘out of this your school, many have come that have subverted and overthrown all ignorance and rudeness.’

Among the eminent men who received their education in this school, were sir Anthony Denny, privy counsellor to Henry VIII. Sir William Paget, lord Beaudesert, privy counsellor to four successive princes, died 1563. Sir Edward North, lord North, privy counsellor to four successive princes, died 1563. John Leland, the eminent antiquary. William Whitaker, D. D. regius professor of divinity in Cambridge, the champion for the Protestant religion against cardinal Bellarmine. William Camden, author of the ‘Britannia,’ William Burton, the Leicestershire antiquary, and author of a ‘Commentary on Antonius’s Itinerary,’ died 1657. John Milton, the immortal author of ‘Paradise Lost.’ Sir Charles Scarborough, the erudite physician, and anatomist. Samuel Pepys, esq. secretary to the Admiralty, 1673, and collector of the Pepysian library, Cambridge. Benjamin Calamy, D. D. vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry. Dr. Richard Meggot, dean of Winchester, and canon of

Windsor, 1692. Sir Thomas Davies, lord mayor of London, 1677, whose knowledge was so universal, that he was able to converse with foreign ambassadors, in their several languages. Humphrey Gower, D. D. master of St. John's College, and Margaret professor of divinity in Cambridge, died 1780. Robert Nelson, esq. the pious author of the *Companion to the Festivals and Fasts*. Dr. Thomas Tooke, the famous master of the grammar school at Bishop's Stortford, where he died in 1720. Charles, duke of Manchester, died 1721. John, duke of Marlborough, the great general. Dr. George Hooper, bishop of Bath and Wells. Dr. Samuel Bradford, bishop of Bristol. Dr. John Long, bishop of Norwich. The right hon. Spencer Compton, speaker of the House of Commons. Thomas Bentley, LL. D. of Trinity College, Cambridge, the celebrated critic. James, earl of Derby. Roger Gale, esq. rev. Charles Gale, Samuel Gale, esq. all eminent antiquaries. Rev. Dr. Gregg, master of Clare Hall, Cambridge. Rev. James Johnson, LL. D. chancellor of Ely. Algernon, earl of Montrath. Charles, earl of Orrery, the enlightened philosopher. Rev. John Strype, editor of Stow's *History of London*, and other valuable works in English history. Dr. Edmund Halley, the great astronomer. Sir Frederic Thesiger. Admiral, sir Thomas Trowbridge, one of the lords of the Admiralty (the brave associate of Nelson) who is supposed to have been lost at sea. Thomas Taylor, esq. the platonic philosopher.

The first high master of St. Paul's school was the famous grammarian William Lilly, partly editor of the '*Latin Grammar*,' which goes by his name; he died in 1522. His successors, with little exception, have been all men of great talents and acquirements.



Newgate.

This gate was situated at the distance of 1,037 feet south-west from the spot where Aldersgate did stand; and it is the opinion of most of our antiquarians, that it obtained its name from being erect-

ed in the reign of Henry I. several hundred years after the four original gates of the city.

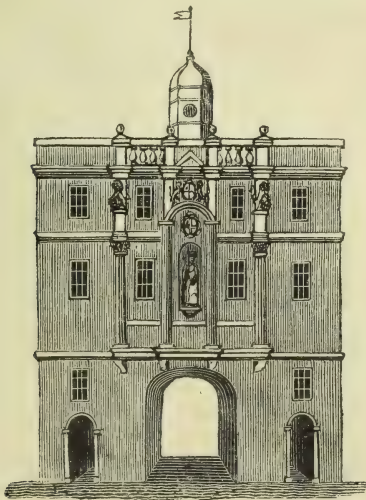
Howel dissents from this opinion, and asserts that it was only repaired in the abovementioned reign, and that it was anciently denominated Chamberlain gate: but if this be true, it is very extraordinary that this gate is not once mentioned before the conquest.

It appears, however, from ancient records, that it was called Newgate, and was a common jail for felons taken in the city of London, or the county of Middlesex, as early as the year 1218; and that so lately as the year 1457, Newgate, and not the Tower, was the prison for the nobility and great officers of state.

Newgate, being much damaged by the fire of London in 1666 was repaired in the year 1672.

The west side of this gate was adorned with three ranges of Tuscan pilasters with their entablatures, and in the intercolumniations were four niches, in one of which was a figure representing Liberty, having the word *Libertas* inscribed on her cap; and at her feet a cat, in allusion to the story of sir Richard Whittington.

The east side of the gate was likewise adorned with a range of pilasters, and in three niches the figures of Justice, Mercy, and Truth.



Ludgate.

At the distance of 797 feet south of Newgate, was situated Ludgate, which, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth, derived its name from king Lud, a Briton, who, according to that author, built it about sixty years before the birth of Christ.

But as Geoffrey's pretended history is now universally acknowledged to be the mere production of an inventive brain, his asser-

tion has no weight with the judicious ; for it is certain that the ancient Britons had no walled towns. This name, therefore, is with much greater appearance of probability, derived from the rivulet Flood, Flud, Vloat, Fleote, or Fleet, which ran into Fleet-ditch, and it was very probably called Ludgate, instead of its original name, Fludgate.

In the year 1373, this gate was constituted a prison for poor debtors, who were free of the city ; and it was afterwards greatly enlarged by sir Stephen Forster.

This gentleman had been a prisoner there, and was begging at the gate, when a rich widow passing by, asked him what sum would procure his discharge ; and, on his answering twenty pounds (which at that time was a considerable sum) she generously advanced the money.

His liberty being thus obtained, his kind benefactress took him into her service, in which, by his indefatigable application to business, and his obliging behaviour, he gained the affections of his mistress, and married her ; after which he had such great success in trade, that he became lord mayor of London, and obtained the honour of knighthood.

In his prosperity, sir Stephen thought of the place of his confinement, and, acquainting his lady with a design he had formed of enlarging the prison, she also determined to contribute to the execution of so benevolent a plan.

Hereupon, they caused several of the houses near the gate to be pulled down, and in their stead erected a strong stone building, containing the following rooms, viz. the porch, the paper-house, the watch-hall, the upper and lower lumberies, the cellar, the long ward, and the chapel ; in the last of which were the following inscriptions :

This chapel was erected and ordained for the divine worship and service of God, by the right honourable sir Stephen Forster, knight, some time lord mayor of this honourable city, and by dame Agnes his wife, for the use and godly exercise of the prisoners in this prison of Ludgate, anno 1454.

Devout soules that passe this way,
For Stephen Forster, late maior, heartily pray,
And Dame Agnes, his spouse to God consecrate,
That of pitie this house made for Londoners in Ludgate.
So that for lodging and water, prisoners here nought pay,
As their keepers shall all answere at dreadful doomes-day.

These venerable founders not only settled a salary for a chaplain of this prison, but ordered that all the rooms in these additional buildings should be for ever free to all unfortunate citizens, and that they on providing their own bedding, should pay nothing at their discharge for lodging or chamber rent ; but the avaricious disposition of the keepers broke through this appointment, and for many years they took rent for the rooms, contrary to the express order of the generous donor.

Of the appearance of the gate previous to and during the fire,

the annexed engraving is a correct representation ; with the old church of St. Paul's, the steeple of Bow-church, &c. in the distance. This engraving is from an original painting which in 1811, was in the possession of Mrs. Lawrence, Thames-street.

On the east side of the gate was three niches, in which were the effigies of king Lud and his two sons,* and on the west side that of queen Elizabeth. When the gates of this city were taken down, sir Francis Gosling obtained these statues from the city, with the intention to set them up at the west end of St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street, but there was only room for one, Queen Elizabeth. The remainder were consigned to the bone house, where they remain at present.

On the north side of Ludgate-street is Stationers'-hall-court, at the north-west corner of which, is

Stationers' Hall.

This company had their first hall in Milk-street, from whence they removed to St. Peter's college, at the south-west corner of St. Paul's church-yard. The company purchased the site ; and about 1553, adopted the old building to their own purposes. The chapel was converted into an armoury and a warehouse. It was afterwards converted into the Feathers-tavern ; and covered the spot now occupied by the garden of the deanery.†

The late highly respected and amiable John Nichol, esq. F. S. A. who was master of this company in 1804, published considerable extracts from their archives‡ in his ' Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century.'||

From this authentic source, the following extracts are made :—

Stow, mentioning ' the dean's lodging, a faire old house, and divers large houses which yet remaine, and (of old time) were the lodgings of prebendaries and residentiaries, which kept great households and liberall hospitalitie,' says, ' Then was there the Stationers-hall, lately builded for them, in the place of Peter's college ; where, in the year 1549, the 4th day of January, five men were slayne by the fall of earth upon them, digging for a well.'

The wardens of the company, in their accompts from July 1582

* Engraved in Smith's Antiquities of London, 4to. 1795.

† Vide, ante, p. 364.

‡ It is to be regretted that the city companies do not allow extracts of an historical nature to be made from their archives ; the illustrations that would be afforded to the history, manners, customs, and policy of our ancestors, would be immense. It reflects also great discredit on numerous masters of companies, possessed of unbounded wealth, and possessing the power of publishing separate ' histories

of their companies,' that with the exception of the above work, nothing has been done respecting the remaining NINETY COMPANIES ! It is to be hoped that on the completion of the labours of the record commission some notice will be taken in parliament of the *public stores* of information hoarded up in the city, and which (without trenching on the rights and privileges of the corporation) ought to be printed, if only to illustrate our national history.

|| Vol. iii, p. 545.

to July 1583, charged 'for reparations, 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*;' and in their next audit, 'for a labourer for cleaning the dean's yard 4*d.*'

The fitting up of the new hall (which was a large building) was defrayed by the voluntary subscriptions of the several members. Among other benefactions, sixteen glazed windows were contributed; and also the wainscoting both of the parlour and the council-chamber.

Several sums were received for the occasional use of the hall for different public purposes.

1554-5. 'Item, receivyd, the viii daye of January, of the Wardmothe Inquest of Castell Baynard-warde, for occupyinge the hall, 4*s.*' [This sum in subsequent years was 20*s.*]

'Item, recevvd for occupyinge the hall at a wedding, 3*s.* 4*d.*'

The building, when fitted up, consisted of a hall, sufficiently capacious for the Wardmote Inquest, a great parlour, a council-chamber (in which were nine historical paintings, and at least two portraits), kitchen, buttery, and several warehouses; over which were rooms let out to different tenants; among whom were, in 1557, John Pont, who paid annually 3*l.* 3*s.*; John Walley, for one chamber, 13*s.* 6*d.*; William Seres, for a cellar, 4*s.*

Seres was afterwards five times elected master of the company.

Though unable to describe the exterior of this hall, the records of the company contain a particular account of its furniture in 1557.

'This ys the inventory of all suche stuffe, with other thyngs, as dothe appertayne to this howse as followeth; that ys to saye,

In the Hall.

In the hall joined with vaynescott playne pannelles, with crestes and benches. Item, a skrene with a deske for plate. Item, the hall payse over the hygh bourde. Item, a deale table of five yardes and a half longe, with three tresselles. Item, two syde tables paynted red and blacke, one of them with a leafe and a staye of ireon, with six tresselles to them. Item, six new joyned formes. Item, all the wyndowes glazed. Item, one banner. Item, three scutcheons. Item, a lattes, with the appurtenances.

In the Great P'lour.

Item, a joyned table, with a frame of four yardes longe. Item, a joyned table, with a frame of three yardes longe. Item, twelve joyned stowles. Item, two olde formes. Item, a joyned cubberte, with a hall payse, and a deske for plate. Item, all the p'lour joyned with waynescott with playne pannelles and crests. Item, a dornexe carpett. Item, an iron plate for the chymne.

In the Counsell P'lour.

Item, a table of the names of the auncients. Item, a newe joyned

drawyng table, with a frame. Item, one vysser and two whippis for reformacyon. Item, two new joyned formes. Item, a cheste with three lockes, three keyes. Item, a box with two lockes and two keyes. Item, a joyned box with a locke and a key, for the herse clothe. Item, all the p'lour joyned with wayneskott new playne pannell and crests, with benches alonge the table. Item, all the wyndowes glaysed, with six casements of iron. Item, nine paynted storyes standyng above the vayneskott in the sayde p'lour. Item, a courte cubberte, with two staves of iron. Item, a greene carpett of two yardes and three quarters longe. Item, one herse clothe of the gift of Mr. Cawood.

In the Chappell.

Item, a table with three tresseles in two peces. Item, two jackes. Item, three gonnes. Item, a bowe, and a shaffe of arrowes. Item, eight alman revetts. Item, five hed peces. Item, three skulles with two cappes. Item, seven payre of spents, and one spente. Item, nine gorgetts. Item, four swordes. Item, four cotts. Item, a bore spere. Item, eight blacke bylles. Item, five blacke gyrdelles. Item, one pyke. Item, three gyrdelles. Item, four dagors.

In the Buttrye.

Item, a great cheste, bought of Mr. Seres. Item, a horne garnished with a leppe, and the toppe sylver and gylte, and the foote coper and gylte. Item, three olde playne table clothes. Item, three olde playne towelles. Item, four stone crusys covered with pewther. Item, twenty-eight stone potts. Item, twelve dosyn of trenchers. Item, two shelves. Item, a geste for ale and bere. Item, a new tabull cloth for one old by Toye. Item, one dosyn of napkins, gyven by Mrs. Toy, pleyne.

In the Kytchen.

Item, a dressyng bourde four yardes and a halfe long. Item, two shelves. Item, a payre of iron rostyne rackes. Item, an iron barre in the chemne. Item, three tramelles to hange potts on. Item, three spytts. Item, a brasse potte, and a brasse panne. Item, a stone mortar and a pestell. Item, four cressets with staves. Item, forty-six platters. Item, forty-four deshes. Item, forty-four sawcers. Item, one olde deske besyde.

In the Seller.

Item, a geste for bere and ale. Item, in olde lede containyng in wayghte two hundredth lacken five pounde. Item, of a thousande of tyle.

Remaynyng in the cheste with three lockes and three keyes, which standeth in the Counsell Chamber.

Imprimis, one longe case with locke and keye, covered with lether.

Item, the corporacyon of stacyoners under the greate seale of Englande, made in anno Phil. & Marie 3 & 4.

Item, one box of evydence conteyneng eight pieces for the purchase of our hall.

Item, one leaze betwene the company and John Poynt, concernynge the howse he dwellyth yn for the terme of thirty-one yeres to his oblygacyon for performance of covenants.

Item, one oblygacyon made by Adam Bland to the company in parte that he should doo no injury to the hall.

Item, one oblygacyon that Hugh Syngleton standyth bound to William Seres in twenty nobills for payment of 4*l.* 10*s.* whereof 26*s.* 8*d.* is payde, and so remayneth 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* whych oblygacyon is gyven to the hall.

Item, another boxe with a patent given by harolds to the company of stacyoners, concernynge their armes, with charges, a gyfte of Mr. Cawood.

Item, one spone of sylver parcell gylt, of the gyft of Mr. Dock-ray.

Item, a spone all gylte, of the gyft of Mr. Cawood.

Item, a spone of sylver all gylte, of the gyft of Mr. Walye, &c.

The expence of the first public dinner at the hall, in 1557, is also thus preserved :—

The charges of our denner as followeth ; that is to saye,

	£.	s.	d.
Item, payd for 18 dosyn of breade	0	18	0
Item, payd for a barrell of stronge bere	0	9	0
Item, payd for a barrel of dubble bere	0	5	4
Item, payd for a stande of ale	0	3	0
Item, payd for 20 galons of wyne	1	0	0
Item, payd for 11 galons of Frenshe wyne	0	11	0
Item, payd 37lb. of beffe.	0	4	7
Item, payd for 4 loynes of vele	0	4	8
Item, payd for a quarter of vele	0	2	0
Item, payd for 11 neckes of motton	0	6	6
Item, payd for 2 loynes of motton	0	2	0
Item, payd for 9 mary-bones	0	2	4
Item, payd for 25lb. of suette	0	4	2
Item, payd for 38 punde of butter	0	9	8
Item, paid for 2 freshe samons	1	3	2
Item, payd for 4 dosyn of chekyns	1	0	1
Item, payd for 3 bushells 3 peckes of flowre	0	17	4
Item, payd for 20 punde of cherys	0	3	4
Item, payd for 20 capons of grayse	2	13	4
Item, payd for a 20 capons to boyle	1	6	8
Item, three capons of grese	0	9	0
Item, payd for 18 gese	1	4	0

	£.	s.	d.
Item, payd for 3 gese	0	4	6
Item, payd for 3 dosyn of rabbetts	0	10	6
Item, payd for 6 rabbetts	0	1	10
Item, payd for 2 galons of creme	0	2	8
Item, payd for bakynge 20 pasyyes of venyson	0	1	8
Item, payd for bakynge of 16 chekyn pyes	0	1	4
Item, payd for salte	0	1	0
Item, payd for venygar	0	1	0
Item, payd for vergis	0	1	1
Item, payd for musterde	0	0	4
Item, payd for gose buryes	0	0	10
Item, payd for a baskett	0	0	3
Item, payd for 10 dozen of trenchers	0	1	9
Item, three dosyn of stone crusys	0	3	0
Item, payd for tappes	0	0	1
Item, payd for a pottle pycher	0	0	2
Item, payd for 2 stone potts	0	0	2
Item, payd for packe thryde	0	0	1
Item, payd for a hundreth of fagotts	0	4	4
Item, payd halfe a thousand of belletts	0	4	4
Item, payd for 12 sackes of coles	0	7	6
Item, payd for flowres and bowes	0	1	3
Item, payd for garlands	0	1	0
Item, payd for the carver	0	2	0
Item, payd to the minstrelles	0	10	0
Item, payd to the buttlers	0	6	8
Item, payd to the coke	1	3	4
Item, payd to the under cokes to drink	0	0	3
Item, payd to the water berer	0	3	10
Item, for 3 porters that caryed over meate	0	0	6
Item, payd to the smythe	0	0	2
Item, payd for the hire of 3 garneshe of vessell	0	2	0
Item, payd for a hundreth and 24 eggs	0	4	0
Item, payd for 2 strayners	0	0	8

The spyse as folowthe :

Item, payd for 2lb. and a quarter of pepper	0	6	0
Item, payd for a quarte of pounce cloves	0	1	4
Item, payd for 4 pounce of datts	0	4	0
Item, payd for 5 pounce of currans	0	1	8
Item, payd for 24 pounce of prunys*	0	3	8
Item, payd for safferon	0	0	9

* 'This and some other articles' Mr. Steevens facetiously observes, 'will account for the following entry on the same books in the year 1560,

'Item, payde for makynge cleane the preve, by Mr. Jugge and Mr. Judson, which conteyned 12 tonne, the 28th day of December, 17. 6s. 8d.'

Item, payd for synimon and gynger	0	3	8
Item, payd for a pound of greate reasons	0	0	2
Item, payd for 10lb. of curse suger	0	8	4
Item, payd for 8lb. of white suger	0	8	0
Item, payd for learge mayse	0	1	8
Item, payd for smale mayse	0	1	8
Item, payd for a punde of besketts and carywayes	0	1	6
Item, a rewarde for brynginge of a syde of venyson	0	0	9
Item, payd for p'scan'ce	0	0	8
Item, payd for wafers	0	5	0
Item, payd for epycryse 4 galons	1	0	8

The company of stationers do not appear to have had any authority granted them with relation to printed books, as an incorporated body, till they received their first charter, dated the 4th of May, 1557, in the third and fourth of Philip and Mary, by the title of 'The master and keepers, or wardens, and commonalty of the mystery or art of stationers of the city of London,' by which they obtained an inquisitorial right upon all literary compositions, and might search houses for any books which they deemed obnoxious to the state, or their own interest; and might seize, burn, take away, destroy, or convert to their own use, whatever they might deem printed contrary to the form of any statute, act, or proclamation made or to be made.

The first copy of a book entered is in 1558, 'to William Pekerynge, a ballett, called a Ryse and Wake, 4*d*.'—Richard Waye was then master, and again in 1563.

Feb. 1, 1559-60, the fellowship of the company were permitted, by the court of aldermen, to wear a livery gowne and livery hood, in such decent and comly wise and order as the other companies and fellowships of the city; and ordered to prepare them to attend the lord mayor on public occasions; and in 1564, 'The lyvery new begonne and revyved agayne, in the colors of skerlett and browne blew, worne on the feast daye, beinge the Sondaye after Saint Peter's daye.'

In 1570, a considerable sum was laid out for enlarging and translating, with the making a payre of new stairs in the hall. And in the same year 'paid for the pavyng of the long causey between Paul's church door and the Stationer's hall, 20*s*. 1*d*.'

In 1571, a subscription was raised, among the members of the company, 'towards building the new kitchen and buttery, with other necessaries.'

In 1573, the feasts of the company were restrained by order of common council.

In 1575, some certain persons endeavoured to obtain from the queen a privilege for the sole printing of all ballads, damask paper, and books in prose or metre, from the quantity of one sheet of

paper to four and twenty. The company of stationers made a petition to the lord treasurer, for stay of this; setting forth, that it would be the overthrow of a multitude of families; and that by the imprinting of these the company was chiefly maintained; so as if the same were taken away from them by way of privilege, they should be utterly undone; whereof if the queen were advertised, they were sure she would not pass such a grant. Wherefore they prayed the treasurer, who had aforetime always been favourable to them in all their causes, that he would acquaint the queen with the premises, and be a means that the said privilege might not be granted. Other privileges there were, which the queen sometimes had granted to some stationers for their property in certain copies; whereby all others were abridged from printing the same; and some of these copies, such as before were indifferently printed by any of that calling, to the great sustentation of them and their families; which advantage was by these privileges taken from them. Thus, John Jugge, besides the being her majesty's printer, had the privilege for printing of Bibles and Testaments; the which had been common to all the printers. Richard Totthill, the printing of all kind of law books (common before to all printers) who sold the same books at excessive prices, to the hindrance of a great number of poor students. John Day, the printing of the A B C, and the catechism, with the sole selling of them, by colour of a commission. These books were the only relief of the poorest sort of that company. James Roberts and Richard Watkins, the printing of all almanacks and prognostications; the which was also the chief relief of the poorest of the printers. Thomas Marsh had a great licence for Latin books, used in the grammar schools of England; the which was the general living of the whole company of stationers. Thomas Vantroller, a stranger, had the sole printing of other Latin books, as the New Testament and others. One Byrde, a singing man, had a licence for printing all music books; and by that means claimed the printing of ruled paper. William Seres had a privilege for the printing of all psalters, all manner of primers, English or Latin, and all manner of Prayer Books, with the reversion of the same to his son. Francis Flower, a gentleman, being none of the company, had privilege of printing the grammar, and other things; and had farmed it out to some of the company for 100*l.* by the year; which 100*l.* was raised in the enhancing of the prices above the accustomed order. This, as a grievance, many of the company complained of, being now in number in the city 175; and of these 140 came to their freedoms since queen Elizabeth's access to the crown. So much did printing and learning come into request under the reformation.

June 23, 1586, the lords of the Star-chamber affirmed and confirmed their former laws, empowering them to search into bookbinders-shops, as well as printing-offices, for unlawful or heretical books, and take up the offenders.

Jan. 28, 1588-9. A precept from the lord mayor, requiring the master, wardens, and six of the comeliest personages of the company, to attend him at the park corner above St. James's, on horseback, in velvet coats, chains of gold, and with staff torches, to wait on the queen, 'for the recreating of her majesty,' in her progress from Chelsea to Whitehall.

In the accompts of 1591 are the following entries:

'Item, a little box of plate and other things given by the master and wardens, and divers other persons.

Item, paid for charges of search dinners, ten times, at 3s. 4d.—33s. 4d.

The chapel in 1602 was leased to Mr. Bishop for 20s. a year; and a room on the south side of the yard, next the great warehouse, towards the street, was (in 1606) allowed to the clerk, for the company's business.

Oct. 29, 1603, the company obtained the king's letters patent for the sole printing of primers, psalms, almanacks, &c. in English, for the help and relief of them and their successors for ever.

In or about the year 1611, the company thought proper to remove from their old hall to the situation they now occupy; and on the 11th of April in that year, the purchase of Bergavenny house was ordered to be paid for from the stock of the partners in the privilege. That house is thus described:—

'At the north end of Ave Mary-lane, is one great house, builded of stone and timber, of old time pertaining to John duke of Britaine, earle of Richmond, as appeareth by the records of Edward the second. Since that, it was called Pembroke Inne, neere unto Ludgate, as belonging to the earles of Pembroke in the times of Richard the second, the eighteenth yeere, and of Henry the sixth, in the fourteenth yeere. It was afterwards called Aburgavenny-house, and belonged to Henry late lord of Aburgavennie. But the worshipfull company of stationers have since that purchased it, and made it the hall for the meeting of their societie, converting the stone-worke into a new faire frame of timber, and applying it to such serviceable use, as themselves have thought convenient for the amending it in some particulars in which it had been found defective.'^{*}

In 1612, an annual sermon, with cakes, wine, and ale, for the company, on Ash-Wednesday, was established by the will of alderman John Norton.

In 1614, feasting was restrained for six months, by order of the lord mayor.

In 1619, a precept was issued by the court of aldermen, ordering livery gowns to be decently faced with fur. The number of livery then 49.

In 1627, the company's plate was pledged, to raise 840*l.* towards

* Stowe, ed. 1618, p. 649.

a loan to king Charles I. ; and in 1628, three bills of sale of plate were sealed with the common seal, to Dr. Eden, Walter Terrill, and John Burrage, for 100*l.* each.

Oct. 28, 1629, the company were called upon for 60*l.* 4*s.* as their quota of 43,000*l.* expended by the city for pageants and other solemnities, and beautifying the city, against the late entrance-time of his majesty passing through the same for his coronation, and for other necessary and public service of the city.

In 1632, the company of stationers contributed 150*l.* towards the repairs of St. Paul's church.

In 1635, it having been noticed that some of the assistants, and others of the livery, came to the hall in falling bands, doublets slashed and cut, or other indecent apparel, not suitable to the habit of citizens ; it was ordered that the assistants do come to the hall on court-days in ruff bands.

July 11, 1637, ' A decree of the Star-chamber concerning printing,' was published by authority ; restraining the number of printers to twenty, besides his majesty's printer, and the printers allowed for the Universities. The letter founders were, at the same time, restored to four.

In 1640, the several companies were required to lend 50,000*l.* to the king ; of which the stationers' quota was 500*l.* and in 1642, in like manner, 100,000*l.* towards which they paid 1000*l.* In 1643, they were called on to pay 5*l.* a week for three months, besides 32*l.* for a royal subsidy. To defray these heavy charges, all their plate was sold, except Mr. Hulet's standing cup, the white plate at 4*s.* 9*d.* an ounce, one parcel of gilt plate at 4*s.* 10*d.* and another at 5*s.* 3*d.*

In 1643, 539 ounces of plate were pledged for 120*l.* to answer the assessment of 5*l.* a week for three months.

In 1650, a precept occurs, from the lord mayor, ordering the company to substitute the arms of the commonwealth for those of the late king ; and to remove the king's picture and all monarchical arms out of the hall.

Oct. 2, 1666, the first court after the fire of London was held at Cooks' hall ; and afterwards at St. Bartholomew's hospital, in the Lane Hospital hall.

Dec. 21, 1666. All the ruined ground, as well belonging to the hall as to other tenements of the company destroyed by the late dreadful fire, to be forthwith cleared, and measured.

April 2, 1667. A precept was received, to attend the lord mayor, for receiving his majesty's pleasure about rebuilding the company's hall.

Aug. 6, 1688. The application of a nonconformist minister, with the elders of his church, for the use of the company's hall as a meeting-place for their congregation, was refused.

In December 1806, on account of the public funeral of the gallant and ever-to-be-lamented lord Nelson, the master and wardens, with sixty of the senior members of the company, attended the solemn

procession by water, on the 8th of January, in their barge, from Greenwich to Whitehall.

The present hall is a plain building of brick ; it was substantially repaired, cased with stone, and modernized, in the year 1800, by the late Robert Mylne, esq. Before it is a paved court-yard, inclosed by a handsome iron railing, with gates. The front exhibits a range of large arched windows, an ornamented entrance, and a neat cornice with pannels of bas reliefs above. The basement story, and some other parts of the fabric, ' serve as warehouses for the company's stock of printed books, and for other printed books which are the property of such individual members of the fraternity as choose to rent them.' On the left, is a flight of steps leading to the hall, or great room, which has an elegant carved screen of the composite order at the entrance, and is surrounded by an oak wainscoting.* The light is admitted through lofty windows, sashed on each side ; and at the north end is a large arched window entirely filled with painted glass, and the border and variegated fan of which are extremely vivid and resplendent. This, with the exception of ' the arms and crest of the company, which were preserved for their antiquity and excellence,' was the gift of Thomas Cadell, esq. a late eminent bookseller, who was sheriff of London in 1801. It is composed of seven compartments, filled with the arms of the city, the royal arms, the company's arms, and crest, the arms of the donor, and two beautiful emblematical figures from designs by Smirke ; one of them indicative of ' Learning,' and the other of ' Religion.' All the modern painted glass in this window was executed by Mr. Eggington, of Birmingham, and is a very admirable specimen of his ability in the art. On festival days, the company's plate is ranged on an antique cup-board in this apartment. Above the screen is a large painting representing ' Mary, queen of Scots, escaping from Lochleven castle by the assistance of George Douglas.' This was given by Mr. alderman Boydell, in 1791, and has been engraved.

The court room is a spacious apartment, to which another was added in 1827. The former is divided from the latter by two elegant columns of scagliola marble. This noble apartment is lighted by four large windows, and an elegant lanthorn at the west end ; the windows are hung with crimson curtains, festooned, and overlook a pleasant garden. The ceiling is coved, and richly ornamented with stucco-work ; it rises from an elegant composite cornice, and from the centre is suspended a large chandelier of cut glass. The chimney-piece, which is composed of variegated marbles, has a beautifully enriched frieze, finely sculptured with fruits and flowers in the boldest relief, and similar decorations are extended to the cornice in various tasteful and picturesque forms. At the west end of this apartment is a fine painting by West, of ' king Alfred dividing his last loaf with the poor pilgrim.' This picture was presented to the company in the year 1779 by the late alderman Boydell,

* Engraved in Hansard's Typographia.

(who published a fine engraving from it, by Sharpe,) and whose own portrait hangs on the right of the chimney-piece, and was also given by him in 1792, in which year this gentleman passed through his mayoralty. On the opposite side of the apartment is a portrait (by Owen) of sir W. Domville, bart. in his civic costume, as he appeared at the fete given by the city to the allied sovereigns, in 1814. Here, also, are two other portraits of William Strahan, esq. 1774, by sir Joshua Reynolds, and Andrew Strahan, esq. M. P. 1816, by Owen.

In the Stock Room, which opens from the hall, and in which the 'mercantile part of the company's business is transacted,' are the following portraits:—Tycho Wing, the celebrated Almanack-maker, represented with lively and expressive features, his right hand on a celestial sphere, an open collar, and over his shoulders a loose drapery: Matthew Prior, 'ob. 1721, æt. 57,' a clever picture, in which the poet and statesman is depicted with an animated countenance, wearing a cap and crimson gown: Bishop Hoadly, sitting a half length, well painted, and habited as dean of the order of the Garter; this was painted at the charge of the late William Wilkins, esq. citizen and stationer, and was bequeathed by him to the company, to whom it devolved in 1784: sir Richard Steele, his collar open, and on his head a velvet cap: William Bowyer, the elder, printer: Robert Nelson, esq. author of several pious and admonitory publications, a fine and engaging portrait by sir Godfrey Kneller: archbishop Chicheley, a curious old picture, on board. The portraits of Prior and Steele formed part of the collection of Edward earl of Oxford, and are supposed to have been executed by Kneller; they were presented to the stationers by the late J. Nichols, esq. as were also those of Bowyer, Nelson, and Chicheley. At the east end of the room is a clever bust of William Bowyer, the younger, 'a man, who for more than half a century stood unrivalled as a learned printer; and to his literary and professional abilities added an excellent moral character.' He died in November, 1777, at the age of seventy-eight; and the bust here preserved was modelled from a mask taken after his decease. He bequeathed to the company the interest of 5,000*l.* upon trust, for the benefit of nine aged 'printers, compositors or pressmen,' (to be elected by the master, wardens, and assistants;) and of a further 1000*l.* for the use of such journeyman compositor as should have a competent knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and be upwards of thirty-one years of age.

Besides the above bequests, various others have been made to this company for charitable purposes; and much advantage is also derived from the produce of the sale of Almanacks, and the joint stock, or capital, connected with it, which is divided into shares, half-shares, quarter-shares, and half-quarter shares, and held by different classes of its members. The freemen are numerous, and includes stationers, printers, booksellers, bookbinders, &c. The company's hall, has been frequently the scene of musical concerts,

feasts, and convivial meetings, exclusive of those peculiar to the society. An outlet from the hall into Ludgate-street, has been formed, through a dwelling-house, at the expense of the company.

On the east side of Water-lane, Blackfriars, is

Apothecaries' Hall.

The buildings form a quadrangle, inclosing a small paved court. The buildings are all compoed. Within a slightly marked pediment, are the arms of the company, and beneath is the following inscription :—

Exstructum M.D.CCCXXI. Josepho Jackson, magistro, Georgio Cabbell, Johanne Baker, Custodibus.

A high flight of steps on the east side leads to the Hall or Great Room : here is a Corinthian screen, and at the north end a small gallery, together with a bust of Gideon de Laune, a French refugee (and apothecary to James the First), to whose exertions the company were principally indebted for their incorporation, and the following portraits : Robert Gower, esq. master in 1726, a whole length : sir Benjamin Rawlings, esq. sheriff in 1737, a tolerable picture : Peter Guelsthorp, esq. master in 1701 : Henry Smith, esq. master in 1727 : William Prowting, esq. master in 1773, seated, at a writing table, in his right hand, a key ; a well coloured and expressive picture. Gideon de Laune, esq. three-quarters : Dr. George Pile, whole length ; sir John Clerke, master in 1694 : Mr. John Lorimer, master in 1654 : James the First and Charles the First, whole lengths ; and William the Third and queen Mary, half lengths. In the Court Room are two very good three-quarter lengths, by Pine, of John Allen, esq. and Joseph Higden, esq. master in 1763, both represented as sitting : and a third of similar size, of Cornelius Dutch, esq. apparently by Hudson.

Attached to this building are extensive and convenient laboratories for the making chemical and galenical preparations ; and on the north side is a large shop, in which large quantities of medicines of the best qualities are retailed, as well to the profession as to the public. The whole of the medicines used in the navy were formerly received from this hall.

On the south side of the hall is Playhouse-yard, so called from a theatre which formerly was situated in this neighbourhood. Skottowe says this was the first building in England exclusively devoted to the purposes of the drama, and was erected about 1570, before which period, dramatic performances (the mysteries and moralities) were presented in churches ; and subsequently, when religious dramas gave place to profane subjects and pieces of mere amusement, in the halls of universities and inns of court, the palaces of royalty, the mansions of the nobility, and in temporary erections in the court yards of inns.

The distinguishing marks of what were termed private play-houses, have not hitherto been ascertained. It is certain, however, that they were smaller than the public theatres, a fact, which is ascertained from these lines, in an epilogue to *Tottenham Court*, a comedy by Nabbes :—

‘ When others’ fill’d rooms with neglect disdain ye,
My little house with thanks shall entertain ye.’

They were only opened in the winter, and the performances were by candle-light. It would appear, too, that the audience was of a more select and higher class, and a portion was privileged to sit on the stage, an indulgence not allowed in the public theatres, and for which an extra fee was demanded.

It is stated in Camden’s *Annals of the Reign of King James the First*, that this theatre fell down in 1623, and that above eighty persons were killed; but from an old tract, printed in the same year in which the accident occurred, it is evident that he was misinformed, and that the room which gave way was in a private house, appropriated to the service of religion. The title of this pamphlet is as follows: ‘ *A Word of Comfort, or a Discourse concerning the late lamentable Accident of the Fall of a Room at a Catholic Sermon in the Blackfriars, London, whereby about Fourscore Persons were oppressed.*’ That it was not the theatre which fell down is further confirmed by the following lines, prefixed to a play called *The Queen*, published in 1653 :—

‘ ——— We dare not say—
—that Blackfriars we heare, which in this age
Fell, when it was a church, not when a stage;
Or that the Puritans that once dwelt there,
Prayed and thriv’d, though the playhouse were so neare.’

In this theatre, the Children of the Revels occasionally performed. These were juvenile actors, selected from the choristers of the public schools and the chapel royal, who exhibited in the dramatic entertainments performed at court. They are distinguished in the records of the time as the Children of Paul’s, the Children of Westminster, and the Children of the Chapel. The Children of Paul’s were the favourites at the accession of Elizabeth; but were soon rivalled by the others. By the celebrity of their performances, they excited the envy of the established comedians, as appears from Shakspeare’s *Hamlet*, (Act II. sc. 2.) Chalmers thinks it probable, that though they were termed Children, some of them might have been men; in support of which opinion, he cites the word *bairn*, which, in the Scottish poets, signifies a young man as well as a child, and states the word *child* to be employed in the same sense by Shakspeare, and in the ancient ballads. This opinion is, however, without foundation; as in many documents of the period they are termed boys; and the word *child* was employed by the old

writers to signify a knight or hero. Boswell, jun. expresses himself (and with reason) at a loss to discover where Chalmers could find authority for such an assertion.

Many pieces were performed by these Children in this theatre before 1580. Sometimes they played entire pieces; at others, they assisted the adult performers, by representing such juvenile characters as are found in Shakspeare's plays. 'The Case is Altered,' by Ben Jonson, appears to have been wholly acted by them. This comedy was published in 1609, 'as acted by the Children of Blackfriars.'

All the plays of Shakspeare seem to have been performed at this theatre, and at the Globe.

The parochial school of St. Anne, Blackfriars, is a large and handsome building of red brick; and stands within the church-yard of this parish, and adjoining Church entry. On a pannel, upon the front, is the following inscription:—

Blackfriars School founded and endowed by Peter Joye, esq. anno 1705. Repaired at the expense of the parish, anno 1818. Rev. Isaac Saunders, M. A. Rector. John Taylor, William Penny, William Garnsey, Churchwardens.

On a marble attached to the wall, between the court and the door of the school, is this inscription:

Near this marble, in the place which before the fire of London was the porch of St. Anne, Blackfriars, lye interr'd the bodies of Dr. William Gouge, minister of this parish 46 years, who died December 12th, 1653, aged 79. Mr. Thomas Gouge, eldest son of the said Dr. sometime minister of St. Sepulchre's church, who died October 29, 1681, aged 77; with Mrs. Anne Gouge, his wife, who died December 3d, 1671, aged 55. William Gouge, esq. eldest son of ye said Mr. Thomas Gouge, who died Oct. 13th, 1706, aged 64.—This monument was erected by Mrs. Meliora Priestley, only child of the said William Priestley of Wild Hall, in the county of Hertford, esq. in pious memory of her dear father and worthy ancestors.

This monument was set up in this place with the leave of the founder of the school.

Opposite to the site of the church is another burying ground; and lower down the court, on the same side as the old church, is a house, on the front of which is an ornamented tablet with the ensuing inscription:—

THIS HOUSE WAS BUILT PART WITH THE
MOYS AND CHARITABLE GIFT OF THE
RIGHT HONORABLE THE LADY VICE—
COUNTESS ELIZABETH LOMLEY, AND
THE OTHER PART BY THE INHABITANTS,
AND IS WHOLLY TO BE EMPLOYED
TOWARDS THE MAINTENANCE OF THE
POOR OF THE PRECINCT OF ST. ANN,
BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, AND FOR
NO OTHER USE FOR EVER.
WILLIAM BRADFORD, }
JOHN YOUNG, } CHURCH WARDENS.
FEBRUARY 16 ANNO DNI 1670.

In the neighbourhood of Gloucester-court, surrounded by wretched passages, formed by sheds, wooden houses, and walls, is a fragment or two of the old monastery of the Black Friars, composed of flint and free-stone, with projections like brackets, shapeless through decay. Near this is a small burial-ground, with a pointed arch in one of the walls.

In the parish of St. Anne's resided that admirable painter sir A. Vandyke, and on December 9, 1641, the following entry appears in the church books: 'Justinian, daughter of sir Anthony Vandyke, and his lady.'

In the Blackfriars was a Roman catholic chapel, in which occurred a dreadful accident in 1623. It appears that over the gateway of the hotel of the French ambassador, in Blackfriars, which was of stone and brick, was a gallery, or attic story, of 40 feet in length, and 17 in width; the third in height from the ground. There were two passages to this room, one from the street, the other from the ambassador's withdrawing-room. The lower floor had a vault of stone. Twelve feet were taken from the length of the gallery by a deal partition; and this apartment served as a vestry-room for the priest; so that an auditory of near 300 persons were compressed within a space 28 feet in length by 17 in breadth; about half an hour after the service had commenced, the flooring gave way, and the whole mass of wretched sufferers were precipitated into the vault below. It was supposed that near ninety or one hundred persons lost their lives.

In Printing-house-lane is the Times newspaper printing-office, formerly the king's printing-house. This house was burnt down about the year 1742, but was rebuilt as it appears at present. It consists of a centre and wings of brick, the former being slightly marked with a pediment, within which are the royal arms. In 1770, the king's printing-office was removed to New-street, Gough-square.

In this lane was situated the Scotch-hall, a large house, seated as well in Water-lane, as on the Ditch-side; made use of by Scotchmen on particular occasions.

CHAPTER XIX.

History and Topography of Farringdon Ward Without.

The ward of Farringdon without, which is very extensive, forms the western extremity of the city. In the time of the Saxons, the principal part of the city lay west from Ludgate, and what is now the heart of the city, was but thinly inhabited, as appears from Fabian's Chronicle. He says, that in king Egelred's, or king Ethel-

red's, reign, which began in the year 981, or, according to Stow, in 978, London had more houses, or buildings, from Ludgate towards Westminster, and little or none where the chief of the city now is, except in divers places was housing, but they stood without order; so that many towns and cities, as Canterbury, York, and others, exceeded London in building in those days, as he had seen and known, by an old book in the Guildhall of London, named Doomsday. But, after the Conquest, it increased, and shortly surpassed and excelled all the others.

This ward is bounded on the east by the ward of Farringdon within, the precinct of the late priory of St. Bartholomew, and Aldersgate-ward, on the north by the Charter-house, the parish of St. John, Clerkenwell, and part of that of St. Andrew without the freedom, on the west by the parish of St. Clement's Danes, and on the south by the river Thames.

It is divided into the seven following precincts, St. Martin, Ludgate; St. Dunstan in the West; St. Bride; St. Sepulchre; St. Andrew, Holborn; Whitefriars and Bridewell; and is governed by an alderman, and sixteen common council-men.

In this ward are six parish churches, viz. St. Andrew, Holborn; St. Bartholomew the Less; St. Bride, alias St. Bridget; St. Dunstan in the West; St. Sepulchre, and St. Bartholomew the Great.

St. Andrew, Holborn.

This church is the largest, and one of the most regular of the many built by sir Christopher Wren; it is situated on the south side of Holborn, at the corner of Shoe-lane, and is separated from the highway by a spacious church-yard, the approach to which is by a noble pair of iron gates, decorated with a gilt statue of the patron saint, and sustained by two piers finished with urns. The church-yard is considerably above the street, owing to its surface having been raised to a level with the highest part of the hill.

It is a rectory, and was originally in the gift of the dean and canons of St. Paul's, London, who transferred it to the abbot and convent of Bermondsey; and they continued patrons thereof till their convent was dissolved by Henry VIII. His majesty granted this church to Thomas lord Wriothesley, afterwards earl of Southampton, from whom it descended by marriage to the noble family of Montague.

The plan shews a nave, aisles, and chancel, with two small rooms occupying the angles formed by the projection of the latter, and a square tower at the west end, flanked by two spacious vestibules, containing stairs to the galleries. The church is lofty, but owing to the great height necessary to be given to the east end to gain the level with the higher parts of the church-yard, space is afforded for extensive catacombs.

The tower is partly ancient ;* it is made in height into four stories, the three first comprise the whole of the old structure, the fourth is an addition of Wren's. The west front has a disused doorway, with a modernized pointed arch in the lower story, which by the accumulation of the earth is greatly abridged of its original height ; the second story has a pointed window of three lights, with arched heads, inclosing five sweeps, divided by two mullions ; the head of the arch being occupied by perpendicular mullions of similar design to the others, but smaller ; the third story has a small pointed window of two lights, which is also repeated in the flanks ; the upper story has a large round headed window in every aspect, with handsome dressings ; the elevation is finished with a ballustrade, on a cornice sustained on brackets, at the angles are pedestals surmounted by pyramidal formed ornaments, composed of four cartouches, sustaining a vane ; the old part of the structure have buttresses at the angles, and the whole has been covered with a modern ashlar of Portland stone ; the vestibules attached to the sides of the tower, occupy in height the two first stories ; each has a segment arched window, and above it an entire circular one ; the flanks have doorways instead of the lower windows ; the elevations are finished with a cornice and blocking course. The south side of the church has two tier of windows, in the upper seven, in the lower five ; the latter are segment arched, the former semicircular ; the place of two windows at the extremities are supplied by doorways, lintelled, and covered with elliptical pediments sustained on consoles ; the elevation is finished with a cornice and ballustrade. The north front is uniform with the southern. The east end of the aisles have windows corresponding with the upper tier of the flanks. The elevation of the chancel, viewed from the street, is exceedingly lofty, half its height being occupied by the wall of the catacombs ; in the superstructure is a large and handsome Venetian window, in two stories, each story made into three lights by two columns, with corresponding pilasters, sustaining their respective entablatures ; the lowest order is Corinthian, the upper composite ; the elevation is finished by a cornice surmounted by a pediment ; in the tympanum is a circular window, and on acroteria are three lofty urns. The two rooms which flank the chancel are uniform, and contain windows agreeing with the lower tier of the church in each of the fronts, they are covered with domed roofs. The southern is used as a registry, the northern as a vestry. The whole church is substantially built with Portland stone, and the roof covered with lead. It has no western entrance in use, the approaches being by the doorways in the flank walls. The tower is pierced in the north, east, and south walls, with pointed arches, sustained on semi-columns, from which circumstance it is evident it has always stood within the

* The tower was begun in the 25th year of Henry the VI. and the bells placed in the 35th year of the same

king ; it was not completed till the 7th or 8th of Edward IV.—*Malcolm.*

body of the church. The interior partakes of the boldness of character which marks the outside. The area is but little broken by solids, and the proportions are so harmonious, that it forms, on the whole, one of the noblest interiors in the metropolis ; the division between the nave and aisles, on each side, is made by six wainscotted piers, composed of an union of four antæ, sustaining the galleries, which have pannelled oak fronts, from the superior member of which rise six handsome columns of the Corinthian order, the shafts painted to imitate Sienna marble, with statuary capitals and bases, which, with Ionic columns attached to the extreme walls, support the vaulted ceiling ; the centre is arched elliptically, and the side divisions over the aisles with arcs doubleaux, having flowers at the intersections. The ceiling is arched above all the intercolumniations ; the spandrils of the arches being filled with cherubic heads and foliage ; the arches spring from an architrave over the columns, and at the side walls : the rest of the soffit is entirely occupied by square pannels, seven in length and three in depth. Above the chancel the panneling is varied in form, and the central pannel is circular and pierced to make a sky-light, filled with a dove in painted glass, to throw additional light upon the grand eastern window. The decorations of the chancel are particularly grand, the side walls enriched with pannels, painted to imitate Sienna marble, with gold mouldings ; the large eastern window is entirely filled with splendid paintings in stained glass, the subject of the lower tier of compartments being the ‘ last supper,’ and the upper ‘ the resurrection.’ In one corner is the name of the artist, and date, viz. ‘ I. PRICE, 1718.’ The altar screen occupies the space beneath the window ; it is ornamented with columns and pilasters of the Doric order ; over the centre is an elliptical pediment, in the tympanum of which is a painting of the sacramental cup ; the screen is oak, with gold enrichments, the altar table of porphyry. Immediately over the altar and at the sides of the window, are handsome paintings, larger than life, of St. Andrew and St. Peter, and on smaller pannels above, ‘ the holy family’ ; it is observable that the embellishments of this altar are of a higher class than the general decorations of churches. At the west end of the nave is a gallery containing the organ, by Harris, which was set up in the Temple church, when the celebrated trial of skill between the builder and Father Smith took place. Additional galleries for charity children are erected at the sides of the instrument, but the paintings formerly existing there of ‘ our Saviour giving sight to the blind,’ and ‘ the Sermon on the Mount,’ have been removed. The pulpit is hexagonal, and sustained on a group of cartouches diverging from a pillar as a centre ; the sounding board is neat, and not so large as to be obtrusive ; the pulpit with the desks are grouped on the south side of the nave. In a spacious pew beneath the western gallery, is the font, a handsome circular basin of white marble, enriched with four cherubic heads, and sustained on a pillar of the same material. The windows on

the east end of the aisles are also filled with painted glass. The southern contains the arms of John Thavie, esq. A. D. 1348, viz. *azure* on a bend, *gules*, three garbes, *or*. a chief *sable* charged with a Roman T *argent*. Crest on a wreath, a garb, *or*. Motto, *pax et concord*. This window is the work of William Price, in 1731. The northern contains the arms of queen Anne, the crest of the prince of Wales, and the donor's arms, viz. party per *chevron*, embattled *or*. and *azure* three martlets countercharged, and beneath the following inscription :—

EX DONO THOMÆ HODGSON DE BROMWICH IN AGRO ERORACEN.' MILITIS.

A bench in the centre aisle is inscribed, ' For the four almes men in Grays Inn lane,' and another ' For the six almeswomen in Grays Inn lane.'

This church was built in 1687, and the additions to the steeple in 1704, sir Christopher Wren being the architect. The expense was 9,000*l*.; the length is 105 feet, the breadth 63, and the height 43. The tower is 110 feet high.

There are several elegant modern monuments in this church. In the north aisle is an elegant marble tablet to the memory of W. Manley, esq. sergeant at law, who died May 24, 1824, aged 69. Near it is a similar one erected by the parish to the memory of the rev. T. G. Clare, B. D. rector of this parish, died June 4, 1819, aged 42. In the gallery over the same aisle is a handsome monument consisting of two Corinthian columns, supporting an arched pediment and arms, to the memory of John Manningham, bishop of Hereford.

Among the records of this parish, Mr. Malcolm found the following :—

In the reign of Henry VII. the churchwardens compelled ' sir Harry' the priest, to pay 4*d*. for a fine for driving a cart across the church yard to the rectory.

9 Henry VIII. The little organs were made, and bought at the charges of the parish, and devotion of good people, and cost 6*l*.

2 Edward V. ' My lord of Lincoln gave a pair of organs.' The churchwardens of the parish sometimes (viz. in the 11th year of Henry VIII.) took a woman's gown to pledge for their duties, belonging to the church, at a funeral !

St. Bartholomew the Less.

Within the precinct of the hospital, at the north-west angle, stands the parochial church of St. Bartholomew the Less, founded in 1102, by the original founder of the hospital for a chapel to it; but, at the dissolution of the priory of St. Bartholomew the Great, this was converted into a parish church for the inhabitants of the precinct of the said hospital. It is a vicarage, in the patronage of the lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London; and the build-

ing escaped the fire of London in 1666. The west end of the church abuts on the passage leading from Smithfield to the hospital; the south side on a paved court in front of the vicarage house; the east end on a small burying ground, and the north side on the yards of the houses on the south side of Smithfield. The entire church, except the west end, has been recently rebuilt in brick, and the whole edifice covered with compo.

This church had been previously rebuilt by the younger Dance, who fearing his fame would not be sufficiently handed down to posterity by the 'matchless' front of Guildhall, appeared in this humble church as the inventor of a new order of architecture, which Mr. Malcolm* calls the 'Saracenic Gothic style;' the characteristics were wooden pillars, with the Prince of Wales' crest for capitals, so writes Mr. Malcolm, who however, in a note, seems to take away the honour of the invention from Dance, and give it to some other person.†

The plan is a parallelogram reduced to a square by a portion at one end being taken off, which is in part occupied by a square tower, and the residue by a vestibule. The outline of the body of the church is an irregular octagon inscribed in a square.

The west front has a doorway with a pointed arch, having enriched spandrils, and surmounted by a weather cornice which rests on small half statues of angels holding shields, and above it is a modernized pointed window; made by a mullion into two lights; this portion constitutes the first portion of the tower; the second story has no light, and the third has a pointed arched window of one light in every aspect, the elevation is finished with a parapet above this story; at the south western angle of the tower is a staircase turret which rises considerably above the parapet, and is finished with a cupola. In the portion of the western front of the church, which is northward of the tower, is a modern arched window. The south side of the church has four windows; the arches are pointed, the first has one mullion and the other two mullions, crossing each other in the Chinese style in the head of the arch, the first and third windows alone are glazed, the others are blank; the octagon is seen above the wall, where it forms a clerestory, having pointed arches glazed as windows in four of the sides; the north side of the church is uniform with the south. The east end is occupied by an angular bow window, in the domestic style of

* Lond. Red. vol. i. page 303.

† We have unintentionally led our readers into an error on the subject of this gentleman's works, which we hasten to correct. Misled by most other works on London, we attributed the new front of Guildhall, and the church of Allhallows (vide page 197) to the builder of the Mansion House, who was the father of the architect of

these latter buildings; the last mistake is the more difficult to apologize for, as we state that Allhallows church was his first building, this is strictly true with regard to the son, but not so as respects the elder Dance. If our readers then will insert 'the son of the,' prior to 'the builder of the Mansion House' in page 197 of this volume, the mistake will be corrected.

Elizabeth's reign. The older portions are apparently about the period of the fifteenth century; the modern works are in the poorest style of 'carpenter's Gothic.' The interior is approached by the doorway in the tower, the lower story of which forms a porch, the north and east walls being pierced with tasteful pointed arches resting on columns; the staircase is within the plan, and communicates with the interior by an open arch, and has in consequence a picturesque appearance; the remainder of the west end, which is northward of the tower, is parted by a screen from the church, and retains much of its original features. Against the north wall are two curious pieces of sculpture removed from the exterior, the uppermost is a niche with a cinquefoil head, containing a statue of an angel holding a shield charged with semee of crosses botone, a cross moline, and beneath it, in another niche, is the arms of Edward the Confessor, impaled with the royal arms subsequent to Henry the fifth's reign, surmounted by the royal crown, and sustained by two corbel busts; at each side of the window are cinquefoil niches, containing statues of angels holding shields, the bearings defaced; a portion of the plan eastward is occupied by a gallery in the centre, over a vestibule, to the right and left of which are free seats, constructed on an inclined plane; the octagon portion is ornamented with clusters of three columns copied from the old examples; beneath the tower, in the several angles, from the capitals spring eight principal ribs, which unite in the centre of the roof in a handsomely sculptured boss; other subordinate ribs cross the larger ones in diagonal directions, parcelling the whole into compartments, the ceiling being constructed in imitation of an ancient vaulted stone roof. The four diagonal walls of the octagon are pierced with obtusely pointed arches, which let in the angles of the square portion of the plan, and creates in the whole a pleasing and harmonious design. The gallery at the west end is sustained on an obtusely pointed arch, sustaining a breastwork in oak, and the organ case is mahogany, surmounted by three acute pedimental canopies, enriched with angels holding shields of arms at their springing, and by crockets in composition on the raking cornices; the altar screen is mahogany; the pulpit and desk at the sides of the altar, are not very tastefully ornamented.

The interior, though far from faultless, is in a superior style to the outside, and possesses a degree of merit which helps at once to atone for the defects of the other portion. The font is an octagon basin enriched with quatrefoils on a pillar of the same form: it is formed in composition, and situated in the vestibule beneath the organ. The central portion of the eastern window is highly ornamented with modern painted glass; it consists of twelve lights. In the upper four are effigies of the saints Bartholomew and Lazarus in the centre; in the other two lights are shields in quatrefoils; inscribed on ribbons below the arms, as follows: **Henry VIII**

Quarterly. France and England. 2d. **St. Barthow.** party per pale *argent* and *sable*, a chevron counterchanged; the four lights below these sustain the Evangelists. St. Matthew is writing with his pen in his *left* hand. In the lower tier are the following shields, with the names as before, viz. 1st, '**Raphere**,' *gules*, two lions passant guardant in pale, in chief two ducal coronets, *or*. 2nd. '**Shaw**,' *gules*, three covered cups *or*. on a chief *argent*, a ship on the sea, sailing, all proper, on a dexter canton *gules*, the sword and mace of the mayor of London in saltier of the second; on an escutcheon of pretence, the cognizance of a baronet of Ulster, being the arms of sir James Shaw, bart. president. 3d, '**Warner**,' *or*. a bend between six roses *gules*, being the arms of J. C. Warner, esq. 4th, '**Stephenson**,' *gules*, on a bend *or*. three leopards faces *sable*, being the arms of Rowland Stephenson, esq. treasurer. The colours of the whole are glaring; the reds have the hue of brick dust, and the purples, even now, are changing colour; the heraldry affords a striking contrast to the old shields next to be described, which are placed in the four windows of the clerestory, viz. 1. The royal arms, crest, and supporters, poorly executed. 2. The hospital, beneath is the date of 1619. 3. The city with the same date; the diapering of these shields very fine. 4th. *Or*. a fesse checky, *argent* and *azure*, surmounted by a bend engrailed *gules*. Crest on a wreath, a pelican in her nest feeding her young *argent*. The sword, mace, and cap of dignity accompany these arms, which belong to sir William Stewart, lord mayor A. D. 1722. In the west window the following arms, *azure*, a saltier *argent* on a chief *gules*, three mullets of the second. Crest, on a wreath, a blackmoor's head couped *proper*, inscribed 'Mr. Henrie Andrewes, alderman, 1636.' The ancient monuments have been preserved; the most interesting is a handsome composition consisting of a flat pointed arch in relief, below the western window it is surmounted with a cornice of strawberry leaves, and ornamented with pannels and tracery; as the inscription was gone, it has been appropriated most absurdly, to another person, by a large inscription recording the name of Elizabeth Freke, A. D. 1741. A brass thus described by Mr. Gough still exists on the pavement, 'a stone seven feet two inches long, by three feet nine inches wide, with the small figure of a man and woman. He is in a gown with bag sleeves, and a standing cape and belt, and on his head a striped cap. His wife is habited in a long gown, fastened with a girdle just below her breasts, with similar sleeves reaching to her wrists, and a falling cape, and on her head a kind of veil head dress. Under her feet this inscription:—

Hic **jacent** **Willmo** **Markeby** **de** **Londoniis** **gentle-**
mo **qui** **obiit** **xi** **die** **Julii** **A** **D** **ni** **M** **ccccxxx**, **et**
Alicia **uxor** **ei**...

Over their heads were two shields, now gone.* Against the south wall is a kneeling effigy in an arched niche of the period of James I. inscribed to the memory of Robert Balthrope, sergeant surgeon to queen Elizabeth, who died . . . 15, 1690. At the back of the pillar at the south angle of the altar is a brass plate recording the re-building of the church, as follows:

Thomas Covrtenay Warner armiger nosocomii D. Bartholomaei nvperrime thesaurarius extremis tabellis hanc fenestram vitro colorato exornatam proprio sumptu poni mandavit. A. D. MDCCCXXIV.

At the north angle the following:

Hanc aedem iam vetustate collapsam pristina campanarum turri conservata huiusce nosocomii patroni restauraverunt. Jacobo Shaw baronetto praeside. Rowland Stephenson armigero thesaurario Samveli Wix A. M. vicario. A. D. MDCCCXXV.

On the north side of the church is the monument of Anne, wife of sir Thomas Bodley, the founder of the celebrated library at Oxford, it is a plain black slab, with two Corinthian pilasters supporting a pediment.

Thomas Bodleius, eques auratus, fecit Annæ conjugii piissimæ atque omnibus exemplis bene de se meritæ, cum qua dilecter vixit annos 24.

St. Bride's, alias St. Bridget.

This church is situated in the rear of the houses on the south side of Fleet-street, and was until the year 1825, almost wholly concealed from public observation.

It was at its foundation but a small church; afterwards, about the year 1480, it was increased with a large body and aisles; so that the old church remained only as a choir. The abbot and convent of Westminster were patrons; and it was a rectory. There was a vicarage also here, ordained and endowed about the year 1529, and king Henry VIII. after the dissolution of the convent of Westminster, having given this rectory and parish church of St. Bride to the collegiate church of Westminster, founded by him, this church has continued a vicarage ever since. In 1610 the earl of Dorset gave a parcel of ground, on the west side of Fleet-ditch, for a new church-yard; which was consecrated on the second of August in the same year, by Dr. George Abbot, bishop of London. The old church was destroyed by the fire of London in 1666.

The plan is a regularly constructed church, showing a nave and side aisles, with a square tower at the west, and a small chancel at the east end. The tower is flanked by apartments containing stairs to the galleries.

* Sepul. Mon. vol. ii. p. 122.

The superstructure is substantially built of Portland stone. The western front consists of a centre and wings; the former is occupied by the tower; the latter are uniform, each contains a lintelled window crowned with a cornice and surmounted by an entire circular one; the elevation is finished with a cornice and parapet; the steeple is divided into two principal portions, viz. a square tower in two grand stories, and a spire made into five heights. The first story of the tower forms a grand pedestal to the second, it commences with a basement with rusticated angles, in the centre of which is a doorway having a frontispiece, consisting of two columns of the Ionic order, sustaining an entablature and segmental pediment; the lintel and the doorway has a key stone, sculptured with a cherubic head, and inscribed 'Domus Dei;' the succeeding portion, the base of the pedestal, has a blank arch in the western front, enclosing a window crowned with an angular pediment, and surmounted by a circular window; the centre story is crowned with a cornice sustained on brackets.

The second story is ornamental, and each aspect is alike; pursuing therefore the description of the west front, which will suffice for all, it may be described as commencing with a stylobate sustaining columns at the angles of the design, coupled with pilasters, and disposed at the sides of a circular headed window; over the capitals is an entablature and segmental pediment, surmounted by an attic, having vases coupled at the angles; the order is composed, the capitals differing in a minute degree from the regular composite. The spire takes its rise from a dome into which the tower is formed at its conclusion, but which is concealed by a circular stylobate, on which rests the first story of the superstructure, which is octangular, having an arch in each face; the key stones carved with masks, and at the angles are pilasters, which sustain an entablature; the second and third stories are counterparts of the last, except in regard to the plinths, which are octangular, and the size, each story diminishing in the plan; the orders of these three stories are respectively the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic. A circular cella is carried up within the portion already described. The fourth story is also octangular, but consists of the cella only, without the surrounding arcade; at the angles are engaged columns of the Corinthian order, and in the intercolumniations are lintelled openings, surmounted by circular ones, on the cornice are vases corresponding with the columns; to this story succeeds an octangular basement, on which set upon balls is a spire, still keeping the same form and ending in a ball and vane. This beautiful structure is one of the most interesting objects in the view of the metropolis from Blackfriar's-bridge; its proportions are so just, and its graduation so harmonious, that if sir Christopher Wren had not built Bow church, it would have been undoubtedly the finest modern spire in existence; it still ranks second only to that matchless composition. The north side of the church has three arched windows on the aisle, and two

entrances, having frontispieces composed of two Ionic columns, sustaining their entablature and surmounted by pediments, with entire circular windows over them; the elevation finishes with a cornice and parapet; above the aisle is seen a clerestory containing five oval windows; the east end of each aisle has an arched window, and in the chancel is a larger window of the same form, the arch surmounted with a pedimental cornice sustained on consoles; the elevation finishes with a cornice and pediment, in the tympanum of the latter is a circular window. The south side of the church is a copy of the northern. The interior is approached by the principal entrance in the west front of the tower, which communicates by means of a fine arch with a pannelled soffit formed in the thickness of the wall, with a handsome porch, occupying the basement story of the tower, which is covered with a dome; the vertex pierced with an eye through which light is now admitted from the upper story of the tower in the day time, and at night from a gas light placed above the screen which fills the aperture. The entrance to the church is through a similar arch to the external one; and, like that, the void is partly filled by a door-way surmounted by the arms of king William III. At the west end of the body of the church is a spacious vestibule of equal breadth with the entire building, and occupying the vacancy beneath the organ gallery, and with which the entrances in the flanks communicate; they are covered internally with carved oak porches, enriched with two composite columns sustaining a segmental pediment; from this the church is approached through entrances in glazed screens. The nave and aisles communicate by means of five circular arches with pannelled soffits, each pannel enclosing a flower, and springing from coupled Doric columns, having a common plinth and entablature, the latter of which acts as imposts to the arches; the pillars are disposed transversely with respect to the church. The entablature is lighter than that which belongs to the order; the tryglyphs are omitted, and the cornice is dentilated; the ceiling is arched in a segment of a circle, and springs from an impost cornice above the crown of the main arches; the soffit is crossed by pannelled ribs, taking their rise from corbels in the form of shields attached to the impost cornice, and the ceiling is pierced laterally with the windows of the clerestory; the centre is ornamented with expanded flowers. The aisles are simply groined; the ceiling springing from the main columns on the one side, and from imposts supported on cherubic heads, and attached to the sidewalls on the other. The altar is a splendid composition, occupying the entire wall of the chancel; it consists of a central and lateral divisions made by a principal and attic orders; the centre division is filled with the great east window, the dado of which is made into three divisions by gilt Corinthian columns, sustaining their entablature; the centre compartment is painted by Willement, with subjects emblematic of the sacred Trinity; in the upper part of the pannel are rays

of light emanating from a dark cloud; below it, the descending dove and the letters I H S formed of a number of distinct stars; the side pannels are inscribed with the decalogue. In the collateral divisions are pannels with the Creed and Paternoster, and pannels without inscriptions occupy the attic; the spandrils of the great window are enriched, and the whole is covered with an elliptical pediment; the design harmonizes so effectually with the architecture of the main structure, that no one unacquainted with the fact, would suppose the church and chancel were works of different hands. The sides of the chancel are ornamented in a corresponding taste, and the soffit of the arched ceiling is tastefully enriched with pannels filled with expanded flowers. The altar table is a large slab of marble on gilt supports, far superior to the usual wooden tables generally found in churches. The walls of the chancel, together with the pillars, and arches of the church, are coloured in imitation of various marbles. The main columns are porphyry; the capitals and archivolts veined marble; the pilasters of the altar verd antique; the capitals and festoons of foliage, and mouldings gilt; the walls and niches Sienna marble, relieved with chaste statuary and rich porphyry; the whole forming the richest architectural display in London.

A gallery is erected across the west end of the church, which also extends the length of the aisles; the front is of oak, richly pannelled, in a bold style of decoration; in the western branch is a melodious organ by Harris; the case is enriched with statues of Fame, mitres, and crowns, highly gilt. The pulpit is hexagonal without a sounding board; it stands with the reading and clerks' desks on the south side of the central aisle. It is enriched with foliage of oak and acorns.

The font is interesting as a vestige of ancient London, having been preserved from the old church; it consists of a basin of white marble, sustained on a pedestal of black, and bearing the following arms on a shield, viz.: *Azure*, a lion rampant *or*, a crescet for Hothersall, empaling *gules*, a chevron *armine*, between three buckles *or*, and this inscription:

'DEO ET ECCLESIE EX DONO HENRICI HOTHERSALL, ANNO 1615.'

The eastern entrances are both disused; the internal porches assimilate with those at the western end, and are now used to contain stoves.

One of the improvements introduced at the last repair was the lighting of the church with gas, the smoke being condensed over every light to prevent its injuring the splendid decorations of the church.

The east window, which is of the dimensions of 20 feet in length, by 13 in width, is filled with a copy in stained glass of Ruben's 'Descent from the cross;' the figures are above seven feet six inches high; the whole composition, whether the richness and

depth of the colouring or the extent of the work is taken into consideration, reflects the highest credit on the abilities of the artist, Mr. Moss. This window was completed in 1822.

This church was built by sir Christopher Wren in 1680; the expense to the nation being 11,430*l.*; it was additionally embellished in 1695. The spire was not completed until 1703, as appears from the subjoined entry from the parish books:

‘Mem. In the year of our Lord 1703, the new spire of the steeple of St. Bridgett alias St. Bride’s, London, was finished in the beautiful form it now appears in, sir C. Wren being the principal architect—Mr. William Dickenson his under surveyor—Y^e first stone was layed on the 4th day of Oct, 1701, and was finished, and the wethercock was put up, on the day of Sept. 1703, it being 234 feet 6 inches from the surface of the earth to the top of the cross, y^e wether cocke from y^e dart to y^e end is 6 ft. 4 in.’

The dimensions are as follows:

	Feet.	In.
Length, externally, of church and tower . . .	103	
.. .. of body of church, internally . . .	99	
Breadth	58	
Height of chancel to apex of pediment . . .	56	
.. .. of aisles	33	
.. .. of church, internally . . .	42	6
.. .. of tower	129	
Length of spire,	229	

The beautiful spire has been doomed to undergo two attacks from lightning; the first was in the great storm of the 18th of June, 1764, when it was so damaged that upwards of 85 feet of the stone work was obliged to be taken down. Many stones were started from their places and much shivered, and others were propelled to a considerable distance. One stone, of 72lbs. weight, was projected more than an 150 yards, and broke into the garret of a house in St. Bride’s-lane. Several fell upon the church itself, and one of them broke through the roof into the north gallery. The rubbish of the fallen fragments on the upper part of the spire, is said to have been as much as several masons would have made in a week’s work.* On this occasion, the parishioners determined on lowering the spire eight feet, and the city pavior and stone mason, and Mr. Staines (afterwards sir William) was selected to alter the works of sir Christopher Wren, so little taste unfortunately was then to be found in the parish.† Again, in 1803, the spire was struck by

* Britton and Pugin’s *Edifices of London*, vol. 1, p. 120.

† The spire of Bow has been taken down and rebuilt, without the least abatement of its height, by a scientific

architect in our own days, and the same might have been done in this church if a proper person had been employed.

lightning, but less damaged than on the preceding occasion. With a view of preventing further accidents, a conductor has been applied to the steeple, which extends from the porch to the base.

The most extensive repairs which the church has undergone were in the years 1822 and 1823, having been shut up nine months; Mr. Deykes was the architect employed by the parish to improve and not diminish the works of Wren: how well he executed his trust, and with what fidelity to the original works, has been already described. The alterations consisted in the decorations of the chancel, and the painting of the edifice in imitation of marble, the latter work was executed by Messrs. Southgate and Mitchell, of Newgate-street. The church was re-opened at the conclusion of these repairs on the 6th of April, 1823. The expense was 4,940*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

In connexion with the church is the opening recently formed into Fleet-street. On the 14th November, 1824, a fire having destroyed many houses, a view of the beautiful spire was obtained, and in consequence public attention was powerfully attracted towards its beauties.* A public meeting was called by advertisement at the London-tavern, on Tuesday the 4th January, 1825,† for the purpose of entering into a subscription to purchase sufficient ground to keep open the view thus fortuitously obtained of this elegant piece of architecture; the expense of the undertaking was estimated at 7,000*l.* Subscriptions to a large amount were received, and the corporation, in 1819, gave 250*l.* in aid of them; but it is probable the noble design would have fallen to the ground, had not a public spirited citizen, John Blades, esq. stepped forward, and with a generosity almost unparalleled, taken the expense of the undertaking on himself, relying on the generosity of the public ultimately to reimburse him. It is to be feared this gentleman has sustained a pecuniary loss from the effects of his liberality, but which is compensated by the reflection of the grand improvement which has been effected by his means, and the assurance that a noble action carries with itself its own reward. J. B. Papsworth, esq. was the architect selected to design the opening, and he has judiciously assimilated the architecture of the fronts of the houses at the sides of the opening with pilasters, and an entablature of the same order, as the upper story of the tower,

Since the opening has been completed, the parishioners determined on making a dial on the north side of the tower to be illuminated at night by gas. The dial was at first so much incumbered by metal work as to be nearly useless, but after several alterations, a perfectly transparent dial has been formed, on which the hour of the night may be distinctly seen at any time.

Among the numerous monuments in this church are the following:—

* A view of the church as it appeared Jan. 11, 1825, is given in Hone's Every Day Book, vol. 1, col. 87-8.

† Vide Gent. Mag. vol. xciv. part 1, page 17.

At the east end of the north aisle is a brass tablet, with an inscription to the memory of Ann Nichols, wife of John Nichols, esq. who died Feb. 18, 1776, aged 36, and of William Bowyer Nichols, her son; also of Martha Nichols, his second wife, who died Feb. 29, 1788, aged 32, and of Thomas Cleiveland Nichols, and Charles Howard Nichols, her infant sons.

At the west end of the nave is a neat monument to the memory of Mr. J. Romilly, F. R. S. who died Dec. 18, 1759, aged 49.

Among the eminent persons interred in this church without inscriptions are, Wynkin de Worde, the celebrated typographer, who resided in Fleet-street; sir Richard Baker, author of the 'Chronicles of the kings of England,' buried Feb. 29, 1644; and Samuel Richardson, the author of sir Charles Grandison, Pamela, &c. He died in 1761, aged 72.

St. Dunstan's in the West.

Is situated on the south side of Fleet-street, between Fetter-lane and Chancery-lane, the east front and south side projecting considerably into the street.

It is a very ancient foundation, formerly in the gift of the abbot and convent of Westminster; who (in 1237) gave it to king Henry III. towards the maintenance of the house called the Rolls, for the reception of converted Jews. It was afterwards transferred to the abbot and convent of Alnwick, in Northumberland, in which patronage it continued till that religious house was suppressed by king Henry VIII. King Edward VI. granted the advowson of this church, under the name of a vicarage, to lord Dudley. The rectory and vicarage were soon after granted to sir Richard Sackvill, whose descendants alienated the impropriation to George Rivers, 22d Jac. I. but they kept the vicarage in their presentation till the year 1631. About 1760, both the impropriation and vicarage were in the heirs of Mr. Taylor, clerk of Bridewell. The impropriation is valued at 300*l.* per ann.

This church escaped the great fire in 1666, but has been repaired several times, at a very great expence.

It is a large building of brick and stone, of different ages, and much defaced by alteration. The plan, from the same cause, is irregular; it shews a large area, nearly square, with a small aisle on the south side, extending about half its length from west to east, and another aisle on the north side, having a square tower at the west, and a vestry at the east end, both of which additions are comprehended within the plan. The superstructure has little claims to attention. The west end abuts on Clifford's Inn passage. It has a large low arched window, having five lights, made by mullions diverging into arched heads; nearer the south is a small window of three lights, and, below it, a modern pointed doorway; the tower, which occupies the northern angle of this front, is in three stories; the western front ranging with the main building; in each story is a

window of two lights, the lower arched, the two upper square-headed with weather cornices; the third story is clear of the church, and the window is consequently repeated in each aspect; the elevation is finished with battlements, and, formerly, an octangular beacon turret rose above the south-east angle, which was encreased in height by a wooden turret for a bell; a few years since it was taken down to the battlements, by which the character of the tower was destroyed, and the vile taste of the parish was further displayed by the erection of a painted deal lantern on the platform of the tower, in the true carpenter's Gothic style. The south side of the church is divided in the upright into two stories, the lower is ancient, the upper modern; the aisle which projects from the main building, has a modern lintelled doorway, near the south, to which succeeds six windows with depressed pointed arches; each window is lofty, and is divided by a mullion into two lights with arched heads; the piers which separate them are remarkably slender; every alternate window is now walled up; in the east end of the aisle is a smaller window open; the portion of this front eastward of the aisle had formerly five windows of a similar description, and a doorway corresponding in design with the one remaining in the aisle; all these particulars are walled up; the clerestory which extends over the aisle and chancel has four large arched windows, in the taste which prevailed in sir Christopher Wren's time; the elevations of both the aisle and clerestory are finished with modern battlements. On the roof of the aisle, near the west end, is a large niche, which contains the famous statues of wild men, (set up in 1671) from which the church has derived so much popular celebrity. These two colossal statues represent savages, girt round the loins with skins, and holding clubs in their hands, with which they strike the quarters on bells pendant from the roof.* The niche which contains them is arched, and covered with a pediment, sustained on Ionic columns and pilasters; the statues were bronzed in the last repair of the church; beneath this niche, on a projecting beam, which is supported by a truss, carved with a well executed head, is the clock dial. The east wall is hid by shops built against it; the pointed arch of a window, which was walled up in the repair of 1826, still remains, and the elevation is finished with battlements; in the centre of the parapet is a niche containing a statue of queen Elizabeth. On a tablet beneath is the following inscription, nearly hid by the roof of the shops:—

This statue of queen Elizabeth formerly stood on the west side of Ludgate. That gate being taken down in 1760, to open the street, it was given by the city to sir Francis Gosling, knt. and alderman of this ward, who caused it to be placed here.

At the last repair, the statue was painted to imitate bronze. The clerestory contains two segmental arched windows, and is finished

* The repair of this piece of mechanism in 1738, cost 110*l.*—*Malcolm.*

by a large broken gable, in the style of the early part of the seventeenth century. All the older portions of the church are built with stone, and the architecture is one of the latest specimens of the pointed style of architecture; the clerestory is built of brick covered with compo. The north side of the church is concealed from observation; it abuts on a small burying ground, and is principally modern; at the east end of the north aisle, is a window of three lights, similar to those before described.

The principal entrance is by the door in the west front, but the one in the north aisle is most used; another entrance is through a porch attached to the north side of the tower, which has a depressed pointed arch, with enriched spandrils in wood, and leads through the tower into the church; a spacious vestibule occupies the east end of the building beneath the organ gallery, and the south aisle is parted from the body of the church by glazed screens, to keep out as far as possible the noise of the street. The body of the church now shews a spacious area, nearly square, parted from the south aisle by three arches with moulded archivolts, springing from clustered columns; from the north aisle, by three octangular columns with heavy capitals, and from the chancel and western vestibule, by two others of a similar description; in these columns and their entablatures, (the work of the early portion of the seventeenth century,) the architect has aimed at the invention of a new order of architecture, and produced a deformity: a mongrel entablature, sustained on the columns where they exist, and by the arches and the wall of the church on the south side, sustains the clerestory, the ceiling of which consists of a large open pannel in the centre, surrounded by a border of guillochi, and its soffit occupied by a large oval and smaller pannels; the sides of the ceiling are coved and pierced with arches over the windows, springing from an impost cornice, attached to the piers between the windows. The ceilings of the aisles and chancel are horizontal without ornament. In the latter are two circular skylights. A gallery occupies the north aisle, and another corresponding with it is erected on the south side of the church. A third crosses the west end; the centre projects in an elliptical sweep, and is sustained on bold cantilevers; in this part is a large organ; the chancel is made into two divisions by a pillar, which evidently marks the place where a range of pointed arches originally divided the area into two aisles, and which were removed to gain greater breadth. The altar screen, which is situated against the extreme wall of the northern division of the chancel, is constructed of oak, with gilt enrichments; it consists of a central and lateral divisions, made by coupled Corinthian columns sustaining their entablature; the lateral divisions have pilasters to correspond; over the centre is an elliptical pediment, surmounted by a square pannel containing the Hebrew name of the Deity, in an irradiation; over the decalogue is a gilt pelican; the lateral divisions are surmounted by an attic, and on the wall above are paintings of Moses

and Aaron in niches. In the north wall of the chancel, is a pointed doorway, with enriched spandrils, leading into the vestry. The pulpit* is affixed to the pillar in the centre of the chancel; it is hexagonal, and has a sounding board and canopy of the same form, the latter surmounted by a mitre, above which is a painting in a frame of the royal arms of his present majesty. The font is of recent construction: it is situated in a pew in the central area; it is a large and handsome basin of white marble, sustained on a pillar.

The monuments are exceedingly numerous, many very handsome specimens of ancient and modern sculpture exist among them, but the whole have been most sedulously whitewashed, in every succeeding repair, even to the total obliteration, in many instances, of the inscriptions. The oldest monument is an altar tomb on the north side of the church; the canopy was probably open to the vestry; the dado is enriched with quaterfoils, and from the ledger rises columns at the angles, sustaining an architrave cornice embattled; the form of the canopy assimilates rather with Italian than pointed architecture; this tomb was probably erected after the Reformation; all trace of the person whom it commemorated, is lost, in consequence of the parish having allowed another monument, consisting of two slabs of white marble, inscribed to the memory of Mr. R. Pierson, who died May 17, 1718, to be inserted within the open space over the altar tomb, consequently, the brass portraiture of the deceased, and the inscription, either on the wall at the back, if there was one, or on the ledger of the altar, is concealed; the modern appropriation of the monument has been completed by the addition of an urn to the canopy. At the east end of the north aisle is an ancient altar tomb of small dimensions, surmounted by a canopy springing from the angles of the ledger, and formed of a low elliptical arch, over which is a cornice set round with quaterfoils. On the roof of the canopy is a kneeling effigy in a long gown, in the costume of Elizabeth's reign; this monument was probably erected to the memory of William Crowche, citizen and mercer, and one of the common council, who died April 16, 1606. Near it is a lady of the above period, in a niche of the Corinthian order, praying at an altar, and below her, in small niches, three children; this monument commemorates Elizabeth North, wife of Roger North, esq. died Nov. 29, 1612, aged 22 years. She had issue two sons and a daughter, Henry, Dudley, and Mary North. A third consists of a full faced bust of W. Morecroft, in a circle. In the south aisle is a fine costumed bust in a circle to the memory of C. Fetherstone, who died Dec. 10, 1615, aged 78.

Among the modern monuments, the most striking is that of alderman Hoare, originally erected on the south wall, but, at the last repair, placed against the closed up window in the eastern wall; it is

* In this church was a magnificent hour glass, with a silver frame. It was destroyed in 1723, and the metal used

to make two heads for the parish staves.

a handsome composition of white marble, consisting of a sarcophagus, surmounted by a winged boy, holding a medallion of the deceased. Sir R. Hoare, knt. was lord mayor in 1745, and died Oct. 12, 1754.

Against the north side of the chancel, is another monument to the memory of sir Richard Hoare, knt. who died Jan. 6, 1718, aged 70, and his relict, dame Susannah Hoare, who died Sept. 24, 1720, aged 67.

In the north aisle is an oval tablet to the memory of H. Judkin, esq. 'the honest solicitor of Clifford's Inn,' who died June 30, 1818. This tablet was erected to his memory by his clients!

In the south side of the chancel is a small mural monument of statuary marble, possessing great merit; it consists of a slab between a male and female cariatidal statue, about eighteen inches in height, but sculptured with exceeding grace and delicacy; the inscription is entirely obliterated by the whitewash which has been tastefully applied to this and the other monuments, and which economical operation has had the effect of effacing the colour of the costume of the older ones.

From the ensuing description it will be gathered that a great want of taste has existed in this parish, from the earliest period to the last repair in 1826; whatever credit is due to the parochial authorities on the score of economy, there is nothing in the church to record either their antiquarian taste, or their architectural knowledge.

Some old painted glass still exists in the vestry, consisting of a finely executed portrait of queen Elizabeth,* and also the effigy of St. Mathias, removed at the last repair from the walled up window in the chancel; the eastern windows of the clerestory are set off with borders of modern glass in a mosaic pattern.

This church is 90 feet long, 60 broad at the west end, and 36 feet high, and the tower about 100 feet in height.

St. Sepulchre.

This church is dedicated in commemoration of our Saviour's sepulchre, or grave at Jerusalem, and vulgarly called St. Sepulchre's. It is situated at the north east corner of Snow-hill; it is still a spacious building, but not so large as of old time, part of the site of it having been formerly let out upon building leases, and for a garden plat. It is generally believed to have been founded about the year 1100, at which time a particular devotion was paid to the holy sepulchre. And it was so decayed in the reign of Edward IV. as to require to be rebuilt. Roger, bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry I. gave the patronage of this church to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield, who established a perpetual vicar-

* Engraved in Malcolm's Lond. Red. vol. iii. p. 456.

age in this church, and held it till their dissolution, when it fell to the crown. King James I. in the seventh year of his reign, granted the rectory and its appurtenances, and advowson of this vicarage to Fr. Philips, &c. After which the parishioners purchased the rectory and its appurtenances, and held them in fee-farm of the crown. And the advowson of the vicarage was purchased by the president and fellows of St. John Baptist College Oxon, who continue patrons of the church.

Four parts of this parish lie in London, and the fifth in Middlesex.

The present structure was much damaged by the fire of London in 1666, but not entirely destroyed. Sir Christopher Wren found the tower and vestibules, with the exterior walls, fit for use, he therefore only rebuilt the interior and a portion of the east, leaving the flanks with their mullioned windows perfect, and making use of the old walls as far as they went, as we have seen he has done under similar circumstances at St. Bartholemew's* St. Alban's,† and St. Mary Aldermary;‡ the tracery of the windows remained in Maitland's time (A. D. 1730) and from the engraving he has given of the south side of the church, it appears that the design of the filling in of the windows, resembled those in the porch still existing. In 1789, the exterior was modernized, the pointed windows being converted externally into circular headed ones, and an entire ashlaring of Portland stone added to the old walls, the buttresses being retained, though curtailed in their proportions. The plan gives a nave and side aisles, with a square tower at the west end of the latter, flanked by porches, the southern projecting beyond the bounds of the main building, and a chapel and additional wing attached to the north side. The east wall is not at right angles with its flanks, and although partially rebuilt, the discrepancy was allowed to remain. The tower retains most of its original features; it is built with rough stones, and rises to a considerable height above the walls of the church; in each aspect are three windows in succession, the lower two are pointed, of modern construction, and formed within the arch of the former ones; the second in the southern front has been altered to a clock dial, the upper window consists of a double arch, which has also been modernized, the elevation finishes with a parapet: at the angles are four octangular pedestals, capped with cornices and crowned with lofty obelisks of the same form, ending in vases; the tower being almost a counterpart of that of St. Christopher le Stocks.§ The porch is in three stories, viz. the hall story, and two above, used for a private dwelling-house; the entrance to the first is by a pointed arch, the exterior modernized, over which is a tablet, stating that the church was repaired in 1789; the upper stories have dwelling-house win-

* Described page 201. §§§

† Ibid page 467

‡ Ibid page 426.

§ Engraved at page 246.

dows; the buttresses at the angles still remain, ending in modern obelisks topped with balls. Before the modernization of the church this front retained some remains of its former highly decorated character. The east side of the porch displays a portion of the original architecture, it contains two windows separated by a buttress; the arches are gracefully formed, and are made by mouldings into three upright compartments, having arched heads enclosing five sweeps, with perpendicular divisions in the head of the principal arch; the upper stories are in a dwelling-house style. The south side of the church has eight circular headed windows, separated by buttresses; beneath the one nearest the east end, is a doorway with an ill formed pointed arch, fronted by a pentice supported by two columns; the elevation is finished with a cornice and parapet, in the centre is a sun dial; the roof of the church is wagon headed and covered with lead; it has an ugly appearance above this side; the east end has three Palladian windows of a similar character to those so often described in Wren's churches; the vestry room attached to the north side, is lighted by Venetian windows. The north side of the church resembles the opposite one in its main features; near the west end is a doorway with a modernized pointed arch; in the continuation of the wall eastward, are four round-headed windows, to which succeeds the chapel; this is lighted by three windows in its north front, and two in the flanks. The aisle eastward of the chapel has three round headed windows and two entrances (one walled up) with entire circular windows above, the remainder of the wall is occupied by the vestry. The western front of the building is concealed by adjacent houses; the upper stories of the porch constitute a dwelling house for the sexton. The interior of the south porch is an interesting and beautiful specimen of the architecture of the middle of the fifteenth century, the present structure being the 'fair porch' built by 'one of the Pophams,' as recorded by Stow; it consists of two divisions made by slender columns attached to the side walls, the eastern side having windows as before described; the western at present is blank; from the capitals of the before-mentioned columns, and others situated in the angles, spring the groins of the vaulted roof, they diverge and spread over the soffite in six fans, the various ribs being united by arched heads enclosing four sweeps, the spaces not occupied by the fans, are filled with trefoil tracery. At the points of intersection are various handsome bosses, some of which are roses and other flowers; on two are angels holding shields, with the following arms: 1. . . a dove volant . . . in chief a bar . . . 2. . . a saltire . . . between three daggers, the hilts downwards, a crescent for difference in chief. Two other bosses have the following shields: 1. . . a chevron . . . in base a fleur de lis . . . 2, an emblem of the Trinity; the groins have recently been painted stone colour, and the soffites white; the doorway communicating with the church, is also pointed with a moulded architrave, bounded by a

sweeping cornice; above the point is a small niche with a trefoil head, containing a minute seated effigy holding an open book, the leaves turned towards the spectator, on the base the city arms; the internal mouldings of the street entrance correspond with the opposite doorway, and above the arch is also a niche, sustained on a bird with expanded wings; it contains a male effigy, also seated, with a flowing beard. The whole of this curious remnant of the once beautiful architecture of the church, is in excellent preservation.* On the east side is an entrance to the vault. Between the porch and tower is a small vestibule. The tower stands on four lofty arches, the western, which formed a window, is most perfect; it has two columns sustaining an architrave still remaining; within the two lateral arches, others of a round headed form sustained on semi-columns of the Tuscan order, have been constructed. The north porch has nothing remarkable, a continuous passage is formed from south to north, through the basement story of the tower, and from which the church is approached. Another spacious vestibule, occupies the space below the organ gallery. The body of the church is divided into a nave and aisles by six Tuscan columns on each side, besides two semi-columns attached to the extreme walls, they are all raised on octangular plinths the height of the pewing, and are of large dimensions. The columns sustain an architrave cornice enriched with acanthus and olive leaves set upright, and alternating with each other; the intercolumniations which are wide, are determined without reference to the number or situation of the windows, in consequence of the pillars not standing on the sites of the former ones. A division between the nave and chancel is made at the fifth column from the west, and the five divisions comprehended in the former are covered with a waggon-headed ceiling closed at the east end by a window divided into compartments by uprights; the ceiling is made into divisions corresponding with the intercolumniations by bands. The soffite is enriched with square moulded pannels, with roses at every angle; and the bands, with sunk pannels, containing roses, and the ceiling, is pierced by two small arched windows on each side. The ceilings of the aisles and chancel are horizontal pannelled into compartments by architraves; the soffits of all are plain, except that which is immediately over the altar, which is enriched. The north wall opposite to the third and fourth intercolumniations from the west is broken, and one insulated column and two engaged semi-columns, introduced into its place, forming a communication between the chapel and the aisle of the church. A large gallery occupies the whole of the aisles, except the extreme eastern division, on each side, and it is continued in a sweeping direction across the west end, which portion is sustained on composite columns. The fronts of the side galleries retire behind the main column; they are pannelled, and each pan-

* It is accurately engraved in the *Gent's Mag.* vol. lxxiv. pt. ii. page 577.

nel filled with carving in relief, the two occupying the central inter-columniation, having the cypher C. R. and two C's conjoined and crowned with imperial crowns between two olive branches; the other pannels are filled with foliage; the supports of the gallery have an awkward and unsightly appearance, owing to the girders not being inserted into the walls of the church, occasioned by the distribution of the columns, which being set at greater intervals than the former ones, do not always come opposite to the solids of the external walls. The altar screen is composed of oak; it is made into four divisions by two columns and two pilasters of the Corinthian order fluted, and surmounted by an entablature; over the central division is an elliptical pediment surmounted by a lofty attic; on the cornice reclines two angels holding palm branches, and a celestial crown. In the tympanum of the pediment are cherubic heads in relief; and the attic contains a painting of a choir of cherubs chaunting the praises of the sacred Trinity, the whole is enriched with carvings of foliage; the mouldings, capitals, and other enrichments gilt; the window over the altar is glazed with stained glass in compartments. The pulpit and desks are grouped on the south side of the central aisle, and are not remarkable for decoration; the former has a plain mahogany sounding board. In the western portion of the gallery is a large organ in a splendid case enriched with a profusion of carving, statues of angels, &c. greatly resembling in its decorations the organ of the cathedral; it is built on the same construction as that of St. Lawrence Jewry,* and the trumpet stop is considered the finest in London. It is undergoing a thorough repair at the present time.† On the wall of the church, over the organ, are the arms of king Charles II.

The chapel is fitted up with a desk and seats as a morning prayer chapel‡ and baptistery. The font is a large and handsome polygonal basin of veined marble sustained on a circular pedestal of grey marble; the canopy of oak, with gilt enrichments, has an inscription recording that it was the gift of the parish in 1670. At the east end of the chapel, the place for the altar remains; the dado and a portion of the jambs of the eastern window having been cut away to let in the screen.

There are many very elegant modern monuments; the only ancient one worthy of notice is a mural monument to the memory of E. Arris, esq. alderman, and Mary his wife; they were married 60 years, and had 23 children. He died May 28, 1676, aged 85; she died Dec. 2, 1674, aged 76. The bustos of the deceased are in circles painted in natural colours.

This church was repaired after the fire, in 1670, sir Christopher Wren being the architect. The dimensions are, length, exclusive of the passage at west end, 126 feet; breadth, omitting the chapel, 58 feet; height of nave 35; of tower and pinnacles 140.

* Described at page 371.

† June, 1828.

‡ Which are read here four times a week at half past six in the morning.

A solemn exhortation was formerly given from the church-yard to the prisoners, appointed to die at Tyburn, in their way from Newgate. Mr. Robert Dow, merchant taylor, who died in 1612, left 26s. 8d. yearly for ever, that the bellman should deliver from the wall to the unhappy criminals, as they went by in the cart, a most pious and awful admonition;* and also another, in the prison of Newgate, on the night before they suffered.

In this church was buried captain John Smith, one of the greatest adventurers of the age in which he lived. He was governor of Virginia, of which he wrote a very curious history. He died in 1631.

St. Bartholomew the Great.

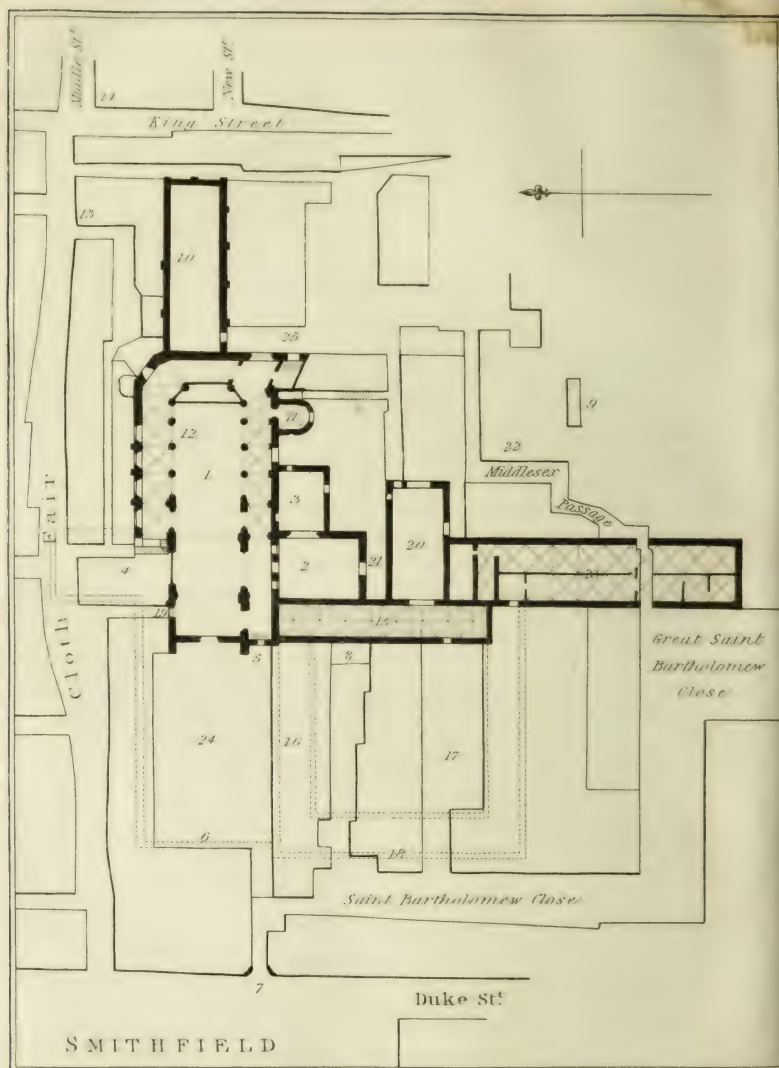
This church is situated on the east side of Smithfield. At the dissolution of monasteries, the old priory church was made parochial and given to the parishioners in lieu of their own church, as appears by the grant to sir Richard Riche, of the 19th May, 1544, from which the following is an extract: ‘And whereas the great close of St. Bartholomew hath been before the memory of man used as a parish within itself, and distinct from other parishes; and the inhabitants thereof have had their parish church, and church-yard, within the church of the late monastery and priory, and to the same church annexed, and have had divine service performed by a curate from the appointment of the prior and convent; and whereas a certain chapel, called ‘The parish chapel,’ with part of the great parish church, have been taken away, and the materials sold for our use; nevertheless, there still remains a part fit for erecting a parish church, and already raised and built: we do grant to the said Rich. Riche, knt. and to the present and future inhabitants within the great close, that part of the said church of the late said monastery or priory which remains raised and built, to be a parish church for ever, for the use of the said inhabitants; and to be called the parish church of St. Bartholomew, the Apostle the Great, in West Smithfield, in the suburbs of London, distinct and separate from other parishes; and that all the void ground, 87 feet in length and 60 feet in breadth, next adjoining to the west side of the church, shall be taken for a church-yard, &c. &c.’ The next clause appoints Richard Riche patron, and John Deane clerk, rector; and places the church in the jurisdiction of the diocese of London, and fixes the first fruits at 8*l.* per annum; 11*l.* per annum to the rector, and his successors, their salary arising from certain tenements.

In the 2d year of Elizabeth, another grant was made to the same sir Richard Riche, by the title of Richard lord Riche and to his heirs, afterwards earls of Warwick and Holland, from whom hath

* Printed at length in Pennant's London. This practice has been long discontinued; but the bellman of St.

Sepulchre's attends in Newgate to toll the bell on the morning of the execution.





PLAN OF THE PRIORY OF
S^t Bartholomew the Great.
SMITHFIELD.

descended the late possessor William Edwardes, of Johnstone-hall, in the county of Pembroke, South Wales, son of lady Elizabeth Rich, and created in 1776 baron Kensington of the kingdom of Ireland. His lordship died Dec. 13, 1801; and was succeeded by his only son William Edwardes, lord Kensington.

The exterior of this church is so greatly concealed by the adjacent houses, that with the exception of the west front, but little of the building meets public observation: the north side, however, may be seen from a narrow court behind the houses in Cloth-fair; the outer walls, including apartments over the aisles, now used as a school for the parish, were rebuilt in red brick, the work of prior Bolton; the windows introduced at that time into the aisle, have mullions worked in brick, and the whole of these particulars are in the domestic style of the 16th century; the east end has been rebuilt with brick in more modern times; this portion has two large round-headed windows. The south side is equally obscured with the northern, and a part of the ancient galleries of the church, which were situated above the aisles, are occupied by the Protestant dissenters school. The church in its ancient state was built in the form of a cross; the south transept still exists in ruins, and it had probably fallen to decay prior to the Reformation; the north transept and nave have left no trace behind;* the choir and square of the tower at the intersection with the transept, still exist, and constitute the parish church; this portion then we proceed to describe. Entering from Smithfield, through a fragment of an elegant pointed arch of the early part of the 13th century, formed of receding arched ribs resting on corbels, and separated by hollows, enriched with diagonal leaved flowers, a church-yard is approached, which occupies the site of the nave; at the extremity is the west front of the church, built at the reformation, out of the ruins of the priory. It contains a low doorway, and over it an ugly window divided by mullions into compartments,

* The annexed engraving is from an actual survey made in June 1828, and exhibits the extensive remains of this celebrated priory.

1. The present church; the choir of the ancient one.

2. South transept in ruins.

3. Chapter-house.

4. Site of the north transept.

5. Entrance to the present church.

6. Presumed entrance to the nave of the ancient church.

7. Remains of an ancient gateway.

8. Farrier's shop.

9. Site of the woodhouse.

10. Prior's house, containing on the attic the infirmary and dormitory.

11. Vestry, formerly the Virgins' chapel.

12. Tomb of Rahere the founder.

13. Warwick house.

14. Hand and Shears public house.

15. East cloister, now a stable.

16. Site of the north cloister.

17. Site of the south cloister.

18. Site of the west cloister.

19. North entrance to the present church.

20. Saint Bartholomew's chapel.

21. Chapel vestry rooms, now a saw-pit.

22. Site of the mulberry gardens belonging to the monastery.

23. Cloisters under the hall or refectory.

24. Site of the nave of the ancient church.

25. East entrance to the present church.

a poor attempt to imitate the ancient pointed style, which seemed to have fled with the unfortunate monks. The tower, which occupies the south-west angle of the building, is a clumsy fabric of brick-work, square in plan, and in elevation made by string courses into four stories; the basement contains a doorway, on which is the date 1628, partly concealed by a pentice. In the upper stories are pointed windows with mullions in an execrable taste. The elevation is finished with battlements, and crowned with an open turret of wood sustaining a vane; the angles are guarded with heavy buttresses. The interior is approached by the entrances just noticed, as well as by a door in the north side, made by enlarging one of the windows of the ancient edifice. Under the tower is a fragment of pointed architecture in the style of the great gate. The remainder of the building is the unaltered Norman architecture of Rahere, and although much mutilated, shows, in some portions, interesting specimens of the architecture of the twelfth century. In the south aisle is a low doorway leading into the ruined south transept, which is now used as a burying ground. The side walls remain; the architecture of which is the same as the remaining portions of the church. The aisles are vaulted with *arcs doubleaux* in the plainest and simplest style; and in the portion which sweeps round the altar, (the eastern termination, as in most Norman churches, being semicircular) the architecture is in the most perfect state.

The bold and massive arches at the junction of the nave with the choir and transepts are still perfect. Those which stretch across the nave and choir are semicircular, and rest on corbels attached to the grand piers; the others, which bound the transepts, are pointed, and spring from columns formed in clusters. All the archivolts are richly ornamented with zigzags, hollows, and rounds, in succession; and in the spandrels are small circular and round-headed windows, now walled up. On each side of the choir are three semicircular arches dividing the body from the aisles; they rest partly upon massive piers and a circular pillar, 4 feet in diameter and 8 feet in height, including the capital; and all the parts are marked with an unusual degree of strength even for a Norman building; the arches show the billet moulding. The gallery story consists of a large arch, enclosing a smaller arcade, sustained on slender pillars, with square capitals. The whole of the openings are walled up, and in some parts the arches of this story are entirely destroyed. The third, or clerestory, has been rebuilt in more modern times with pointed arches; the sweeping mouldings rest upon brackets carved with animals and busts, the work, probably, of the fourteenth century. The roof is timber, and is sustained on massive beams crossing the church, resting on corbels attached to the side walls, and carved with cherubic heads. The east wall has been partially rebuilt; the remains of the ancient mouldings of the former windows are visible. The wall is occupied by a large altar-piece, which consists of a composition of columns and arches surmounted by entabla-

tures, sustaining obelisks in the style of an ornamental building. In an arch in the centre is the decalogue, and on a pannel above is the arms of king Charles I. in itself a curiosity, on account of its preservation from the puritans, who destroyed the arms of this sovereign wherever they found them, with the same avidity as the revolutionary partizans of France exercised their hatred to royalty. On the south side of the choir, and occupying the place of one of the arches of the gallery story, is a semi-hexagonal bow-window, in the domestic style of the sixteenth century. It consists of a dado, richly ornamented with pannels; the centre containing the bolt-in-tun, the rebus of prior Bolton. Above this is an open screen of ten lights, now walled up, in two tiers, six in the front and four in the flanks, and the whole is crowned with an embattled cornice. This elegant little window formed a screen to the gallery or seat of prior Bolton, the proper stall in the choir having been deserted for this more elevated and pompous seat, from which the prior could pass into and from the church without observation; so far had the Romish church departed from her own early uses at the period immediately preceding the Reformation. The ancient monastic pulpit remained until the repairs which are now* going on; it was affixed to one of the piers on the north side; the form was polygonal, ornamented with niches in each face; it was destroyed in an attempt at its removal, through the clumsiness of a workman. Two pulpits, in the modern style of arrangement, are now made in the choir, nearer to the altar rails, and only serve to interrupt the view of the altar; they are polygonal, and are sustained on pillars; each face of the polygon is occupied with handsome pannelling. A spacious gallery crosses the west end, which contains an organ, erected in 1731, and another gallery is constructed in the remains of the south transept. The font, which is situated at the base of the south-west pier of the transept, is a massive octangular basin on a pillar of the same form. It is devoid of ornament, but remarkable as the only ancient font existing in the city.

Behind the altar is a charnel-house, which has obtained the singular appellation of 'Purgatory.' It was once an appendage to the altar of a more elevated cast. In this portion of the church is a low doorway communicating with the close; in the spandrils of the arch is the rebus of prior Bolton. The original windows of the church have all been destroyed; the aisles are lighted by small ones with low arched heads, the work either of prior Bolton, or of the period when the priory church was made parochial. In the north aisle, a pointed arched doorway, in the early pointed style of the thirteenth century, which was once enriched with columns and receding mouldings, has been converted into a window. The window in the south transept is the work of the sixteenth century, and it is not improbable that this portion having fallen to decay, was detached by Bolton, whose funds might be in

sufficient equally to repair the entire edifice, the outer walls of which appear to have been nearly rebuilt by him.

Considerable expense would now be requisite to put the church into a complete state of reparation, and which it is to be regretted the parochial funds are insufficient to supply, but with the aid of common repairs, the immensely strong and massive walls of the church are likely to bid defiance to time for ages still to come.

The dimensions are as follows:—

	Feet.
Length of the choir	138
Presumed extent of the nave.....	87
<hr/>	
Total length within the walls when perfect	225
Breadth of body	60
Aisles (each)	12
Total breadth	84
Breadth of transept (in ruins)	36
Length of ditto	27
Internal height of church at transept.....	46
Height of tower	138

The monuments are very numerous. The founder Rahere has a splendid altar tomb at the north side of the chancel, the work of prior Bolton, with the exception of the effigy of Rahere. It consists of an oblong pedestal, the dado ornamented with the following shields of arms, in enriched quarterfoils 1st. *argent* a cross, *gules*. 2nd. *gules* two lions passant gardant, in pale, and in chief two ducal coronets, *or*. 3d. France and England quarterly. 4th. *gules* a bend between two martlets, *argent*. On the ledger is a slab of stone of less extent than the altar tomb; on the inclined edge is this inscription: **Hic jacet Raherus, Primus Canon-**
icus et Primus Prior hujus Ecclesiæ. Upon the ledger lies extended the effigy of the founder, in the habit of a regular canon of the order of St. Augustine; the head rests on a tasselled cushion, and the hands are conjoined in prayer. At each side of the effigy is a monk kneeling and holding the holy bible,* opened at Isaiah, chap. li. At the feet is a angel rising out of clouds, crowned and habited in a close green robe, and holding a shield, on which are the arms of the prior in relief, painted in colours. At the back of the monument are three apertures ornamented with tracery which once communicated with the aisle, and allowed the people assembled there a view of the elevation of the host at the high altar; the canopy consists of three arches over the tomb, and another in blank on the wall eastward of it, besides a fifth, over a

* All this part of the monument is evidently older than the remainder; it was not an unusual thing to preserve a statue from an ancient monument, and set it up again on a new and more splendid one; this was evidently done

in the present instance, as a glance at the tomb will plainly shew that the ledger was not constructed at the same time as the remainder of the composition.

small doorway communicating with the aisle; each arch is surmounted with a pedimental canopy richly crocketed and ending in finials; the canopies are divided by pinnacles: those which are above the altar tomb have grotesque figures at their bases. Behind the canopies are tiers of small niches, and the whole is finished with a frieze, ornamented with grotesque and other carvings, and crowned with a cornice, the leaves enriched with reversed trefoils, bearing on their points strawberry leaves. The ceiling of the canopies over the altar is richly groined, and springs from pillars in the angles, and attached to the wall at the back of the monument. This handsome composition is kept in excellent preservation by the hospital, and the only damage it has sustained is by a tablet to the memory of Thomas Roycroft, esq. A. D. 1677, being thrust into the canopy over the doorway. At the last repair, the pinnacles and many of the upper portions of the design were restored, and the whole now appears in its original perfection. On the south side of the chancel is the monument of sir Walter Mildmay, founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge; it is an elegant architectural composition, painted in imitation of various marbles, consisting of an altar tomb surmounted by a canopy, sustained by two Corinthian pillars, and enriched with various shields; on the back is inscribed:

Mors nobis lvervm. Hic jacent Gualtervs Mildmay miles et vxor ejvs ipse obiit vltimo die Maii 1589. Ipsa decimo sexto die Martii, 1576. Reliquervnt dvos filios et tres filias fvndvbit collegivm Emanvelis Cantabrigæ moritvr cancellarivs et sub-thesavrarivs scaccarii et regiæ maiestati a consiliis.

On the north side of the choir is an elegant monument, representing a man in armour, kneeling beneath a tent, the curtains of which are held back by angels; it was erected to the memory of sir R. Chamberlain, K. B. *temp.* Jac. I.

On the opposite side, on the spandril over the circular pillar, is a bust in an oval, with an inscription recording James Rivers, esq. died June 8, 1641.

In the circular arch at the back of the altar, is a bust with the following curious epitaph:—

Hic inhvmatvm svccubat qvantvm terrestre viri vere venerandi Edwardi Cooke, philosophi apprime docti nec non medici spectatissimi qvi tertio idvs agvsti anno dom 1652 anno ætatis 39 certa resvrgendi spe (vtinecesse) natvræ concessit.

Vnsluce yo' briny floods; what, can yee keepe
Yo' eyes from teares, and see the marble weepe?
Burst out for shame, or if ye find noe vent
For teares, yet stay, and see the stones relent.

Nearly adjoining is the effigy of a kneeling figure within a recess, to the memory of Eliz. Freshwater, died May 16, 1617, aged 26.

Besides the above, there are numerous modern monuments which we have not space to particularize.

On the south of the choir is the vestry room, coeval with the church, and retaining its original architecture. 'In the eeste parte

of the same churche ys an oratory, and yn that an awter yn the honure of the most blessid and pp'tuall vi'gine Mary yconsecrate.'

The present occupiers of this chapel are not perhaps aware, that the blessed Mary once deigned to appear before a monk of peculiar piety, named Hubert, in it, to inform him that her 'derlyngs' (the brotherhood) did not pray and watch to her approbation.

Of the three following interments in this church, the notices are taken from the archiepiscopal registry at Lambeth.

Will of John Walden to be buried 'in nova capella ecclesie sancti Bartholomei juxta Smythfield London, ex parte boreali ejusdem ecclesie nuper edificat.' Dated at Tottenham, on St. Luke's day, 1417. Proved Dec. 7, 1417.*

Richard Brigge, alias dict' Lancaster rex armorum, to be buried in the conventual church of St. Bartholomew, W. Smithfield; dated July 4, 1415.†

Walter Shiryngton; 'my wretched body to be buried in Waldone chapelle within the priorie of saint Bartelmei, on the north side of the auter, in a tomb of marbil there to be made, adjoyning to the wall on the north side aforesaid, of the height of two poules fete, for men to knele and leane upon the same tombe to here masse at the sai l auter.' Dated at Barnes, Jan. 17, 1479; proved at Lambeth, Feb. 14, 1448.‡

Priory of St. Bartholomew.

On the east side of Smithfield formerly stood the priory of S. Bartholomew, founded by Rahere, 'a pleasant witty gentleman, and therefore in his time called the king's jester,' or minstrel about or rather after the year 1102, the second of Henry I. for canons of the order of St. Augustine; himself became their first prior, in 1123, and so continued till his death, in 1144.

In a very curious legend, as Mr. Malcolm calls it, concerning the pious founder Rahere, is the following§:

And he havynge the title of desired possession of the kyng's maiestie, was right gladde.

Than nothyng he omytting of care and diligence, two werkys of pyte began to make; oone for the vowe that he hadde made, another as to hym by p'cepte was inioynde. Therfore the case prosperously succeeded, and after the apostles word all necessaryes flowed unto the hande.

The churche he made of cumly stooone work, tablewyse. And an hospital house a litell lenger of from the churche by hymself he began to edifie. The churche was fowndid (as we have taken of oure eldres) in the moneth of Marche, in the name of oure Lorde Jhu Christ, in memorie of most blesside Bartholomew apostle, the

* Reg. Chicheley, p. i. f. 31.

† Ibid. f. 331.

‡ Reg. Stafford and Kemp, p. 71. a. b.

§ Malcolm's *Londinium Red.* vol. i. 271.

yere from the incarnation of the same Lorde our Savyoure M^{mo} c.xiiij. Thanne haldyng and rewlyng the holy see of Rome, mooste holy fader Pope Calixte the secunde.

P'sidente in the churche of Ingland, William, archebishoppe of Cawntirbury; and Richarde, byshoppe of London; the whiche of due lawe and right halowid that place yn the giste party of the forsayde felde (and byshoply auctoryte dedicate the same that tyme full breve and shorte) as a cymytery.

Regnyng the yongerson of William Rothy, first kynge of Englischmen yn the north, Herry the firste, xxx^{ty} yere, and a side half, the thirde yere of his reigne. To the laude and glorie of the hye and endyvyduall Trynyte; to him blessyng, thankynge; honoure, and empyer, worlde withowtyn ende. Amen.

Rahere having discovered by the confession of one of the parties, that his enemies had confederated against him to take away his life, addressed himself to king Henry I., who took him under his protection; and in order thereto granted him a charter confirming all the liberties.

A very disgraceful scene was acted in this priory, so early as the reign of Henry the third. Boniface, archbishop of Canterbury, a wrathful and turbulent man, elected to that see in 1244, in his visitation came to this priory, to which he had no right, where being received with procession in a most solemn manner, he said, that he passed not upon honour, but came to visit them; to whom the canons answered that they having a learned bishop, ought not, in contempt of him, to be visited by any other. This answer so much offended the archbishop, that he forthwith fell on the sub-prior, and smote him on the face, saying, 'Indeed! indeed! doth it become you English traitors so to answer me?' Thus raging with oaths, not to be recited, he rent in pieces the rich cope of the sub-prior, trod it under his feet, and thrust him against a pillar of the chancel with such violence, that he had almost killed him. The canons, seeing their sub-prior thus almost slain, came and pulled away the archbishop with such force, that they overthrew him backward, whereby they saw he was armed, and prepared to fight. The archbishop's attendants, who all were his countrymen, born in Provence, observing their master down, fell upon the canons, beat them, tore them, and trod them under foot. At length, the canons getting away as well as they could, ran bloody, miry, and torn, to the bishop of London to complain, who bade them go to the king, at Westminster, and tell him thereof; whereupon four of them went thither; the rest were not able from being so much hurt; but when they arrived there, the king would neither hear nor see them, that they returned without redress. In the mean time the city was in an uproar, and ready to have rung the common bell, and to have hewed the archbishop in pieces, had he not escaped to Lambeth. Here they pursued him, and not knowing him by sight, cried aloud, 'Where is this ruffian, that cruel smiter? He is no

winner of souls, but an exacter of money, whom neither God nor any lawful or free election did bring to this promotion; but the king did unlawfully intrude him, being unlearned, a stranger born, and having a wife, &c. But the archbishop conveyed himself over the river, and went to the king with a great complaint against the canons, whereas himself was guilty.

Spualia prioris Sancti Bartholomei.

London'. Pens' ejusd'm in ecclia sancti Michis de Bas-

syngshalle	ij s.
Ecclesia sancti Sepuler' extra Newgate	xij.
Sum spualit'	viiij l. viii s. viii d.
Inde decima	xvj s. xd. ob.
Medietas	viiij s. v $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Tempalia ejusd'm prioris in pochiis London'.	
Sancti Dunstani W.	xvij s. vi d.
Om' sanctor' de Honylane	lvij d.
Sancte Marie de Stanynglane	xxv. s.
Om' sanctor' ad Muros	iiij s.
Sancti Gregorii	ii. s.
Sancti Bartholomei pva	viiij s.
Sancti Martini Oteswych	xx s.
Sancti Thomae Ap'li	iiij s.
Sancte Mildreth de Walbrooke	ij s. viij d.
Sancti Antonii	xs.
Sancti Bothi de Aldryshgate	vij l. iiij s. vi. d.
Sancte Marie Wolnoth	xv s.
Sancte Margarete de Lothbury	xij s. ij d.
Sancti Johis Zachary	ij s.
Sancte Agnetis ifra Alldrysshgate	xiiij s. iiij d.
Sancti Stephi in Judaissimo	vij s. iiij d.
Sancti Martini in Ludgate	lvi s. viij d.
Sancte Brigide	iiij s. vi d.
Sancti Petri in Tamusestrete	viiij s.
Sancti Nichi ad Macellas	xl l. os. iiij d.
Sancte Marie de Arcubs	iiij l. x s.
Sancti Dunstani Est	xxiv s.
Sancte Vedasti	xxix s.
Sancti Michis de Candelwykstrete	vij s. x d.
Sancti Augustini ad Portam	xviiij s. vi d.
Sancti Lawrencii in Judaismo	xxxv s. viij d.
Sancti Trinitates pve	xxiv s.
Sancti Mathei	iiij s. vi d.
Sancti Albani in Wodestrete	v s.
Sancte Marie de Aldermanbury	iii s.
Sci Andree de Holborne	ii s.
Sancti Petri de Woodstrete	lxiiij s.
Sancti Alphegi	vii s. vi d.

Sancti Michis de Cornehull	xix s.
Sancti Andree Baynard	xviiij s.
Sancti Martini in Pomis	lxviiij s.
Sancti Egidii ex Crepulgate	xxxviiij s. viij d.
Sancti Leonardi jux' Sem Martin'	iiij s.
Sancti Olavi	vi s.
Sancti Benedicti de Woodenwharf	lx s.
Sancti Nichi Coldabbey	vi s. viij d.
Sancte Marie Magdalene in Piscar'	xi s. iv d.
Sancti Michis ad Bladum	xiii s. iv d.
De Iseldon de terris & pratis	xxxv s.
Om' Sanctor de Bredstreet	xxxvi s.
Sancti Michis de Pat' nost' chirche	iiij s. iiij d.
Om' Sanctor de Grassechirche	xxx s. iiij d.
Sancti Sepuler' ex Newgate	xv l. xviiij s. ii d.
Sancti Michis de Hoggenlane	xiii s.
Suma pticular'	lxxij l. v s. viij d.
Inde decima	vij l. iii s. vi $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Medietas	iiij l. xij s. iiij $\frac{3}{4}$ d.*

Tonstall's spiritual benefices.

10 Aug. 14 Hen. VIII.

Monasterium Sci } Terre et possessiones 600 } mutuum vl.
 Barthoei Lond' } marc. bona 400 marc. } p lras D. Regis.

It was surrendered 30 Hen. VIII. and Dugdale gives it as worth 652*l.* 15*s.* per annum. Prioratus sive Mon. Sci Barthol. Smithfield in tempa' et spiriti, 653*l.* 15*s.*†

Mr. Malcolm cites two particulars from the 'Livre de les Rates,' 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, to shew how lands sold at that time.

'St. Bartholomew's priory had possessions at Stanmore, Middlesex, containing 66 acres of arable, 24 of pasture, and 42 of meadow land, of the clear yearly value of 15*l.* It was rated for sir Thomas Rayland, knt. at 28 years purchase, 1557.

'4*s.* 8*d.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and 6*s.* per annum received by the prior and convent from the Bear, in West Smythfield; the Bell, in the same place, and the Ferrer's house, in the parish of St. Sepulchre's, were sold at 20 years purchase.'

Comput ministrorum Domini Regus temp. Hen. VIII.

Nuper prioratus sancti Bartholomæi in West Smithfield juxta civitatem London.

Com' Midd'

	£.	s.	d.
Canbury—Firma maner'	24	16	11
Portepole—Firma diversorum camporum in parochia sancti Pancracij	9	6	8
Acton—Firma maner'	17	0	0

* Harl. MSS.

† Office of the First Fruits.

	£.	s.	d.
Hendon—Firma maner' vocat' renters	6	13	4
Stanmere magna—Firma maner'	13	13	4
Stanmere parva—Firma maner' de Canons	13	6	8
Stanmere parva—Firma dom' et edifice'	20	0	0
Stanmere parva—Firma de la Grene marshe et al' terr'	13	8	0
Stanmere parva—Firma vocat' quarter lands	4	0	0
Stanmere parva—Firma al' terr,' &c.	47	3	11
Shardington—Firma terr.'	0	10	0
Com' Essex'			
Theydon Boyes—Firma rector'	4	0	0
Langeley—Firma maner' vocat' Langeley hall.	6	0	0
Shortegrove—Firma maner'	10	0	0
Danbury—Pensio de abbate de Byleigh	1	0	0
Walcombeston—Firma prat'	1	0	0
Bradfield—Firma rector'	5	6	8
Com' Suff'			
Gorleston—Firma rector'	8	0	0
Lowistafte, alias Leystoke—Firma rector'	4	0	0
Wenmacston—Pens' monaster' de Blyborough.	1	10	0
Extinguitor			
Com' Norf.'			
Yermouth—Firma	0	13	4
Com' Hertf.'			
Tewinge—Firma maner'	20	0	0
Shenley—Firma maner' de Holmes	4	13	4
S. Step'hi paroch'—Firma maner' de Walhall	4	13	4
Com' Buck'			
Mentmore—Firma rector'	18	0	0

May 19, 1544. A grant was made of this place to Richard Riche. 'We, the king, in consideration of the sum of 1,064*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* grant, &c. to R. R. kt. chancellor of our court of augmentations of the revenues of our crown, the capital messuage and mansion house of the dissolved monastery, or priory of St. Bartholomew, and that close of the same called Great St. Bartholomew's, beginning, &c. We do likewise grant to R. R. kt. all those our messuages, houses, and buildings, called Le Fermery, Le Dorter, Le Frater, Les Cloysters, Les Galleries, Le Hall, Le Kitchen, Le Buttry, Le Pantry, Le olde Kitchen, Le Woodehouse, Le Garner, and Le prior's stable, situate within the close aforesaid, as they appertained to the monastery.

The king gives the service of one hundredth part of a knight's fee, and reserved rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* from a tenement granted to John Williams, of Rycote, in the county of Oxford, knt. and Edwarde Northe, kt. of London, in the above close. Also 51 tenements, with their appurtenances, within the precincts of the great close

belonging to the priory; and five messuages, and tenements, with two stables belonging to the same; and further, the reversion of the said messuages, &c. within the limits of the monastery; also the water of the conduit head of St. Bartholomew, within the manor of Canbery, co. Midd. as enjoyed by prior Bolton and his predecessors.

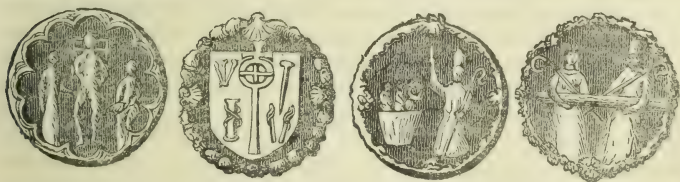
Then follows a grant of the fair of St. Bartholomew, as when in possession of the prior and convent, which is still held.

The seal of this priory was circular, with a representation of St. Bartholomew seated, having the deed of foundation in his right hand, and a knife uplifted in his left; behind him is an ecclesiastical edifice with finials formed of fleur-de-lys. Legend. SIGILLVM: COMVNE: PRIOR: ET: COVETVS: S'CI: BARTHOLOMEI: LONDON. The counter seal represents a ship, with an octangular tower and crocketed spire in a boat; on one side of the church is NAVIS, on the other ECCLIE. The legend is CREDIMVS: ANTE: DEVM: PROVEHI: PER: BARTHOLOMEVM.* On the accession of Mary a new seal was made; it was of an oval form, and represented St. Bartholomew with a broad knife in his right hand, and an open book in his left; above him was a dome canopy with drapery. The legend SIGILLV: COVET, S'CTI: BARTHOLOMEI: ORDINIS: FRATRV: PREDICATORV: LODO.†

Two other seals belonging to this priory have been engraved in the Archæologia.‡

The church and ruins were evidently constructed at two different periods. They must be sought among stables, carpenters' and farriers' shops. The sound of hammers now resound through those arches where the solemn chaunt only echoed in soft response; and where the measured step of the silent monk paced in slow movements. ||

The cloisters shew the workmanship of the latter portion of the fourteenth century; the whole remains consist of arches, groined in a beautiful style; four large bosses remain perfect; one has three



Ancient Bosses in the Cloisters of St. Bartholomew's Priory.

* Appendant to a deed, dated Sept. 25, 1393. 16th Rich. II.

† Engraved in the Archæologia, vol.

xv, p. 400.

‡ Vol. xix. p. 49.

|| Malcolm, i. p. 287.

small figures, the martyrdom of St. Lawrence; the second bears the implements of our Saviour's passion, viz. the cross and crown of thorns; the pillar, and scourges; the nails; the reed and sponge: the third boss is sculptured with a picture of the legend of St. Nicholas; it represents the miracle of resuscitation performed on three children who had been previously killed and salted; and the fourth is a subject quite unintelligible.

The east cloister which is the only perfect portion, is 95 feet long, and 15 broad. The court leads to the close, where we find a modern square; and though we are now directly facing the refectory, not a vestige of antient architecture is visible, that part which projects into the close being faced with brick. The windows are transformed into large ones of the present fashion. The length is 120 feet, by 30 in breadth.

The roof is very strong, and full of timber, and remains nearly as it was when the refectory.

In the north-east corner of the square, a passage has been cut through the cellars; and here the strength and solidity of the walls may be seen, with massy arches, and stout groins.

At the south end of the east cloister there was a space 53 feet by 26, probably a court, through which the brethren passed to and from the refectory. The above passage turns to the north, where part of the old walls and a battered window that formerly lighted the vaults are still to be seen.

The lesser close contained the prior's stables; their exact site is not known. A gateway was standing within the memory of man leading to the wood-yard, kitchens, &c. An ancient mulberry-tree grew near it, and beneath its branches the good wives and maids of the parish were wont to promenade. Houses have usurped their place.

The dissenting place of worship called Bartholomew's chapel, is set against the east end of the priory, not far from the choir. In a corner of this chapel, there used to be seen, some years back, a very antique piece of sculpture, representing the figure of a priest, with a child in his arms, (probably Simeon with the infant Christ); and several niches. Beneath it, is a strong wall once forming a communication between the close and the cloisters; it is traditionally styled a dungeon, but the remains of the architecture in a single trefoil canopy with sculptured capitals in the taste of the thirteenth century, shew that the building must have been above ground. It is occupied as a depository for mahogany veneer, &c. and is approached through an alley, on the right hand of which is the entrance to 'The Protestant Dissenting Charity School, supported by voluntary contributions.' It was one of the apartments erected by Bolton, and still exists in nearly a perfect state; it is now divided into two apartments; the walls are wainscotted with small pannels, each contains a curious scroll-formed ornament; the roof is also of timber, and pannelled into

square compartments ; at the points of intersection are flowers ; at the east end is a large window with wooden mullions ; it is bounded by a low pointed arch, on one of the spandrils of which is the device of Bolton. In the window is a shield with many quarterings ; the arms of Rich a chevron between three crosses, is the only one perfect ; the same appear on the front of a house in Cloth-fair. The school partly extends over the vestry of the church, and the south porch (in ruins), and the domestic apartments of the master of the school comprise the actual gallery erected by prior Bolton, which communicated with the church as before noticed. The chapter-house, 26 feet in length, and 21 in breadth, occupied the angle formed by the south transept and the aisle of the choir, and communicated with the former by a large semi-circular arch ; the original pilasters, buttresses, and the small square masonry of the Norman architecture of the church is well preserved in this place, and a pointed door communicating with the church exists in the south wall of the latter, and at the east end of the chapter-house are remains of columns in the early pointed style ; eastward, in a portion called the south porch, is the upper part of a window of the sixteenth century. It is at present filled with logs of mahogany.

The prior's house is perfect in the outline, but a great deal of the original finishing is wanting. It is a massive building, incorporated with the east end of the chancel, whose walls exceed in strength and thickness those of many modern fortifications. The south side is supported by four buttresses ; but the whole has been patched and altered to such a degree that we should hardly guess its first designation.

The vast flight of stairs remain, and they are literally wide enough for a coach and horses. At the top is the ' Fermery.' The mark of a partition is visible, and two small fire places. The length of the house is 83 feet. The ground and first floors were probably occupied by the prior, and the attic by the brethren. It is now inhabited by a cabinet-maker.

The earth has been much raised round the church, occasioning a descent of several steps. The parochial school is one of the buildings of Prior Bolton ; it is situated on the north side of the church, and like the Dissenters' school extends over the aisle. The houses project so much before this place, that they are within three feet of their opposite neighbours at the tops.

House of Carmelites or White Friars.

The house of the Carmelites, or Whitefriars, stood on the south side of Fleet-street, between the Temple and Salisbury-court.

The priory, or church, was founded by Rich. Gray, knt. ancestor to the lord Gray of Codnor, in the county of Derby, in the year 1241. King Edward I. gave to the prior and brethren of this house a plat of ground in Fleet-street, whereupon to build this house,

which was afterwards re-edified by Hugh Courtney, earl of Devonshire, about the year 1350, being the 24th of Edward III.

The curriers formerly lived hereabouts; it is certain they had a guild in this church, founded in 1367, of which they brought in this account into Chancery, about the 12th of Richard II. as did other guilds in London at this time:

'On litel companie of a light of on taper in the queer of Whitefreers in Flete-street, of the yeomanrie of curriers, whereof ben maistres Geffry Tolyngdon and Robert Stor. It was begon 41 Edw. III. and now (about the year 1389) the foreseid bretheren ys almost a falle. So that ther be no more at thys tyme that payeth thereto, but x or xii persones. And they han in catel at thys tyme xxiii shyllings iid. ob. And there be of dettes the summi of iiiid. the whych the maistres ne mold nought gete.'

Ministers' Accounts, 32 Hen. VIII.

House of Friars Carmelite.

	£	s.	d.
Lands, Tenements, and Gardens, in Fleet-street, in the			
Parish of St. Dunstan - - - - -	29	10	0
Tenements and Gardens within the scite of the House -	50	1	8
Obits and Anniversaries* - - - - -	0	6	8
	<hr/>		
	79	18	4

Among the lands and tenements in St. Dunstan, occur the '*Bores Hede*,' in Fleet-street, rented at 4*l.* Also 4*l.* for a tenement called '*le Bolte and Tonne*.' Also 4*l.* for a tenement called '*le Blake Swanne*;' both in Fleet-street.

Among the tenements and gardens in the scite of the house is one of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* with a garden let to the lord Delaware; and 2*l.* for the rent of a tenement and a garden let to the lady Margaret countess of Kent.

Among the eminent persons interred in this church was—

John Lufken, mayor, who with the commonalty of the city of London, granted a lane, called Crocker's-lane, reaching from Fleet-street to the Thames, to build the west end of the church. Sir Robert Knolles, knt. (ancestor to the earls of Banbury) was a great builder here also, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. who, though born of mean parentage (in the county of Chester) was by his valiant behaviour advanced from a common soldier, in the French wars, under Edw. III. to be a great commander. He built 'the goodly, fair bridge of Rochester, over the river Medway,' and founded a college of secular priests at Pontefract; and dying

* One of these was 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* extinguished by the dissolution of the abbey of Westminster, it having been for an annual obit celebrated every year

for king Hen. 7th. The other of 6*s.* 8*d.* was received from the master of the hospital of le Savoy, for an anniversary for Richard Rokeley, per annum.

full of years, at his manor of Stone-Thorpe, in Norfolk, in 1407, was brought to London, and honourably buried by the lady Constance, his wife, in the body of this church of Whitefriars, which he had newly built.

Here, some time, lay intombed, in a 'goodly monument of alabaster,' the body of Robert Mascall, bishop of Hereford. He was often employed by Hen. IV. (to whom he was confessor) upon embassies to foreign princes, and was sent, with two other bishops, to the council of Constance. He built the choir, presbytery and steeple of this church, and gave many rich ornaments to this religious house, wherein he died, Dec. 21, 1416.

Stephen Patrington, bishop of St. David's, who died Sept. 22, 1417, and Nic. Kenton, who died Sept. 4, 1468, and John Milverton, who died Jan. 30, 1486, all provincials of the order of Carmelites.

There lay buried also, in the middle of the new choir, sir John Mowbray, earl of Nottingham, 1398. By him lay sir Edward Courtney.

In the south wall laid sir Hugh Montgomery, and sir John, his brother. John Wolle, son to sir John Wolle. Thomas Baybolt, esq. Elizabeth, countess of Athole. Dame Johan, wife to sir Thomas Say, of Alden. Sir Peirce Castle, baron. John lord Gray, son to Reginald lord Gray, of Wilton, 1418. Sir John Ludlow, sir Richard Derois, Richard Gray, and John Ashley, knts. Robert Bristow, Thomas Perry, Robert Tempest, William Call, esqrs. William Neddow.

In the old choir, below the altar, laid dame Margaret, &c. This dame Margaret, unknown, seems to be the lady Margaret, countess of Kent, who by will, 1540, bequeathed her body to be buried in the church of the late Whitefriars in Fleet-street, under the tomb where Richard earl of Kent, her late husband, lay, if it might be suffered.

Under the lamp, sir John Browne, knt. and John, his son and heir. By him, sir Simon de Berford, knt.

In the walk between the choir and the church: Peter Wygus, Robert Matthew, esqrs. sir John Shargell, sir John Norice, sir Geoffrey Roose, knts. Mathew Hadocke, William Clarell, John Aprichard, William Wentworth, Thomas Wickam, esqrs. Sir — Terwit, sir Stephen Popham, knts. — Bastard de Scales. Henry Blunt, esq. Dame Elizabeth Blunt. Jo. Swan, esq. Alice Foster, one of the heirs of sir Stephen Popham.

Also in the said Friars laid these that follow: Sir Robert Brocket, knt. John Drayton, esq. John, son to Robert Chanlowes, and his daughter Katharine by him. John Salvin, William Hampton, John Bampton, John Winter, Edmond Oldhall, William Appleyard, Thomas Dabby, esqrs. Sir Hugh Courtney, knt. John Drury, son to Robert Drury. Elizabeth Gemersey, gentlewoman.

In the east part of the church: sir Thomas Townsend, sir Richard

Greene, knts. William Scot, esq. Thomas Federinghey, J. Fulforde, Edward Elsemere, William Hart, gent.

In the south part of the church: dame Mary Senclare, daughter to sir Thomas Talbot, knt. — Aucher, esq.; sir William Morris, knt. and at his feet dame Christian his wife; sir Peter de Mota, knt. Richard Hewton, esq. sir John Heron, knt. Richard Eaton, esq. Hugh Stapleton, gent. William Copley, gent. sir Ralph Saint Owen, sir Hugh Bromflete, knts.

In the chapter-house, Henry Bedil.

In the cloister, Ry. Beyton, sir Rafe St. Owen.

Sir Richard Greene, by his will, made die Dominica prox' post Festum S. Mich. arch. A.D. 1386, bequeathed to the prior and convent of Carmelite Friars, London, *pro Mortuorio et Sepultura ibm. habend.* twenty marks. Item, towards the new work of their church, ten marks.

Here John Denham, citizen and draper of London, ordained by his last will (dated April the 5th, 1532,) to be buried, viz. 'Within the conventual church of Whitefriars in Fleet-street, before the awlter of St. Anne. I bequeath to the same freors, for an ornament to be used and occupied at the same awlter of St. Anne, and not elsewhere, at every high fest in the said church, a vestment of crymson velvet, powdered with a goodly orpheme, and my armes and picture thereupon, lifting up my hands, of six pounds sterling. Item, I wil, that there be said or song a trental of masses, in the parish church of St. Dunstane's in the West, of London, where I am now a parishioner: For the which trental I bequeathe 10s. and for brede, wine, and wax, 8d. &c. Also I wil, that my executors buy and provide for me a stone of the value of five marks, to ly upon my grave, with an image of myself; and over the hedde of the said image, a picture of the assumption of our blessed Lady; and at the two corners, two scotcheons, the one with my armes, and the other with the drapers arms; and at the other corners in like manner.'

This house was valued at 26*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* and was surrendered the tenth of November, the 30th of Henry VIII.

The seal of this house was circular, and represented a double niche with a trefoil canopy, in which was St. Paul, with a shrine in his right hand, and a sword in his left, and the blessed Virgin in the second niche. Legend, S' CONVENTVS: FRM: CARMELI: LOND.*

In the place of the friars' church were built many houses, lodgings for noblemen and others. Among the rest, here lived sir John Cheeke, knt. tutor to king Edward VI. and afterwards his secretary of state.

In 1607, the inhabitants of the precinct of Whitefriars obtained divers liberties, privileges, and exemptions, by a charter from James the first.

* Indenture of foundation of Henry VII.'s Chapel; chapter-house, Westminster.

This precinct is extra parochial, and separate from the jurisdiction of the city.

The parish of St. Bartholomew the Great was possessed of great privileges, some of which are lost from disuse. Those that remain are :—

A person not a freeman of London may keep a shop, or exercise a calling, or any trade, within the parish. The parishioners are exempt from serving on juries, and from all ward offices. They appoint their own constables, who are however subject to the city magistrates. By act of parliament they levy and assess themselves by taxes for paving, lamps, watching, and cleaning the parish. They are charged with no city taxes, except for the London Workhouse, and the sewers.

Smithfield, or, as it is sometimes called to distinguish it from a place of the same name in the eastern part of the town, West Smithfield, is the greatest market for black cattle, sheep and horses, in Europe; for the latter of which it was celebrated by Fitz-Stephen, towards the close of the twelfth century. It is also a market for hay and straw.

Smithfield is supposed to have received its name from one Smith, the owner thereof, and from its having been originally a smooth or level field. It was anciently much larger than it now appears, its area being greatly diminished by the buildings with which it is enclosed: the whole west side extended as far as the sheep-market does at present, and was called the Elms, from the number of those trees that grew there.

King Henry II. granted to the priory of St. Bartholomew the privilege of a fair to be kept annually at Bartholomew-tide, on the eve, the day, and the morrow, to which the clothiers of England, and the drapers of London repaired, and had their booths and standings in the church-yard within the priory, which was separated from Smithfield only by walls and gates that were locked every night, and watched, for the safety of the goods deposited there; and the narrow street or lane afterwards built where the cloth was sold, still retains the name of Cloth fair.

This fair, which was at first instituted for the convenience of trade, was at length prolonged to a fortnight, and became of little other use but for idle youth and loose people to resort to; on which, in the year 1708, an order of common council was made, by which it was again reduced to the original term of three days, and the booths for drolls and plays, erected in the middle of Smithfield, by the falling of which several persons had lost their lives, were prohibited in future.

A court of pie-powder is held daily during this fair, to determine all differences between the persons frequenting it. It is held at a low public house, known by the sign of the Hand and Shears, in Cloth fair.*

* Vide ante, vol. ii. p. 303.

The place called the Elms in Smithfield, was anciently the place of execution for offenders. This place was in use for executions in the year 1219, and, as it seems, long before; by a clause roll, 4th Henry III. wherein mention is made of *Furcæ factæ apud Ulnellos Com. Middlesex, ubi prius factæ fuerunt.*

This place was celebrated in the days of chivalry, as the scene of numerous splendid jousts and tournaments.

In the year 1357, 31 Edward III. great and royal justs were held in Smithfield; there being present the kings of England, France, and Scotland, with many 'other nobles and great estates of divers lands.'

In the year 1362, 36 Edward III. on the first five days of May, in Smithfield were justs holden, the king and queen being present; with the most part of the chivalry of England and of France, and of other nations; to the which came Spaniards, Cyprians, and Armenians, knightly requesting aid of the king of England against the Pagans that invaded their confines.

The 48th of Edward III. dame Alice Perrers, or Pierce, (the king's concubine) as lady of the sun, rode from the Tower of London, through Cheap, accompanied by many lords and ladies, every lady leading a lord by his horse's bridle, till they came into West Smithfield; and then began a great just, which lasted for seven days.*

Also the 9th of Richard II. was the like great riding from the Tower to Westminster, and every lord led a lady's horses bridle; and in the morning began the justs in Smithfield, which lasted three days.

In the 14th of the same king royal justs and tournaments were proclaimed to be done in Smithfield; to begin on Sunday next after the feast of St. Michael. Many strangers came forth out of other countries; namely, Valerian, earl of St. Paul, that had married king Richard's sister; the lady Maud Courtney, and William, the young earl of Ostarvant, son to Albert of Baviere, earl of Holland and Hainault.

In the year 1393, the 17th of Richard II. certain lords of Scotland came into England to get 'worship by force of arms'; the earl of Mar challenged the earl of Nottingham to just with him; and so they rode together certain courses, but not the full challenge; for the earl of Mar was cast, both horse and man, and two of his ribs broken with the fall; so that he was conveyed out of Smithfield, and so towards Scotland, but died by the way at York.

Sir William Darell, knt. the king's banner-bearer of Scotland, challenged sir Piercy Courtney, knt. the king's banner-bearer of England; and when they run certain courses, gave over without conclusion of victory. Then J. Cookborne, esq. of Scotland,

* Vide ante, vol. i. p. 115.

challenged sir Nicholas Hawberke, knt, and rode five courses, but Cookborne was borne over horse and man, &c.

In the year 1409, the 10th of Henry IV. a play was acted at Skinner's well, which lasted eight days ; and afterwards Smithfield was the scene of a royal jousting between the earl of Somerset and the seneschal of Hainault, sir John Cornwall, sir Richard Arundel, and the son of sir John Cheyney, against certain Frenchmen.

In the beginning of Henry the Vth's reign, another memorable encounter happened here in Smithfield, between Robert Carey, of the West, son of sir John Carey, knt, and a foreign knight, called Arragonese.

In the year 1430, the 8th of Henry VI. the 14th of January, a battle was fought in Smithfield, within the lists before the king ; one being sir Philip la Beause, of Arragon, knt., the other an esquire of the king's house, called John Ansley, or Antsley. They came to the field all armed ; the knight with his sword drawn, and the esquire with his spear ; which spear he cast against the knight, but the knight avoided it with his sword, and cast it to the ground. Then the esquire took his axe, and smote many blows on the knight, and made him let fall his axe, and brake up his uniber three times, and would have smote him on the face with his dagger to have slain him ; but then the king cried, ' hold', and so they parted. The king made John Ansley a knight, and the knight of Arragon offered his harness at Windsor.

In the year 1467, the 7th of Edward IV. the Bastard of Burgoine challenged the lord Scales, brother to the queen, to fight with him both on horseback and on foot. The king, therefore, caused lists to be prepared in Smithfield, the length of 120 taylors yards, and 10 feet ; and in breadth 80 yards, and 20 feet ; double barred, 5 feet between the bars, the timber-work whereof cost 200 marks, besides the fair and costly galleries prepared for the ladies.

Though Smithfield is a very extensive square, surrounded with many good buildings, yet the area of it is in general exceeding filthy ; owing to the great number of cattle, horses, &c. that are brought to it twice a week. The area is the market-place for beasts and horses ; the north-west corner for sheep and calves, and the north-east corner for hogs.

This market is nearly coeval with the fair. It appears that almost six hundred years ago, a market of considerable extent was held in Smithfield for black cattle, sheep, horses, and oxen.

There are annually sold in this market, upwards of 100,000 bullocks, and 800,000 sheep.

On the east side of Smithfield is the magnificent

Hospital of St. Bartholomew.

Which appears to have been the first establishment of this nature in London, having been founded in the year 1102, by Rahere, the first prior of the adjacent monastery, who obtained from the king

a piece of waste ground, on which he built an hospital, for a master, brethren, and sisters, and for the relief of the diseased and maimed poor, which he placed under the care of the priory.

Both the priory and hospital were surrendered to Henry VIII. who, in the last year of his reign, refounded the latter, and endowed it with an annual revenue of five hundred marks, on condition that the city should pay an equal sum; which proposal being accepted, the new foundation was incorporated by the name of 'The Hospital of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, governors for the poor, called Little St. Bartholomew's, near West Smithfield.'

In 'an abstract of the valuation of all the lands belonging to any religious house in England, taken out of the court of the first fruits,' a MS. in the Harleian catalogue; this hospital is valued at 305*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* per annum. It was suppressed 31 Henry VIII. Shortly after, it came into the hands of the corporation of London, and through their means hath grown in prosperity even to this very moment.

'In the account of William Colle, citizen and grocer, receiver of all the rents, &c. of the hospital of St. Bartholomew, from 1581 to 1582,' the sums received from each house are thus particularized:—

	£.	s.	d.
From thirty-four houses in 'the Colse,'* per annum .	119	18	8
Seven houses in West Smithfield	37	16	4
Five houses in Giltspur-street	11	0	0
Six houses in Hosier-lane	9	13	0
In Cow-lane and Green Dragon-alley, Mr. James Han-			
nam, for the house that was sir Jeames Diers .	6	13	4
And seventeen others	30	2	0
In Duck-lane and Britain-street, fourteen houses .	20	3	0
One in Barbican	0	13	4
Two houses in Holborn	9	6	8
Nine in Fleet-street	43	6	8
Three in Peter Keie	10	3	0
Two in Old Fish-street	20	0	0
Three in Watling-street	20	8	8
One in Bow-lane	1	0	0
Two in Thames-street	25	0	0
One in Tower-street	12	10	0
Thirty houses in Little Wood-street	40	13	4
Four houses in Mugwell-street	6	19	4
Thirteen in St. Nicholas Fishambles	50	19	4
Aldersgate, one house	10	0	0
One in Chick-lane	2	0	0
Fourteen in the new buildings in the Shambles .	83	10	0

* Q. Close.

	£	s.	d.
Five houses St. K'trane	25	13	4
Eleven houses in St. John-street	23	12	8
At Westminster one house	4	0	0
In Gouldinge lane nine	17	13	4
In Southwark two	16	13	4
The Lock	3	0	0
From Soper-lane one house	4	0	0
No Mane's landes	50	5	0
From Essex	44	8	8
Buckinghamshire	0	12	0
Northamptonshire	5	8	0

QUIT-RENTS.

The Wardens of the merchant taylors, from land at Vintry, called Cornewale's Land, per annum	10	13	4
The wardens of the tallow chandlers, from houses in Bishopsgate-street	0	7	0
The Wardens of the sadlers, from tenements at Holborne Cross	0	8	0
The governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, from the cardinal's hat	1	17	0
The wardens of the wax chandlers, from the King's-head in the Old Change	0	16	0
The wardens of the goldsmith's	0	6	0
from Foster-lane	0	13	0
Sir Robert Jeames, one of the petty canons, out of a tenement at Paul's backhouse	0	6	8
And two others	3	7	0
The hospital was in the receipt of tithes at the rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound from 64 persons			
Sum total of receipts	880	7	7

In the seventh of queen Anne, a licence was granted to the mayor and corporation of London and their successors, to purchase in fee, or for term of lives, or years, or otherwise, in trust and for the benefit of St. Bartholomew's, any manors, rectories, &c. &c. to the yearly value of 1,000 marks.

The foregoing articles will serve, in some degree, to shew the ancient state of their funds. That they have been greatly increased, is a matter of little doubt, when the liberality of the British nation is considered.*

The ancient seal of the hospital was oval, and represented St. Bartholomew under a canopy head, with a knife in his right, and a book in his left hand, and treading on a lion. On each side of

* In 1754 an unknown person bequeathed it 2,000*l*.

him the old arms of England, *gu. 3 lions or.* BARTH'ſ
LONDON is all that remains of the legend.

Since the time of foundation, the hospital has received considerable benefactions from charitable persons, by which means the governors have been enabled to admit all indigent persons maimed by accident, at any hour of the day or night, without previous recommendation; and the sick, on Thursdays, on which days a committee of governors sit to examine persons applying for admission. The patients, whether sick or maimed, are provided with lodging, food, medicine, and attendance, and have the advice and assistance of some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the kingdom.

Notwithstanding the old building escaped the dreadful fire in 1666, yet the chief part of its revenues being in houses, the hospital was greatly injured by that calamity. In the year 1729, the hospital became so ruinous that there appeared an absolute necessity for rebuilding it; and a subscription was entered into by many of the governors, and other charitable persons, among whom was Dr. Ratcliffe, for defraying the expense, upon a plan then prepared, containing four detached piles of stone building, to be connected by gateways, and to form a quadrangle.

The first stone of this building was laid on the 9th of June, 1730, by sir George Brocas, the lord mayor, in the presence of several aldermen and governors; and the eastern side of the square, which completed the whole, being finished in 1770, it is now one of the most pleasing structures in London, when viewed from the area within, which it surrounds, and where only it can be seen to advantage.

That part which opens to Smithfield, and which may be esteemed the principal front, is allotted for the public business of the hospital. It contains a large hall for the general courts of the governors; a counting house for the meetings of committees; rooms for examining, admitting, and discharging patients; with other necessary offices. In this part of the building is a stair case painted and given by Mr. Hogarth, consisting of two pictures, representing the Good Samaritan and the Pool of Bethesda; which, for truth of colouring and expression, are thought to equal any thing of the kind in Europe.

In the hall, which is a noble apartment, the ceiling enriched with stucco, and the walls wainscotted, are full length portraits of Henry VIII. Mr. Surgeon Pott, and John Abernethy, esq. the last by sir T. Lawrence. In one of the windows, is a representation in stained glass, of Henry VIII. delivering the charter to the lord mayor.

In the admission room are the following portraits: Over the mantel piece a half length of Henry VIII. finely executed, above it is 'Anno Dni, 1544,' 'Ætatis suæ 55.' He has a small truncheon in his left hand. E. Colston, esq. 1693. Martin Bond, esq. treasurer,

1642; Sir W. Prichard, alderman, president, 1691; and a fine portrait without name or date, apparently of a sheriff, *temp.* 1600.

The front of the hospital towards Smithfield, consists of a rustic basement with a large arch, above which rise two pilasters of the Ionic order, from the volutes of which are suspended wreaths of foliage; these support an entablature and pediment, within which are the royal arms. Over the gate is a niche between four columns of the Corinthian order, supporting a broken pediment, on which are seated two infirm figures; within the niche is a well executed statue of Henry VIII. in his royal robes. Beneath the figure of the king is the following inscription:

St. Bartholomew's hospital, founded by Rahere, anno 1109. Refounded by K. Henry ye 8th, 1546.'

Underneath which is the following:—

'This front was rebuilt anno 1702, in the first year of queen Anne. Sir W. Prichard, knt. and alder. president. John Nicholl, esq. treasurer.

The other three sides of the quadrangle contain the wards for the reception of patients; in each of which are between twenty and thirty beds.

The medical establishment consists of three physicians, three surgeons, three assistant surgeons, and an apothecary, belonging to this hospital.

A general repair of this hospital was commenced in 1814, and completed in 1820; considerable alterations were made in the wings, and new buildings erected for the medical establishment. A new counting house was erected on the south side of the small court (in which Little St. Bartholomew's church is situated) in 1828.

The following is the number of patients admitted and discharged in 1827.

Patients admitted, cured, and discharged:—

In patients	4,916
Out patients	4,318
Casualty patients	3,173
	<hr/>
	12,407

Buried	350
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Remaining under cure:—

In-patients	476
Out-patients	320
Casualty patients	164

At the north east angle of Smithfield is Long-lane, built without the north wall of the priory, in the time of Henry II. when, according to Stow, the booths in the church yard being taken down, a number of tenements were erected in Long-lane, for such as would

give great rents. It is probable that none of the original buildings remain ; but those on the south side offer the largest aggregate of the rude dwellings of our forefathers now in existence in the metropolis. Whoever considers the materials of which these buildings are formed, and the obstruction that must have been given to a free circulation of air, by the method of constructing them with one story overhanging another, and extends his view to a metropolis composed chiefly of such fabrics, will cease to wonder at the frequency and extent of the conflagrations and pestilential diseases, with which London was formerly afflicted.

On the north side of Smithfield is the great opening called Smithfield Bars, from the bars which separated the city liberty from the county on that side, having been placed there.

Between Long-lane and Duke-street is an entrance which leads into Cloth Fair. This place evidently derives its name from the fair at St. Bartholomew's tide, to which the clothiers from different parts of the country, and the drapers of London, repaired, and had their booths and standings in the church-yard, within the priory, which was separated from Smithfield only by walls and gates, that were locked every night, and watched, for the safety of the goods deposited there. But this narrow street, or lane, where their goods were kept, has been built since that time, and subsequent to the dissolution and sale of the priory. It is still occupied chiefly by tailors, clothiers, and what are called piece brokers ; dealers in materials for the use of tailors, &c. The houses are generally old and inconvenient. Near the north east corner is a small house with the arms of Rich (incorrectly described by Mr. Malcolm, as those of the Sterns of White Cliff, Yorkshire) viz. *gu.* a chevron between three crosses botonee *or.*

Cock-lane is celebrated as the scene of the imposture of the ghost which was to detect the murderer of the body it lately inhabited by its appearance in the vault of St. John's church, Clerkenwell. It ended in the full detection and exemplary punishment of the several persons concerned in the villainy.

The north-east corner of Cock-lane is known as Pie-corner, and was the spot where the dreadful fire of 1666 terminated. In commemoration of this circumstance, a naked boy was put up with the following inscription :—

This boy is in memory put up for the late Fire of London, occasioned by the sin of gluttony, 1666.

This figure was formerly by the side of the door, but has recently been placed between two of the first floor windows.

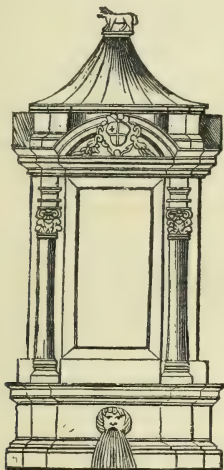
On the east side of Giltspur-street is

The Compter.

The front of this prison is of rustic work, and consists of a centre and wings slightly marked, each finished with a pediment. The

origin of this prison is enveloped in obscurity. Prisoners were not admitted here until April 2, 1791. It is now appropriated to debtors, felons, and other offenders.

At the east end of Holborn is Snow-hill, an irregular and formerly very inconvenient avenue into the city from the north western parts of the metropolis; but the erection of a new street, in a direct line from the bottom of the hill to the end of the Old Bailey, has removed the inconvenience, and added greatly to the beauty of this part of the city. It is named Skinner-street, in honour of alderman Skinner, who was an active member of the committee for improving the entrances into the city at Temple-bar and Snow-hill.



Lamb's Conduit, Snow Hill.

This conduit formerly occupied the spot on which two, still more ancient stood. The first was erected in 1498, the second by Mr. William Lamb, a gentleman of the chapel to Henry VIII.

This building had four equal sides, and was ornamented with Corinthian pillars, pediments, and the arms of the city; the whole surmounted by a pyramid, on which was a lamb, a rebus on the name of Lamb, from whose conduit in Red Lion-street, the water came. On a tablet in front was the following inscription:—

Rebuilt in the year 1677.

Sir Thos. Davis, Knt. Lord Mayor.

This conduit ran with wine on the anniversary of the coronation of George I. 1727, which was procured by the subscription of several loyal inhabitants. At the same time, the sides in the evening exhibited the following distich:

Since love and peace do promise happy days,
Fame, clap thy wings, and sound great George's praise.

represented by large letters cut through pasteboard, behind which red transparent paper and candles were placed. An order was issued in the ensuing year for the destruction of all the city conduits; probably to oblige the public to adopt the New River water, then coming into general use.

Opposite St. Sepulchre's church is Angel-court, at the upper end of which is a handsome old house, formerly the Farthing Office. It was afterwards occupied by the Hand-in-hand fire office, and is now the residence of Mr. Hoby.

Between Snow-hill and Ludgate-hill, runs the street called the Old Bailey, which many of our antiquaries are of opinion is a corruption of Bale-hill, an eminence whereon was situated the Bale, or Bailiff's-house, wherein he held a court for the trial of malefactors; and this opinion seems to be corroborated by such a court having been held here for many centuries, in which there is a place of security, where the sheriffs keeps their prisoners during the session, which still retains the name of the Bale-dock.

On the east side of the Old Bailey, and contiguous to the place where the New-gate of the city formerly stood, is the

Gaol for the City of London and County of Middlesex called Newgate.

It is a massy stone building, consisting of three parts; that on the north was formerly appropriated for debtors, and that on the south for felons; but since the erection of the prison in Whitecross-street, Newgate is wholly devoted to persons committed for criminal acts. In the centre is a dwelling-house, occupied by the keeper. The whole of the front is formed of rustic work, and at the extremities of each face is an arched niche for a statue, but only the two in front of the felon's side are yet occupied.

The first stone of the present prison was laid by alderman Beckford, in 1770, seven years before the original prison was destroyed. Mr. George Dance was the architect. For the building the new prison and the Sessions house adjoining, parliament granted to the city 50,000*l.* In 1778, the corporation had expended 52,585*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* upon this building; and they gave up to the public, for the site and the Sessions house, a piece of freehold ground, 600 feet in front on the Old Bailey, and about 50 on Newgate-street, which was worth ten shillings per foot, running measure; the latter was valued at fifteen shillings for building on, and the rent at 300*l.* per annum. In addition, they expended 14,464*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* of their own money in erecting the Sessions house, and 6,250*l.* for the purchase of freehold houses to be taken down for making avenues to the gaol. Many unforeseen expenses attended the execution of this work, amounting altogether to the sum of 19,000*l.* This prison was nearly completed when it was attacked and destroyed by the 'No Popery' rioters in 1780: 30,000*l.* was necessary for the repairs; which was chiefly supplied by the House of Commons.

This prison is under the jurisdiction of the lord mayor and aldermen of the city, and the sheriffs of London and Middlesex. The expense at which it is supported, including the maintenance of the prisoners, who have a regular allowance of food, is entirely paid out of the city funds.

The interior of the prison consists of three quadrangles, namely, a centre and two wings, independently of the press-yard and condemned wards and cells behind the north wing, which occupy a part of the site of the old gaol. It is a substantial stone building, with extensive vaults, strongly arched with brick, beneath the lower story; several of which contain large cisterns. The first, or northern station, has three yards, with sleeping and day rooms attached: the first yard and rooms are occupied by adult convicts under sentence of transportation; the second yard and rooms by the boys, who have also a school-room, established in 1814; the third yard and rooms are used as the male infirmary and convalescent wards. The second station, or centre of the prison, has also three yards, with attached day and sleeping rooms; the first of which is occupied by criminals under sentence of imprisonment for misdemeanors and felonies; the other two yards and rooms are reserved for the untried male prisoners: the press-yard, with the attached cells, and two wards for condemned criminals, are also locally connected with this station. In the south wing, or third station, which is wholly occupied by female prisoners, are two yards, having sleeping wards and day rooms attached: the first yard and rooms are occupied by females waiting their trials; and there is likewise a school for girls; the rooms of the upper story are used as the female infirmary: the second yard and adjoining rooms are occupied by females under sentence of transportation for felonies and misdemeanors, and with this yard is connected the condemned cell.

The principal wards and rooms in all the stations are each about 38 feet in length, and 15 feet wide; the others are about 24 feet by 15. The two wards connected with the press-yard, for males under sentence of death, are each 31 feet in length, and 18 feet wide. There are three tier of condemned cells, five in each tier, strongly arched, and measuring 9 feet by 7. In the central part, behind the keeper's house, is the chapel, which will conveniently hold about 350 persons; but when condemned sermons are preached, and the public admitted, from six to seven and even eight hundred people have crowded into it at one time. The interior is plain; over the women's seats, which are excluded from the sight of the male prisoners by a curtain, there is a small octagonal skylight, with a moveable top for the admission of air.

The officers of this prison consist of a keeper, three principal turnkeys, eight under turnkeys, an assistant, two watchmen, a matron, and two female searchers.*

* Britton and Pugin's Public Buildings, vol. ii. p. 64.

Opposite this prison formerly stood a row of mean houses, which were removed about 1784, when the unfortunate victims to the laws of the country were executed opposite 'the debtors door,' the practice of taking them to Tyburn having been discontinued.

Contiguous to this building, and only separated from it by a square court, is Justice-hall, commonly called the Sessions-house.

This was formerly a plain brick edifice; but was rebuilt entirely of stone, and is brought so much forwarder than the old one as to be parallel with the street. On each of the sides is a flight of steps that lead to the court, which has a gallery on each side for the accommodation of spectators. The prisoners are brought to this court from Newgate by a passage that closely connects the two buildings; and there is a convenient place under the sessions-house in front, for detaining the prisoners till they are called upon their trials. There are also rooms for the grand and petty jury, with other necessary accommodations.

A court is held here eight times a year by the king's commission of oyer and terminer, for the trial of prisoners for crimes committed within the city of London and county of Middlesex. The judges are the lord mayor, the aldermen past the chair, and the recorder, who, on such occasions, are attended by both the sheriffs, and by one or more of the national judges. The offences committed in the city are tried by a jury of citizens, and those committed in the county by a jury formed of the housekeepers in the county.

The crimes tried in this court are high and petty treason, murder, felony, forgery, petty larceny, burglary, &c.

Adjoining to this building is an open space supporting another court, erected in 1826, on pillars of the Doric order; it was originally intended for the convenience of witnesses in waiting, &c. but the wind being admissible through the gates, and there being no fire-place, it was never used. On the site of this building stood the old surgeons' theatre, now totally demolished.

On the east side of Fleet-market, stands the

Fleet Prison.

This prison is for debtors, and was founded as early as the first of Richard I. It is of small dimensions, and will be removed to St. George's-fields as soon as a suitable building can be erected,

In Mr. Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum* are 'the constitutions and orders renewed and established in the prison of the Flete, A. D. 1561, 3 Eliz.

The regulations are as follows:

The warden may appoint as many of the servants of the prison as he thinks fit, to guard the two outward gates as porters; to be armed with halberts, bills, or other weapons, at his discretion.

The gates to be opened and shut at the same hours of those of Newgate and Ludgate prisons.

The prisoners to give bonds for their good behaviour, and for all fees and charges.

To prevent any prisoner from bringing in weapons further than the lodge.

No prisoner to buy provisions or liquor out of the prison without licence; the prices not to be higher than those in the city.

The prisoners to go abroad for the day on paying 8*d*.; half day 4*d*.; to the keeper 6*d*. and 12*d*. to the warden's box.

If the queen happened to be above two miles from London or Westminster, and any prisoner was summoned to attend the council, he was to pay all the charges of himself and attendants.

The warden was empowered between the terms to take with him into the country any prisoner that he had before permitted to go out; unless forbid by the council.

‘That it may be lawful to and for the said warden, or his deputed, and so many of his household as shall be thought needful, to keep waites in harnesse, or otherwise, within his precinct at all times, as he shall see cause, for his better safeguard, if he shall suspect any prisoner within his custodie to intend to make his escape.’

The warden was to keep one key of the poor box, and ‘the poore men’ another. He was to prevent dissention, by an equal division of the contents.

If any person committed was unable to pay the parlour or hall commons, ‘nor also will take part of the boxe,’ the warden was to provide a chamber and bed, as the parties could agree.

If a prisoner had more ease than the regulations afforded, he was to pay for it.

Any man or woman that sat at the parlour commons to pay weekly 6*s*. 4*d*. for their chamber and bed; and the same at the hall; 1*s*. 2*d*. ‘lying like prisoners, two in a bed together.’

‘Whereas by an auncient custome, time out of memory of man used in the said Fleete,’ the wardens licensed prisoners not condemned, or commandment to the contrary by council, to go about their necessary business, or to their learned counsell, with a keeper.* The commissioners still permitted it.

The warden and prisoners agreed upon the following:

‘It may please y^r hon^{rs} worsh^s, that whereas y^e pleasure was that wee should certifie unto you what prices we should think meete and convenient that ev^y pris^r of every degree in the Fleete, remayning hereunder menc^oned, might reasonably pay for his weekly com^ons here.

It may please you to understand that we the prisoners hereunder named, having deliberately consulted hereupon, doe now condiscend and agree, with the assent of the warden here, that ev^y p^oson, of the degrees hereunder written, for their weeklie com^ons and wine,

* A statute 23*d* of Henry VI. contains regulations for the Fleet; and it is there

permitted to the warden to suffer prisoners to visit the country.

ov^r and besides the rate for their bedd and chamber by y^r honours in the book of constitutions already assigned, shall weekly pay according to the rates hereafter declared.

Viz. a d^r of divinitie, and other of like calling, having 200 m^{ks} a yeare living, 18s. 6d. An esquier, a gent, or gentlewoman, that shall be at the p^lor com^{ons}, or any p^{son} or p^{sons} under y^t degree that shal be at the same ordinarie com^{ons} of the p^lor, that pay weeklie for their weeklie com^{ons} and wine, 10s. A yeoman that shall be at the hall com^{ons}, or other man or woman, shall pay weeklie for their com^{ons} 5s.

The forme of the table that shall be hung in hall of the Ffleete. The ordinarie ffines and ffees of every estate and degree that shall hereafter be com^{itted} to the Ffleete, as well to the warden as to all other officers ther being, as p^ticularly appeareth here in this present table ensuing.

That shall sit at the p^lor com^{ons}.

	An arch- bishop, a duke, a duchess.	A mar- quis or mar ^{nes} an erle, viscount, vis- countes.	This column is lost by the binding of the book.	A knight, a lady, dr. of laws, or div.	Esquier, gent. or gentle- woman.	Yeoman at the hall.	A poore man at the wards that his pt at the box.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The wardens ffines for lib ^{tie} of the house and irons at the first cominge.	10 0 0	7 0 0		2 13 4	1 6 8	0 13 4	nil.
The first weekes co ⁻ mons for evry de- gree or estate.	5 0 0	3 6 8		1 6 8	0 16 8	0 6 10	nil.
The dismissions . . .	3 5 0	2 10 0		1 0 0	0 7 4	0 7 4	0 7 4
The ordinarie co ⁻ mons with wine, weeklie	3 6 8	2 0 0		0 18 6	0 10 0	0 5 0	nil.
The clerkes ffee for making of the ob- ligations	0 10 0	0 7 0		0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 4	nil.
The ffee for entering the name and cause.	0 5 0	0 3 0		0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	nil.
The porter's ffee.	0 10 0	0 7 0		0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	nil.
The jailer's ffee.	0 10 0	0 7 0		0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	nil.
The chamberlain's ffee. For wine.	0 10 0	0 7 0		0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	nil.
	1 0 0	0 13 4		1 gal.	1 gal.	1 pottle	nil.

Notwithstanding the preceding regulations were to endure for ever, Charles the first found it necessary, on the 22d March, 1634, to issue a special commission to inquire into the frauds and oppressions committed by the warden of the Fleet, his deputies, and other officers of the said prison.

If it was worse even than it is said to have been in the commission during the latter part of this reign, and that of Oliver Cromwell, it

would be nothing extraordinary : but be that as it may, we find the merchants and traders of London, 1699, petitioning the House of Commons against the warden. They said it was no better than a licensing office for cheats ; and it was afterwards proved that 1651 persons had been committed from the year 1696 to 1699, of which number only 285 were legally discharged and removed by habeas Corpus.

In 1703, the parishes of St. Bride's, St. Sepulchre's, and St. Martin's, Ludgate-hill, petitioned parliament ; complaining, that insolvent debtors came to reside within the rules of the Fleet in those parishes, and praying for relief, as they became burthened by additional poor by this means.

Complaints without number poured about this time from all sides against the warden. Perhaps none had more foundation, or more required redress, than the shameful practice of marrying within the prison. Anthony Grindall, warden, and Robert Saunders, register of the marriages, appear to have been guilty of forging books, which, when produced to a committee of the commons, were proved to be so : besides, they were destitute of every particular which makes a register valuable.

To such an extent were the proceedings carried, that twenty and thirty couple were joined in one day, at from 12s. to 20s. each.

From the 19th Oct. 1704, to 12th Feb. 1705, 2,954 marriages were celebrated (by evidence) besides others known to have been omitted. To these neither licence or certificate of banns were required ; and they concealed by private marks the names of those who chose to pay them for it. And this was the foundation of the marriage act. The very vitals of the salutary laws, which render property and persons safe, were brought into danger, by the knavish tricks debauchees and fortune-hunters were enabled to practise, through the Fleet-clergy and the wardens.*

Mr. Pennant says, ' In walking along the street, in my youth, on the side next to this prison, I have often been tempted by the question, ' Sir, will you be pleased to walk in and be married ? ' Along this most lawless space was hung up the frequent sign of a male and female hand conjoined, with ' Marriages performed within, ' written beneath. A dirty fellow invited you in. The parson was seen walking before his shop : a squalid profligate figure, clad in a tattered plaid night-gown, with a fiery face, and ready to couple you for a dram of gin, or roll of tobacco. Our great chancellor, lord Hardwick, put these demons to flight, and saved thousands from the misery and disgrace which would be entailed by these extemporary thoughtless unions.'

In the year 1769 much apprehension arose in the neighbourhood of Ely house, Holborn, from a plan that was formed of removing the Fleet prison there. The opposition of the inhabitants prevailed.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. v. p. 93.

It was then proposed to transfer it to St. George's-fields, and the market to the site of the prison, and to open a street through the Swan Inn to Turnmill-street.

The first part of this plan has been revived, and will be carried into execution immediately, with the full concurrence of the lord chief justice, and the corporation of London.

A long continued dispute between the parish of St. Bride's and the wardens of the Fleet was decided in 1784 by the court of King's Bench; it was, whether the wardens were liable to the poor rates. The decree declares them to be so.

The little river Fleet,* whose waters were swelled by Turnmill and Oldbourn brooks, flowed in a valley, which may be very readily traced from the Thames to Battle Bridge, near the small pox hospital. This united stream might once have been celebrated for its transparent waters; and Mr. Malcolm says, 'possibly some of our very, very early ladies might have honoured it by smoothing and adorning their shining tresses from its surface more beautiful than glass. But, behold how uncertain are the currents of this world! We have lost every thing but the names of Oldbourne and Turnmill; and the Fleet exists only under a sewer.'

So long since as 1290, we find the '*prior et fratres de Carmelo*' (the White Friars) complaining to the king and parliament of the putrid exhalations arising from Fleet river; which were so powerful as to overcome all the frankincense burnt at their altar during divine service; and even occasioned the deaths of many of the brethren. They beg that the stench may be immediately removed, lest they should all perish. The Friars Preachers also (Black Friars) and the bishop of Salisbury (whose house was then in Salisbury Court) united in the same complaint.†

In 1306, a petition was presented by the earl of Lincoln (Henry Lacy), setting forth, 'that the water course under Holbourne and Fleete bridges used to be wide and deep enough to carry 10 or 12 ships up to Fleet bridge, laden with various articles and merchandize; and some of them passed under that bridge to Holbourn bridge, to cleanse and carry off the filth of the said watercourse, which now, by the influx of tan-yards and sundry other matters troubling the said water, and particularly by the raising of the key, and turning off the water which the inhabitants of the Middle Temple had made to their mills without Castle Bagnard, that the said ships cannot get in as they used and ought to do; and praying that the lord mayor, with the sheriffs and discrete aldermen,

* Called in the foundation charter of St. Martin's-le-grand college, by the Conqueror, the river of wells. Stowe, p. 9, edit. Munday, p. 110.

† '*Prior et fratres de Carmelo in London*', qui ita gravantur de fetore . . . propinqui, quod dunare non possunt, nec divinum officium ministrare,

et 'occasione multi dictorum fratrum mortui sunt. Petunt quod rex velit precipere dictum fetorem remover.' Et fratres predicatorum petunt illud: et episcopus Sarum, et omnes vicini propinqui, petunt illud idem.' Rot. Parl. vol. i. p. 61.

may view the water-course, and, on the view and oath of good and lawful men, cause all nuisances thereon to be removed, and the water-course repaired, and put into its ancient state.*

It was in consequence directed, that Roger le Brabazon, constable of the Tower, with the mayor and sheriffs of London, 'should take with them honest and discreet men, and make diligent search and inquiry how the said river was in old time, and that they should leave nothing that may hurt or stop it, but keep it in the same state as it was wont to be.' This order occasioned the mills, and other nuisances, to be removed, and the river to be cleansed; as was also done at several subsequent periods, particularly in the year 1502, when the 'whole course of Fleet-dyke was scoured down to the Thames.' In 1606, flood-gates were erected in it; and in 1670, four years after the fire of London, when it had been partly filled up by rubbish, it was again cleansed, enlarged, and deepened sufficiently to admit barges of considerable burthen as far as Holborn Bridge, where the water was five feet deep in the lowest tides. So convenient, however, was this stream, as a receptacle for all the filth of this part of the city, that the expense of maintaining its navigation became very burthensome; and it was at length so utterly neglected, that Fleet ditch, as it was now called, grew into a great and dangerous nuisance.

The satirist Pope invites his heroes in the Dunciad to its filthy stream :

'Here strip, my children; here at once leap in,
And prove who best can dash through thick and thin.'

Many Roman and Saxon coins, medals, and utensils, have been found in the soil taken at different periods from this river.*

At length the corporation of London obtained an act of parliament (which vested the ground in their hands) to fill it up. This was done about the year 1736. The expense of the undertaking, making the vast arch that now carries off the water, and erecting the market, amounted to 10,256*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*

Fleet Market.

This market was proclaimed a free market on the 30th of Sept. 1737.† The north end was improved about 1800, by a good pavement and the erection of many convenient stalls, and the south end by two remarkably elegant shops; but the centre part, with its pretty little spire, remains in its original state.

The market ceases at Fleet-street, whence Fleet-ditch continued open till 1764, when it was entirely filled up;‡ and the fine street

* Vide, ante, vol. i. p. 23.

† Gent's Mag. vol. vii. p. 572.

‡ Indeed it was a measure of necessity, from the accidents passengers were liable to. Tuesday the 11th Jan. 1753, 'a man was found in Fleet-ditch standing upright and frozen. He ap-

pears to have been a barber at Bromley, in Kent, had come to town to see his children, and had unfortunately mistaken his way in the night, had slipt into the ditch, and being in liquor could not disentangle himself.' Gent.'s Mag. vol. xxxiii. p. 43.

now called New Bridge-street was erected. On the east side is a crescent, and at the south end next the bridge, the street expands into Chatham-place, so named in honour of William Pitt, first earl of Chatham; a noble vista of houses, fit for the residence of men of the largest fortunes.

Facing Fleet-street at the north end is a handsome obelisk adorned with lamps, erected in 1750.

The inconvenience of the situation of the present market for a long time attracted the attention of the corporation, and at length on the 21st June, 1824, an act of parliament* was passed for the removal of Fleet-market and the erection of a new one, to be situated on the west side of the present market, and extending to Shoe-lane. Part of the new market is situated on St. Andrew's burying ground, a new one having been provided by the corporation. The act provides 'that the grave stones laid in the said burial ground of the parish of St. Andrew, shall be removed into, and put up and laid in such new burial ground as aforesaid, in such manner as the said lord bishop of London, for the time being, &c. shall direct,' at the expense of the corporation. And in order to protect the old burying ground from disturbance in future, it is enacted, 'That before the new market place shall be opened and used as a public market, the site of the present burial ground shall be properly filled up, and levelled and paved over with Yorkshire pavement. The old market to be pulled down and cleared away as soon after the new market is opened as conveniently may be, and the street is to be called Farringdon-street.

On the west side of Bridge-street is

Bridewell Hospital.

Which stands on the spot where once stood a royal palace, even before the conquest; and which continued, with some little intermission, as a royal residence till the reign of king Edward VI. It was rebuilt by king Henry VIII. in 1522, for the reception of the emperor Charles V. who gave it the name of Bridewell, on account of its vicinity to St. Bride's church, and to a remarkable well thereunto adjoining.

King Edward VI. in the year 1553, gave this palace to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, to be a working-house for the poor and idle persons of the city, and to be a house of correction, with 700 marks land, late of the possessions of the house of Savoy, and all the bedding and other furniture of the said hospital of the Savoy, towards the maintenance of Bridewell and the hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark. King Edward's death, soon after this grant was made, prevented the city's entering upon the premises and taking possession, till it was confirmed two years after by queen Mary. Then — Gerard, the mayor, entered, and

* 5 Geo. iv. cap. cli.

took possession thereof: and the common council on the 2nd of February, in the second and third of Philip and Mary, passed an act towards forwarding so good a work.

‘Forasmuch as king Edward VI. has given his house of Bridewell unto the city, partly for the setting of idle and lewd people to work, and partly for the lodging and harbouring of the poor, sick, weak, and sore people of this city, and of poor way-faring people repairing to the same; and has for this last purpose given the bedding and furniture of the Savoy; therefore, in consideration that very great charges will be required to the fitting of the said house, and the buying of tools and bedding, they ordered the money to be gotten up amongst the rich people of the companies of London, &c.’

In the time of queen Elizabeth, about the year 1570, one John Pain, a citizen, invented a mill to grind corn, which he got recommended to the lord mayor, for the use of Bridewell. This mill had two conveniences; one was, that it would grind a greater quantity considerably than other mills of that sort could do; and the other which would render it so useful to Bridewell, was, that the lame, either in arms or legs, might work at it, if they had but use of either; and accordingly these mills were termed hand-mills or foot mills.

This mill he shewed to the lord mayor, who saw it grind as much corn with the labour of two men, as they did then at Bridewell with ten; that is to say, two men with hands, two bushels the hour; or two men with feet, two bushels the hour; if they were lame in their arms, then they might earn their livings with their legs; if lame in their legs, then they might earn their livings with their arms.

One mill would grind 20 bushels of wheat in a day; so that by computation it was reckoned, that one of these would supply a thousand persons.

In Bridewell, at the city's charge, were built in those times 12 new granaries, sufficient to contain 6,000 quarters of corn, and two storehouses, which would hold 4,000 chaldron of coals, for the provision of the city, at the charge of 3,000*l.* or thereabouts.

The stately house built by king Henry VIII. was destroyed by fire in 1666, and the hospital also suffered greatly by the same fire in its estates, which chiefly consisted of houses within the extent of the flames. But the governors rebuilt it, and finished it in 1668, as it now in part stands, at the expense of 6,000*l.* and upwards.

The use of this hospital now is for a house of correction, and to be a place where all strumpets, night walkers, pick-pockets, vagrant and idle persons, that are taken up for their ill lives, as also incorrigible and disobedient servants, are committed by the mayor and aldermen, who are justices of the peace in this city.

The plan of this building formerly consisted of two courts, in which the buildings are convenient and not very irregular, designed

not only for prisons and places of hard labour and punishment, but for indigent citizens; for arts-masters in several branches of trade, as flax dressers, taylors, weavers of all sorts, shoe-makers, pin-makers, &c. who formerly together retained 100 apprentices, originally clothed in blue doublets and breeches, and white hats, but now dressed in the same manner as apprentices. They are entitled to the freedom of the city, and to 10*l.* each after they have served seven years.

Before the vast increase of insurance offices against fire, the Bridewell boys were particularly active and expert in their assistance on those calamitous occasions, and were generally the first to check the ravages of that destructive element.

From a report made in 1792, the receipts of this charity appeared to be as follows :

	£.	s.	d.
Estates in Bridewell precinct	1,199	3	6
in Wapping	2,642	10	6
in Holborn and Fleet-street	206	16	6
in Oxfordshire	182	0	0
Annuities from royal hospitals, parishes, and public companies	96	15	0
Dr. Tyson's 50 <i>l.</i> payable every 5 years 1-5th (which expires at Christmas 1804)	10	0	0
3,550 <i>l.</i> 3 per cent. East India annuities	100	10	0
3,300 <i>l.</i> 3 per cent. reduced annuities	99	0	0
	4,542	15	6
Legacies, benefactions, and casual receipts, which amounted to	385	7	10
	4,928	3	4
Deductions from the rental for quit-rents, and insurances as per 1791	422	10	3
Total	4,505	13	1

The front of the building situated on the west side of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, has not for many years exhibited any part of the original palace. At present there is but one quadrangle, as the remnants of the old structure which crossed it north and south, have been taken down for many years.

The old chapel belonging to Bridewell precinct was enlarged and beautified at the cost and charge of the governors and inhabitants of the precinct in 1620. Close by the pulpit hung a picture of Edward VI. with these lines under it ;

This Edward of fair memory the sixt,
In whom with greatness, goodness was commixt,

Gave this Bridewell, a palace in old times,
For a chastising house of vagrant crimes.

Here also was queen Elizabeth's monument, with the common verses,

' Here lies her type, &c.

The late chapel was on the first floor of the eastern portion of the edifice, the east end facing Bridge-street; it was of small dimensions; on the south side were three windows, divided by mullions into three lights, with cinquefoil arched heads; the head of the arch occupied by upright divisions; at the east end was the altar; the window above it had been closed up, as the exterior had been modernized; the roof was modern and plastered; at the north and west sides were two galleries, supported by columns of the Tuscan order; at the west end were places for the hospital boys, and others for the prisoners. The walls were of brick; the wainscot and finishing very neat. The altar-piece consisted of two pilasters, with their entablature, and a circular pediment of the Corinthian order, between which were the commandments. The chancel was paved with black and white marble, and at the entrance were handsome iron gates, the gift of sir William Withers, president 1713. This chapel was pulled down about 1803.

The present chapel is, without exception, the meanest ecclesiastical edifice in the metropolis, possessing no character as a church, and having far more the appearance of a sectarian place of worship; it occupies a portion of the east side of the court of Bridewell. The west side has three arched windows; the north end has a large square window divided by antæ into three portions above the altar; the east and south fronts are without windows. The entrance is in the latter front; in the passage leading from the street into the court are the doors, composed of iron in open work, noticed above; the interior is equally mean with the outside; it is little better than a large room without ornament; the ceiling is horizontal, and marked into pannels, which want relief; the pulpit is attached to the east wall, and the reading and clerk's desks are below it; a small gallery is erected at the south end of the building over the entrance, which contains an organ.

The prison's gloomy front occupies the north-west corner, and the hall the greater part of the south side. This vast room is 39 paces in length and 15 in breadth, with a handsome chimney-piece at each end, and arcades at the sides. The ceiling is horizontal, and without any other ornament than two flowers where the lustres depend. Facing each other, on the north and south sides, are bow windows, ornamented with semi-domes, brackets, festoons, &c. The other windows are arched, and rows of oval apertures are extended above them. At the west end, and over the chimney, is a large picture, nearly square, by Holbein, representing Edw. VI. in the act of delivering the charter for this hospital to the mayor

and citizens of London. The king holds it in his left hand, and rests the base of the sceptre in his right hand gently on it. He is seated on the throne in a crimson robe, lined with ermine, and is crowned. The doublet is of white cloth of gold, and the legs are covered with silk stockings. The lord mayor in scarlet robes, kneels at the king's right hand, and receives the charter with the right hand, crossing the left on his breast. The head, very much thrown back, is covered by a close black cap, and he wears a small ruff. His knees rest on the two steps of the throne, covered by crimson velvet; but the only two of his brethren shewn kneel on the floor. Seven of the great officers of state are placed near the king, and under the crimson canopy of the throne, which is drawn in an awkward manner across the upper part of the picture.

On the left side of this painting is a seated whole length of Charles II., and on the right another of his brother. They are both tolerably painted.

On the north wall is a full length painting of sir Richard Glyn, bart. president 1755. He is represented in his robes of the office of mayoralty. Directly facing is a full length portrait of his son sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart. president 1798; above which, is inscribed 'Firm to my trust.' In this apartment are also three full length portraits, viz. : Sir Rob. Geffrey, knt. president 1669; sir Wm. Turner, knt. president 1669, and sir Samuel Garrard, bart. president 1720. Sir Thomas Rawlinson, president 1705; William Benn, esq. lord mayor, president 1746; sir James Sanderson, bart. president 1797.

On the east wall is a very large picture inscribed as follows:

Profligatis juxta Aldenardum Gallis, Anna Regina, Pia, Clemens, Fælix Augusta, ad ædem divi Pauli processit, solennes Deo gratias actura, XIV. Kal. Sept. 1708, præcunte. Gul. Withers, milite, domus hujusce præside, Londinensi tunc temporis prætore.'

The mayor is seated on a dark bay horse, covered with embossed work, and is himself most superbly decorated by embroidery.

The affairs of this hospital are managed by the governors, who are above three hundred, besides the lord mayor and court of aldermen, all of whom are likewise governors of Bethlehem hospital; for these hospitals being one corporation, they have the same president, governors, clerk, physician, surgeon, and apothecary. This hospital, however, has its own steward, a porter, a matron, and four beadles, one of whom has the business of correcting the criminals.

The following is an account of the number of criminals:

Received into this hospital during the last year, 1827, under committments by the lord mayor and the aldermen of this city, as pilferers or disorderly persons, who have been kept to hard labour (or received correction)	564
Apprentices sent by the chamberlain for solitary confinement	24

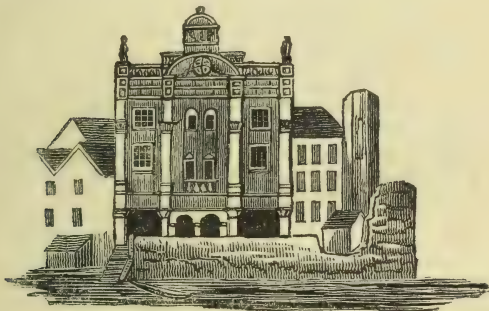
Received into this hospital during the same period sundry poor persons who have been committed for wandering abroad and begging in the city of London. 132

Total 720

On the south side of Fleet-street is Dorset-street and Salisbury square, so called from its being the site of the mansion-house of the bishops of Salisbury, which was afterwards inhabited by the earls of Dorset.

Between Salisbury-square and the Thames, was the office belonging to the New River Company; a handsome brick edifice, built in a very neat and uniform style.

At the bottom of the street fronting the Thames, was formerly a magnificent and spacious theatre, called the



Duke's Theatre.

The theatre occupied by sir W. Davenant's company in Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn fields, proving too small, and otherwise inconvenient, sir W. Davenant, some time before his death, set about erecting a new one, on a larger and more splendid scale. For its site he fixed on Dorset gardens near Water-lane, Fleet-street, contiguous to the spot upon which the Salisbury-court theatre stood, and very near to the water-side. This building, however, he did not live to see completed, as he died in April, 1668, and it was not ready for the performance of plays until the 9th of November, 1671, when it was opened by the company under the management of lady Davenant, his widow, with Dryden's 'sir Martin Marall,' which was played three nights to crowded audiences, although it had been previously acted thirty at the old theatre; but the attraction probably lay more in the novelty of the house, than in the merit of the play. Great dislike was evinced to the opening of the theatre on the part of the citizens, and every nerve was strained to prevent it, but the players in this instance triumphed over their opponents, and, for a short time, pursued their career very successfully.

The design for this house is said to have been the production of sir Christopher Wren ; and it appears to have been built in the most splendid manner, both externally and internally. The chief front faced the Thames, and was ornamented with a handsome portico. The interior was richly embellished, and decorated with busts of the principal dramatists. The building and scenery together cost 5,000*l*. Compared with the enormous sums which have been expended upon our modern theatres, this appears a mere trifle, but it was far more than had hitherto been dedicated to such a purpose, and was in those days a very serious sum.

For a short period, the Duke's company performed here with good success ; but public opinion giving the preference to the King's, which numbered amongst its members Hart, Mohun, Burt, Winterset, Joe Haines, and others, they found their audiences begin to decline, and, accordingly, were obliged to call in the aid of splendid scenery, dresses, dancing, &c. to enable them to make a stand against their rivals. This had the desired effect ; at least it increased the number of their visitors, and decreased the profits of the other theatre, but still without adding greatly to their own ; since the expenses which these novelties occasioned, completely absorbed their profits ; and thus the contending companies were bringing ruin upon one another, without the prospect of any advantage to either of them. In this state of things, a junction of their forces seemed advisable, and was effected in 1682, through the exertions of Betterton ; upon which the Duke's company removed to Drury-lane, and the actors, thus united, were henceforth called his majesty's servants. The Dorset garden's house was not, however, wholly deserted ; they continued to perform at it occasionally, and several new pieces were subsequently produced there. On the accession of James the second, in 1685, the appellation of ' the Duke's theatre ' was changed to that of ' the Queen's,' in compliment to his wife. Dramatic performances appear to have finally terminated here about the year 1696, after which it was used for the exhibitions of prize-fighters, &c. and in 1709 it was pulled down. The site was for many years after a wood-yard, and is now occupied by the extensive works of the London chartered gas company, established in 1812.

The above view is copied from Hollar's long view of London, taken some years before the great fire ; there is also a good view of it attached to the ' *Empress of Morocco*,' a tragedy, by Elkanah Settle, which was performed here with great success, and was the first play embellished with copper-plates.

The Conduit.

At the north end of Salisbury-square, in Fleet-street, formerly stood a water conduit, founded by Will. Eastfield, mayor : ' For the mayor and commonalty of London being possessed of a conduit,

head, with divers springs of water gathered thereinto, in the parish of Paddington, and the water conveyed from thence, by pipes of lead, towards London from Tyburn, where it had lain for the space of six years and more; the executors of sir William Eastfield obtained licence of the mayor and commonalty for them in the year 1453, with the goods of sir William, to convey the said waters, first in pipes of lead, into a pipe begun to be laid beside the great conduit head at Marybone, which stretches from thence to a seaport, late before made against the chapel of Rounseval, by Charing-cross, and no further; and then from thence to convey the said water into the city, and there to make receipt or receipts for the same, to the commonweal of the commonalty, viz. the poor to drink, the rich to dress their meat; which water was by them brought into Fleet-street, to a standard which they had made and finished, 1471, near Shoe-lane.'

The inhabitants of Fleet-street, in the year 1478, obtained licence of the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, to make (at their own charges) two cisterns, the one to be set at the standard, the other at Fleet-bridge, for the receipt of the waste water. This cistern at the standard they built, and on the same a fair tower of stone, garnished with images of St. Christopher on the top, and angels round about lower down, with sweet-sounding bells before them; whereupon, by an engine placed in the tower, they, divers hours of the day and night, with hammers, chimed such an hymn as was appointed.

This conduit, or standard, was again new built, with a large cistern, at the charges of the city, in the year 1582.

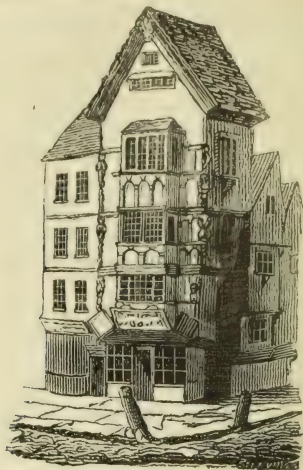
Farther to the west are several streets, lanes, and alleys, erected on the site of the convent of the Carmelites, or White Friars, whose house and gardens extended from Fleet-street to the Thames.

In the year 1608, the inhabitants of this district obtained a charter from king James I. to entitle them to several liberties, privileges, and exemption from the jurisdiction of the city of London, which rendered the place an asylum for insolvent debtors, cheats, and gamesters, who gave it the name of Alsatia. But the inconveniences produced by this place of refuge, and the riotous proceedings carried on there, at length induced the legislature to interpose their authority, and in the year 1696, an act of parliament was passed to deprive the district of privileges so injurious to the community.

On the north side of Temple-bar, leading out of Fleet-street, is Shire-lane, so called because it divides the city from the shire, or county of Middlesex.

At the south-west corner of Chancery-lane was, prior to 1799, a curious old house of the reign of Edward VI. It was from the top of this house, that several cherubs flew down, and presented queen Elizabeth with a crown of laurels and gold, together with some verses, when she was going into the city upon a visit to sir

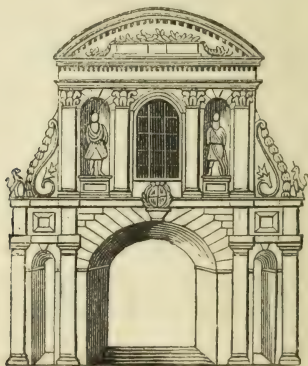
Thomas Gresham. This house, (engraved below) which was entirely of oak and plaister, was pulled down in 1799 by the corporation to widen Chancery-lane.



Ancient House, 1798.

A house nearly adjoining this building was the residence of Isaack Walton, the author of 'the Art of Angling.'

West from the entrance into the Temple, and at the extremity of the city liberties, is



Temple Bar.

On the spot where this gate stands were, anciently, posts, rails, and a chain, as in other places where the city liberties

terminated. Afterwards, a house of timber was erected across the street, with a narrow gateway, and an entry through the south side of it. But, since the fire of London, the present structure was erected, and is the only remaining gate at the extremity of the city liberties.

This gate is a very noble one, and has two posterns, one on each side, for the convenience of foot passengers. It is built entirely of Portland-stone, of rustic work below, and of the Corinthian order. The great arch is elliptical and very flat. Over the gateway, on the east side, in two niches, are stone statues of queen Elizabeth and king James I. with the city arms over the key-stone, and on the west side are the statues of king Charles I. and king Charles II. in Roman habits, with the royal arms on the key-stone. The architect was sir Christopher Wren; the sculptor John Bushnell.

On the top of this gate were exhibited the heads of the unfortunate men who embarked in the rebellion of 1745.

The ground in the neighbourhood of St. Dunstan's church appears to have been anciently of a marshy nature, or else within the course of the tide; for, in digging at the end of Chancery-lane, and further eastward, in Fleet-street, in the year 1595, a stone pavement was discovered at the depth of four feet from the surface, which was supported by a number of piles, driven very close to each other.

A little to the east of St. Dunstan's church, and near the south end of Fetter-lane, is Crane-court, in which is a neat plain building, called

The Scottish Hospital.

This corporation was instituted for the relief of the poor and necessitous people of Scotland, residing within the cities of London and Westminster. It owes its origin to James Kinnier, a Scotsman, and merchant of this city; who, on his recovery from a long and dangerous illness, resolved to give part of his estate towards the relief of his indigent countrymen; for which purpose, having prevailed with a society of Scotchmen, who composed a box-club, to join their stock, he obtained a charter, by which he and his coadjutors were, in the year 1665, constituted a body politic and corporate, with several privileges, which king Charles II. confirmed the following year by letters patent; wherein are recited the privileges granted in the former charter, with the addition of several new ones, viz. that they might erect an hospital, within the city or liberties of London and Westminster, to be called, 'The Scots Hospital of king Charles II.' to be governed by eight Scotchmen, who were to chuse from among themselves a master, who, together with these governors, was declared to be a body politic and corporate, and to have a common seal. They were also empowered to elect thirty-three assistants, and to purchase, in mortmain, four

hundred pounds per annum, over and above an annual sum mentioned in the first charter.

But experience soon evinced, that confinement to a charity work-house was altogether uncongenial to the feelings of the Scottish poor. The idea of an hospital, or receptacle for the objects of the charity, was in consequence relinquished, and the plan of assisting and relieving them at their own habitations substituted. To enable the hospital to extend its relief to those objects, it became necessary to make an application for a new charter, which was granted by his late majesty, in 1775, whereby the Scottish hospital of the foundation of king Charles II. was re-incorporated, and directed to be governed, in all time coming, by a president, six vice-presidents, a treasurer, and an unlimited number of governors. A donation of ten guineas and upwards, constituting a governor for life; and a subscription of one guinea or more, but less than ten, an annual governor, so long as such payment shall continue to be made.

The present buildings are extensive; on the first floor is a handsome court room or hall (formerly occupied by the royal society, of whom it was purchased in 1782 on the demolition of the Scotch hall, Blackfriars).^{*} The ceiling is stuccoed with wreaths of foliage, flowers, &c. with the date of 1670. Over the mantelpiece, at one end of the room, is a fine half length bust of Charles II. In this apartment are several fine paintings, viz. a full length portrait of Mary queen of Scots, presented by Mr. Douglas in 1745, with this inscription:

Maria D. G. piissima regina Franciæ dotaria anno ætatis Regniq^e 36 Anglicæ captivæ 11 S. H. 1678.

J. Dobie, esq. secretary, who died 1820, by R. Phillips, R. A. The duke of Queensbury, a three-quarter length, in the robes of the order of the garter; the earl of Lauderdale, a similar painting; general Robert Melville; the earl of Bedford, a three-quarter length, in the robes of the order of the garter; above is the following inscription:

The gift of Ja. Kynneir, first master of the Scots corporation, anno domini, 1674.

The next portrait is the donor of the last painting; sir John Ayton, *knt.*; and a portrait unknown; but probably some presbyterian minister. Also a painting of the regalia of Scotland. Over the fire-place are the royal arms of Scotland of the time of James I. beautifully carved in oak.

Part of the premises belonging to this corporation was occupied by the philosophical society of London; the principal object of which was the diffusion of science by lectures, experiments, &c.

^{*} Vide, ante, p. 611.

A chapel adjoining the hall, which formerly belonged to the hospital, is now let to a congregation of dissenters.

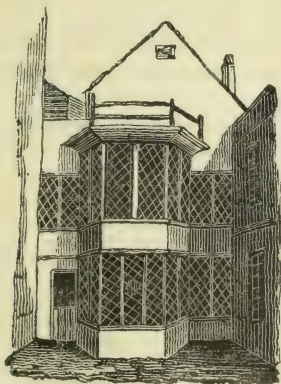
Fetter-lane extends from Fleet-street, in the south, to Holborn, in the north, and was anciently called Fewters'-lane, from the number of idle persons who used to frequent it, it being surrounded with gardens and houses for dissipation. In this lane resided the celebrated puritanical republican 'Praise God Barebones.'

In Bolt-court, where once resided the learned Dr. Samuel Johnson, is the house of the Medical Society of London, a gift to the society, together with many valuable and scarce works, from the late truly philanthropic Dr. Lettsom. This society was established in 1773, and its object is the promotion of medical science. The library consists of upwards of twenty thousand volumes.

Nearly opposite to St. Andrew's church, in Shoe-lane, is situated a large house, in the occupation of Messrs. Pontifex, coppersmiths, and denominated Holborn, or Old-bourn hall, but when or by whom erected does not appear, though by its name it seems to have been the manor house. The exterior is not remarkable, but the ceiling of the first floor is very rich in stucco work, with shields and busts. In one corner is a date '1617.' In the centre are the royal arms within a garter, and surmounted with an imperial crown between I. R. the initials of James I. In two other compartments are the royal arms, and two busts of Roman emperors.

Near to this mansion stood an hospital, or cell, to the monastery of Cluny in France, which was suppressed by Henry V.

Lower down, on the same side of Shoe-lane, is a burial place, belonging to the parish of St. Andrew, over the entrance into which is a carving of the general resurrection, which is well executed; but, having been repeatedly covered with paint, all the sharpness of the figures is lost.



Bangor House.

Nearly opposite, in Bangor-court, were, till the commencement

of the year 1828, the remains of the city mansion of the bishops of Bangor, the east end of which had some appearance of having been formerly used as a chapel. In the window, in this end, was a coat of arms, in stained glass, with the name of Fletwood. On the south side of the building was an ancient doorway, ornamented with military trophies. The reversion of this messuage, with a quantity of waste land belonging to it, measuring 168 feet in length, from north to south, and 164 feet in breadth, from east to west, was sold in the year 1647, by the trustees for the sale of bishops' lands, to John Barkstead, knt. who purchased it for the purpose of building on the vacant ground, as appears by an act of parliament passed in 1656, for restraining new buildings in and about the suburbs of London, in which there is a special proviso to enable him to build thereon, in consideration of his having given a greater sum for the purchase of it, on that account, than he would otherwise have done. The last bishop of Bangor, who appears to have resided here, was bishop Dolben, who having been formerly vicar of Hackney, contributed thirty pounds for repairing the causeway leading from Clapton and Hackney, to Shoreditch, of which he informed the inhabitants of these villages, by a letter dated from Bangor-house, in Shoe-lane, the 11th November, 1633.

Nearly adjoining the church of St. Andrew, on the west side, is the vestry and inquest room of the parish. It is a modern brick edifice, erected in 1824; in the inquest room is one of the handsomest and most highly decorated chimney pieces in the metropolis. In the centre are the royal arms of James I. and on each side are niches with statues of St. Peter and St. Andrew; beneath each figure are scriptural representations in alto relievo. The niches are ornamented with fluted Corinthian columns supporting pediments. The basement of this elegant piece of carving is supported by terminal statues. On each side are obelisks, to which are affixed shields of arms, viz. the city and *ar.* a cross moline *gu.*



CHAPTER XX.

History and Topography of Langbourn Ward.

This ward, according to Stow, 'is so called from a long borne (bourn) of sweete water, which in old time breaking out into Fenchurch street, ran down the same streete and Lombard-street, to the west end of St. Mary Woolnoth's church, where turning south, and breaking itself into many small shares, rilles, or streames is left the name of Shareborne lane, or Southborne-lane, as I have said, because it ranne south to the river Thames.' Anciently also,

through the spreading of this stream near the spring-head, the surrounding ground became so swampy, that this district obtained the appellation of Fenny-about, and is so called in the city records. This ward is divided into the twelve precincts of St. Mary Woolnoth, north and south; Nicholas-lane, Birchin-lane, Lombard-street, Clement's-lane, Allhallows, Lombard-street, St. Bennet, Gracechurch-street, St. Dionis Backchurch, St. Gabriel, and Allhallows Steyning.

Langbourn-ward is bounded on the east by Aldgate-ward; on the south by Tower street, Billingsgate, Candlewick, and Bridge-within wards; on the west by Wallbrook-ward; and on the north, by Aldgate and Lime-street wards.

It is governed by an alderman, and sends ten inhabitants to the court of common council.

Before the great fire in 1666, there were seven churches in this ward, viz. Allhallows, Lombard-street; Allhallows, Steyning; St. Dionis, Backchurch; St. Edmund the King; St. Mary, Woolnoth; St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street; St. Nicholas Acons. The first five were rebuilt.

Allhallows, Lombard-street.

This church is so called from its dedication to All-saints, and its situation, in Ball-alley, near the north-east end of Lombard-street; and as its east end adjoins to the houses on the west side of Grasschurch-street, we find it recorded by the name of Allhallows Grasschurch. This is a very ancient foundation; for mention is made of it in the antiquities of Canterbury and the *Monasticon Anglicanum* in the year 1053 or 1054. It is a rectory and a peculiar in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury. The present building was erected in the room of that destroyed by the fire of London in 1666.

The church is approached from Lombard-street by a gateway, the piers and lintel of which are curiously sculptured with death's heads and cross bones, hour glasses, and other emblems of mortality. The building is very much concealed by houses. The plan is an oblong square without aisles; the tower is situated at the south west angle, within the building. The west window and parapet is all that can be seen of that portion of the church. The south side has four windows, lofty and well proportioned, with arched heads, and surrounded by architraves; above the windows is a cornice and parapet. The entrance to the church is through the basement story of the tower; the doorway is lintelled, and formed within a handsome niche, consisting of two pilasters of the Corinthian order, fronted by two columns sustaining an entablature, on the cornice of which is a square pannel, apparently designed for an inscription, and which is finished by a pedimental cornice. On the lintel of this doorway is some handsome sculpture. There are three stories of the tower above, two of which contain arched windows, and the

upper one a square headed window in each face ; a cornice and parapet finish the tower, the latter is pierced with a small arcade. The north side of the church is approached from Gracechurch-street by a small court, and resembles the southern. The church is substantially built, or faced with Portland stone. The interior boasts but little ornament ; the roof is sustained by the side walls without the aid of pillars. It is approached at the west end by the entrance in the south wall of the tower, which leads into a vestibule beneath the organ gallery. At each extremity is a recess in the centre of the walls of equal height with the building ; the western is occupied by the organ and its supporting gallery, and the eastern forms a small chancel. The roof is horizontal in the centre, the sides being coved and arched above the windows ; an impost cornice is applied as a finish to the walls, and is continued round the whole edifice, except where broken by the windows, on the piers between which it sustains, with the aid of cartouches, the springing of the arches of the ceiling ; the centre portion is bounded by an enriched cornice. The recesses at the east and west ends are flanked by pilasters, the capitals of which are formed by a continuation of the impost cornice. The eastern recess has windows in the flanks, the southern being walled up. The extreme wall is partly occupied by the altar screen, and partly by a painted curtain. The screen is a splendid composition of architectural ornament and sculpture, executed in dark brown oak. It consists of three divisions made by Corinthian columns, the intercolumniations containing the customary inscriptions ; the lateral ones are covered with elliptical pediments, and the whole surmounted by a lofty pedimental cornice, comprising three other pediments within it, which are situated above the three principal divisions of the screen. All the naked portions of the screen are filled with carvings of fruit foliage and palm branches, which extend themselves to the shafts of the columns ; and upon acroteria above the pediments, are seven candlesticks. The pulpit and desks are in one group north of the chancel ; the former is hexagonal, with a sounding board of the same form, the whole covered with carvings corresponding with the altar ; the entrances at the west end of the church, are covered internally with porches, which are ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, and crowned with elliptical pediments ; the entrances are arched, but the doors extending no higher than the springing, the head ways are filled with pannels ; in the centre of each is a curtain painted green, which appears as if designed to conceal some object, a style of decoration not unusual in the churches of the metropolis ; on socles placed on the crowns of the pediments, are statues of Death and Time. The former a skeleton, with his awful dart levelled at the congregation ; the latter is Saturn, with scythe and hour glass. A strange want of taste often pervades church ornaments ; either sculpture is prohibited as heathenish or papistical, or if retained, disgusting objects are presented, as the skeleton in the present case, instead of graceful and

elegant objects, which would prove real ornaments to the building.* The font is a polygonal basin of statuary marble, and is situated in a pew on the south side of the church. Against the eastern wall, south of the chancel, are the arms of king William III. richly carved in oak.

On one of the porches is the following inscription :

‘ This church was burnt by the dreadful fire in the year 1666, and rebuilt at the public charge. Pewed and beautified at the charge of the parish in the year 1694.’

Sir Christopher Wren was the architect. The expense was 8,058*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* The dimensions are, length, 84, breadth, 52; height of church, 30, and of tower 85 feet.

Allhallows Steyning.

The east front of this church ranges with the houses on the western side of Mark-lane, and the whole building is greatly concealed from observation. This church is a very ancient foundation dedicated to All-saints, and was a rectory, in the patronage of the de Walthams and others, till it was annexed to the abbey of Grace, or East-minster, near the Tower of London, with which abbey, this church fell to the crown, and was sold to George Bingly and others; who, on October 7, 4 Jac. I. had a grant of this rectory and parish church to be held of the crown in soccage, and became a lay-impropriation; it is now in the patronage of the grocer's company, as trustees of the lady Slany. The walls (except the eastern) and the tower, are ancient. The west front is made into two divisions, one of which is occupied by the tower, which is square in plan, and very massive, having an octangular staircase turret attached to the north west angle. The elevation of the tower is in two stories. The west front has a pointed window of three lights, with a loophole above it in the first story, and the second story has a square headed window of two lights, which is also repeated on the north front; the walls are finished with battlements, and a wooden turret of small elevation is raised on the platform. The southern division of the west front has two windows, the lower is square headed and made by mullions into three lights; the upper occasioned by an addition to the height of the walls, is arched in a more modern style. The north and south sides of the church are partly built of stone, compoed and increased in height by an addition of brickwork, each contains two large arched windows. On the north side is a doorway. The east front rebuilt with stone in 1694, after the fall of the ancient wall in 1669, as originally constructed, had two lintelled doorways, covered with pediments, over which were the same number of arched windows of considerable dimensions. The windows and one of the doorways are walled up.

* See the account of the Catholic Chapel, Moorfields, ante, page 415.

In the spandril between the windows is a circle, and the elevation is finished with a cornice and pediment; the whole design is so void of character, that it may be passed repeatedly without any knowledge of its destination. The interior is exceedingly plain. The division of the west front not occupied by the tower, contains a small gallery, under which is the vestry; the area of the church is pewed, and the pulpit, which is hexagonal and adorned with carved foliage, is with the reading and clerk's desks, attached to the northern wall. The east wall is a perfect blank, except the altar screen, which is formed of oak and divided by two Corinthian pillars, and the like number of pilasters into four compartments, containing the commandments, &c.; over the centre is a pediment. The plastered ceiling is horizontal, and entirely destitute of ornament. The font is a marble basin on an oak pillar, with a cover of the same, and is situated at the west end of the church. In the south east window are the arms of the grocer's company, and those of lady Slaney, viz. *gu.* a bend between three martlets *or.* impaling party per fess engrailed *or.* and *az.* a fesse counterchanged in lieu of older ones destroyed by a storm. The old window was inscribed 'A. D. 1664. 16 R. Car. II.' The new one bears the following inscription:

The arms of the worshipful company of grocers, the patrons of this living, and of Dame Margaret Slaney, by whose bounty this rectory was purchased, were restored by the grocers company in the year 1824; the original arms placed in this window in the year 1664, having been lately destroyed by a storm of wind.

The monuments are not very numerous; on the south side, near the altar, two ancient mural tablets, not remarkable for their style, remain; of the modern ones, the following are deserving of notice, viz.: A marble monument affixed to the tower, on which is a neat alto relievo of a youth weeping over the corpse of his brother. It is to the memory of H. Ingram, esq. who died April 9, 1798, aged 36. And on the north side of the church, over the entrance, is another to the memory of M. Davison, esq. died May 19, 1793, aged 80; which is adorned with a small but tasteful statue of Commerce.

There are also mural tablets to the memory of the father, and wife of the present rector, the Rev. Lancelot Sharpe.

There is no organ in this church; the tower contains six bells, and a saint's bell, one of which has on it the date 1458, and the remainder 1682 and 1683.*.

The dimensions are, length 78 feet, breadth 32, height of church 24 feet, and of tower 70 feet.

* There is a tradition in the parish that these bells were rung with so much zeal when the princess Elizabeth left the Tower, previous to ascending the throne, and at the time when she rested a few minutes in the neighbourhood, that she afterwards presented

the ringers with a set of silken ropes. *Malcolm.*—The bells are of a fine tone, but the parish are so parsimonious as not to allow the trifling charge of a few shillings for ringing the bells on holydays and festivals.

From the churchwardens' books, which are preserved in the vestry of this church, Mr. Malcolm made numerous extracts relating to the ancient building.

In the church were four altars dedicated to All Saints, Jesus, St. Clement, and St. Luke. St. Katherine had a statue to her honour, before which a lamp or taper was constantly burnt. The rood loft contained a large crucifix, surrounded, during the celebration of the offices, with 22 burning tapers, weighing 67lb.

In 1541, a brass founder was employed to make two great candlesticks, weighing 212lb. at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

The altar cloths and vestments were uncommonly rich; in 1492, 21s. 6d. was expended on four albes for embroidery; two of them were of crimson velvet, the others of imperial cloth of gold. Of the drapery for the high altar, two were most worthy of notice; one was red Bruges satin, with a representation of the Ascension, and the other of white satin.

The rood loft was taken down in 1551.

Among the ornaments for the altar, the following were the most prominent:—On the high altar a silver gilt cross, with small statues on the base, of the Blessed Mary and St. John, which weighed 81 ounces; a pax of mother of pearl set in silver, and two silver censers gilt, weighing $63\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

The choir were not without instrumental music long before 1520, for by that period the old organ was nearly worn out; but the repair of it and the purchase of a new one, amounted to no more than 4l. 6s. 8d.*

In the year 1549, a new clock cost 8l. 12s. The church was thoroughly repaired between 1663 and 1665.

In the ancient church were monuments to the memory of sir Rob. Test, knight of the holy sepulchre, and Joan his wife, 1478; and sir John Wriothesly, garter king of arms.

St. Dionis Backchurch.

The church is situated on the south side of Fenchurch-street, in a small burying-ground, separated from the street by a range of shops, and the east end abuts on Lime-street.

This church is a rectory dedicated to St. Dennis, or Dionysius, the Athenian areopagite or judge, and the tutelarsaint of France: and the addition of Back-church is given to it, because it is situate backwards, or behind a row of houses, to distinguish it from St. Gabriel's church, which stood formerly in the middle of Fenchurch-street. It was in the gift of the abbot and convent of Canterbury in the year 1288, and is now in the dean and chapter of Canterbury. The old church was burnt down in 1666.

The building consists of a nave and side aisles, a portion of the

* Malcolm, ii. p. 22.

latter at the western end being occupied by the tower at the south side, and a vestry-room at the north.

The aisles have on each side of the church three large windows with arched heads, and above them is a clerestory which has three arches in blank on each side, enclosing circular windows; the east front is handsomely and chastely ornamented. The centre division contains a spacious circular headed window divided into compartments by stone work between pilasters of the Ionic order in pairs sustaining an entablature and pediment; the frieze is convex, and the entablature is broken above the window, its place being supplied by festoons of fruit and foliage. The aisles have each an entrance consisting of a lintelled doorway surmounted by a cornice resting on consoles (the southernmost being walled up), and above them are circular windows; the elevation is finished with a plain parapet. The tower contains an entrance in the south wall of its basement story, which forms the principal doorway to the church, and is approached from the street by a small porch; it has three stories above the basement, in each of which is a window, the lower circular, the others arched; the elevation finishes with a parapet pierced with a small arcade; an awkward turret of lead, ending in a diminutive spire, rises from the roof of the tower, but with no great elevation, and it is finished with a vane.

The interior is strikingly handsome; a portion at the west end is taken off by the tower and a vestry at the opposite side, the space between being divided by a gallery and forming on the ground floor a vestibule, covered by a gallery, over which is a spacious recess lighted by a large circular window, and containing the organ. The remainder of the church is made into a nave and aisles, by two Ionic columns, and two semicolumns on each side the former, sustaining an entablature; the shafts are unfluted, and the frieze enriched with acanthus leaves set upright, a favourite ornament of the architect. The cornice serves as an impost to the arched ceiling of the nave, which has a perfectly plain surface pierced laterally with arched openings above the clerestory windows, and adorned at intervals with pendants. The ceilings of the aisles are horizontal, and made by architraves corresponding with the columns, into square pannels. Besides the western entrance there is one on the north side, and another at the east end; they are fronted by screens of oak, enriched with Corinthian columns, and covered with elliptical pediments. The altar screen consists of a centre and side compartments; the latter are ornamented with Corinthian columns in pairs, sustaining elliptical pediments; the screen has been tastelessly painted of a salmon colour set off with white mouldings, in a theatrical style. The wall above the altar is painted with cherubs, and a crimson curtain, and the two semicolumns which are attached to the east wall, are painted to imitate lapis lazuli, with gilt capitals. The pulpit is of carved oak, and is erected against a pillar on the north side. There is no visible distinction between nave and chancel in this church.

The architect of the present building was sir Christopher Wren ; the church was finished in 1674, and the steeple in 1684. The whole cost of this handsome church only amounted to 5,737*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* The dimensions are, length 66, breadth 59, height 34, tower and turret 90 feet. In the vestry is a rack, affixed to the wall, containing several syringes of brass, made to contain rather more than a gallon of water, resembling, in appearance, the modern garden syringe. They derive a considerable degree of interest from being the only mode of extinguishing fires, when they were constructed. At the sight of such instruments, no one can be surprized at the total destruction of the city by fire, when such inadequate methods of extinguishment existed. In the western vestibule there is also a fireman's hat of leather ; its form is exactly that of the Venetian morion.

St. Edmund the King.

A plain substantial building of stone, on the north side of Lombard-street, dedicated to the holy Saxon king Edmund, murdered by the Danes in 870, because he would not renounce the Christian faith. And though the history of its foundation has not been handed down with any certainty, there are several circumstances to create a belief that it was originally built under the Saxon heptarchy, and was then called St. Edmund Grass-church, from its vicinity to the Grass-market. The plan is a parallelogram, which, contrary to all the other churches built by the same architect, is placed north and south. At the south end is a tower, comprehended within the plan, and, at the north end, a chancel. The south front, which is the only portion visible, ranges with the houses, and even this is partly hid by a shop and watch-house, which are built against it. This part of the church is made in breadth into three divisions, and the elevation is finished with a cornice and parapet, having a pediment in the centre, and vases at the exterior angles. In the basement story is a lintelled doorway, surmounted by a cornice, resting on consoles in the centre, between two windows of the same form in the side divisions ; above these are lofty windows with arched heads, surmounted by cornices in the style of the doorway. The tower, which rises from the conclusion of the central division, has one lofty story above the church, pierced with an arched window in each face, divided into four compartments, by a cruciform mullion of stone ; above these windows is a cornice and parapet, at the angles of which are vases, and, on the centre of the coping, pine-apples ; at each side of the tower, a false wall, having a concave coping, rises from the attic in the manner of a gable ; all the angles of the front are rusticated. The spire, which is covered with lead, rises from within the parapet, in two octangular stories, ornamented with vases ; the lower one has a window in each face, above this story it takes the form of an obelisk, and ends in an octangular pedestal, sustaining a vane. The interior is approached by a ves-

tibule formed in the basement story of the tower ; it has no aisles or columns ; the side walls have no windows, but in the place of them are five arched recesses, reaching from the floor of the church nearly to the ceiling, which relieve the monotony which the naked walls would otherwise create. The north end (answering to the east in other churches) has a chancel in the centre, recessed, and in the wall at each side of the recess, is an arched window. A larger window of the same form occupies the north wall of the chancel, and the flanks have smaller windows. The ceiling of the church is horizontal, coved at the sides, which latter portion springs from a simple impost cornice, and ends in a wreath of laurel leaves. For the purpose of giving additional light, a square lantern is constructed in the centre of the ceiling, which is entirely glazed ; still the church is deficient in this necessary qualification, which is principally owing to the deviation from the usual arrangement. The chancel is ceiled in the form of a half dome. The tower is flanked by two galleries, coeval with the main building, which occupy the recesses formed by the projection of the former into the church ; the fronts are pannelled and enriched with foliage ; an additional gallery is attached to the tower by concealed brackets, and contains the organ, and at the sides of this, and above the original galleries, have been added, in 1813, additional ones for children. The altar-screen occupies the dado of the north window of the chancel ; it is an highly ornamented composition of oak ; besides the customary inscriptions, it has paintings of Moses and Aaron, and sculpture in relief, representing palm branches, &c. ; on a pannel above the decalogue ‘ Glory to God on high.’ The centre is surmounted by an elliptical pediment, in the tympanum of which are two sceptres in saltire, surmounted by a royal crown, allusive to the regal saint to whom the church is dedicated. The three windows of the chancel have their jambs and soffits painted in imitation of pannels, inclosing roses, and below the side windows are (west) ‘ The law was given by Moses,’ (east) ‘ grace and truth came by Jesus Christ.’ In the principal window is a large painting in glass of the arms of queen Anne, with an inscription, stating that it was ‘ set up in the memorable year of Union, MDCCVII.’ The queen’s motto ‘ *semper eadem* ’ is beneath the arms, and the whole is accompanied by roses and thistles, in commemoration of the Union. The soffit of the chancel ceiling is painted with an irradiation enclosing the Hebrew name of the Deity. The pulpit is hexagonal, and, with the reading desk is situated at the west side of the middle aisle, having been removed, in 1814, from the east side of the church ; the sounding-board is suspended from the ceiling. The wood work is rather ornamental ; the principal pews are heightened by a dwarfscreen of trellis work in oak. The font, situated in a ballustrade against the west wall of the church, is an octagonal basin of white marble ; the cover is a handsome composition of carved oak, ornamented with four small statues of saints.

The only monument worthy of notice, is dean Milles' on the east side of the church; it is a pyramid of white marble, ornamented with a relief of a statue of Hope leaning on an urn. The inscription is as follows:

In memory of Jeremiah Milles, D.D. dean of Exeter, rector of those united parishes, and president of the Society of Antiquaries, who died Feb. 13, 1784, aged 70 years.

Beneath is an inscription to the memory of Edith his wife, who died June 11, 1761, aged 35, and Harriet his daughter, died Sept. 24, 1822.

This church was rebuilt by sir Christopher Wren, after the great fire, and finished in 1690. The expense was 5,207*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* The dimensions are, length 69 feet, breadth 39, height of church 32.

St. Mary Woolnoth.

This church is situated on the south side of Lombard-street, at the eastern side of Sherborn-lane. It is a church of ancient foundation, as appears by John de Norton being rector in 1355; but the reason for its bearing the name of our lady of Woolnoth, Stow confessed he had 'not yet learned.' Some have said the name was derived from its proximity to the ancient wool-beam which stood hard by in the Stocks market (the site of which is occupied by the Mansion-house, and its abutting streets), on a cemetery attached to St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, not rebuilt after the great fire in 1666, on account of the parish being united to that of St. Mary Woolnoth, and that it obtained its name from being *Wool-neagh*, or *nigh*; but Mr. Joseph Gwilt* observes, 'it may, with perhaps more probability and with better approximation to the present orthography, be derived by the mere transposition of a single letter from the words *Wul-nohz*, or wool naught, as distinguishing this (for the churches were very near each other) from that in whose cemetery the wool-beam was actually placed.' This church was rebuilt about 1496, and restored, or again rebuilt, in 1620. The latter was the edifice damaged by the dreadful conflagration of 1666, and restored in 1677. The part of it which chiefly suffered was the Lombard-street front, which was rebuilt with a Tuscan order and appropriate accompaniments, the Gothic interior, &c. remaining unchanged. The present church was commenced in 1716, and completed by 1719, Mr. Nicholas Hawksmoor, formerly domestic clerk to sir Christopher Wren, being the architect.

The design is singular and possesses many features of originality; the detail is marked by a boldness unusual to modern buildings. The plan is a square, having a porch or corridor at the west end, and twelve columns disposed in four groups forming a smaller square in the area of the larger one. The western façade consists

* Britton and Pugin's Public Buildings.

of a centre considerably in advance before the line of the front; it is rusticated; the grooves being cut exceedingly deep, and the angles worked into columns of the Tuscan order, whose shafts are also rusticated. In the centre is an arched door, and above it a semi-circular window; the elevation is finished with a block cornice, which in like manner crowns the entire building; the flanks are pierced with arched doorways, and windows above them. The continuation of the centre to a considerable height above the church, forms a massive tower, the plan of which is a parallelogram, the shortest sides being at right angles with the main building; it commences with a pedestal pierced with square openings; to the superstructure are attached six composite columns on the east and west sides, and two on the north and south; the columns are surmounted by their entablature and a blocking course, above which rises two square towers connected by a ballustrade of trellis work, and having arched openings in each face; their elevations are finished with ballustrades. The side divisions of the western front of the church have two doorways leading to the catacombs on the basement, above which are two windows in succession, the lower arched, the upper lintelled. The north front of the church which abuts on the footway of Lombard-street, is highly ornamented; it commences with a continued plinth, on which are five lintelled openings, which are surmounted by the like number of blank windows; and above the arch are three rusticated niches with arched heads, and containing two Ionic columns resting on pedestals and sustaining a concaved entablature; the backs of the niches are filled with pannels; this façade has no windows; the cornice is surmounted by a parapet, having an addition on the centre, of a ballustrade, supported by trusses, serving as a screw to conceal from observation the square clerestory which rises in the centre. On this side of the church is the clock dial at the end of a beam which projects from the church. The east wall is built against, and consequently concealed from observation. The south side of the church has five small windows nearly square, and surmounted by as many arched ones, having a continued impost cornice. The entire walls of the church are built with stone. The interior is approached by an entrance from the western vestibule. The twelve magnificent columns disposed in four groups at the angles of the inscribed square, have a strikingly magnificent appearance. The order is Corinthian; the columns are raised on plinths of equal height with the pewing; the shafts are fluted and cabled; the whole are surmounted by four entablatures intersecting one another, and received on pilasters at their entrance into the walls of the building. A break in the cornice of the eastern entablature to let in the arms of king George I. is a great blemish; the entablature of the order is also applied as a finish to the walls; about the centre rises a large square clerestory lighted by four semi-circular windows, and covered with an horizontal ceiling resting on a modillion cornice, and

having its soffite richly pannelled; the ceiling of the lateral divisions is also horizontal and pannelled by flying cornices. At the east end is a recess covered with an elliptical arch sustained upon square piers; the soffite is enriched with caissons; in this recess is situated the altar; the screen and canopy are executed in a heavy style in carved oak; the latter is sustained on two twisted Corinthian columns copied from the cartoon of 'Peter and John healing the cripple at the beautiful gate of Solomon's temple.' The canopy represents drapery in the form of a tent; but it is too stiff and formal to preserve the idea.

Galleries are erected on the north and south and west sides of the church, with a due regard to propriety, not very usually observed in the internal arrangements of churches, which are not allowed to interfere with the columns; they are supported on terminal pillars, having Corinthian capitals, and the fronts retire behind the columns of the church, except in the central intercolumniations where the fronts have a sweeping projection resting on cantilevers, and enriched with elaborately sculptured cartouches. In the western gallery is a magnificent organ which was built by father Smith. The approaches to the galleries are by winding stone staircases formed by truncating the western angles of the building.

The pulpit is situated on the south side of the church, it is square in plan; the front shews a cyma in profile; the sounding board is plain, and sustained in two square Corinthian pilasters; the shafts richly carved; the reading and clerk's desks are situated on the opposite side of the church; the former is elaborately carved. This church shews, perhaps, the oldest specimen of the practice of separating the reading desk from the pulpit, which in all churches properly fitted up are in one group. Though great expense has been lavished on the woodwork of the church, the masterly hand of Gibbons is missed; the wood under the hand of the artist employed at this church retains its natural stubbornness. The font is a fine oval basin of veined marble sustained on a pedestal of inferior marble of the same form, it is placed against the northern pier of the recess containing the altar. The monuments are numerous. On the north side of the altar is a marble pyramidal tablet, with an inscription to the memory of the enthusiastic rector of the church, the Rev. J. Newton, 'once an infidel and libertine, a servant of slaves in Africa,' twenty-eight years rector of this church; he died Dec. 21, 1807, aged 82.

On the opposite side is a mural monument to his equally enthusiastic curate, the Rev. W. A. Gunn, who died Dec. 5, 1806.

In the north gallery is the helmet, crest, sword, gloves, spurs, and surtout of sir Martin Bowes, lord mayor 1545. From the walls are suspended three pennons, which were renewed about twenty years ago at the expense of the goldsmiths' company. The surtout and pennons are emblazoned with the following arms: ermine three bows in pale *gu.* on a chief *az.* a swan *arg.* in her beak a dish

and cup between two leopards faces, *or.* crest a demi-lion rampant *gu.* spotted, *or.* holding in his paws a sheaf of arrows, *ar.*

The floor of the church is very considerably elevated, affording room for spacious burial vaults; on the staircase leading down to which is a leaden coffin found in digging the foundation of the present church.

The family of Vyner resided in the parish of St. Mary, Woolnoth, and were buried in the ancient church, in which there was a monument of touchstone, with the effigies in marble of sir Thomas Vyner, bart. erected by his son Robert, 1672.

The principal streets in this ward are Fenchurch-street, and Lombard-street; the latter of which obtained its name from the Lombards, or Italian merchants, who settled there; and by this name it was known, so early as the reign of Edward II. In this street are several principal lanes and courts, which are filled with the houses of bankers, merchants, and eminent traders: those on the south side, are, St. Swithin's-lane, Sherbourn-lane, Abchurch-lane, St. Nicholas-lane, and St. Clement's-lane; those on the north side, are, Pope's-head-alley, Exchange-alley, Birchin-lane, and George-yard.

In Lombard-street are the Phoenix Fire-office and the Pelican Life Insurance-office, both handsome buildings, particularly the last.

In Fenchurch-street are, also, several principal streets and lanes, which are well inhabited.

Adjoining to St. Mary Woolnoth church, is the

General Post Office.

A spacious brick building, but undeserving of praise as a national edifice. It stands behind the houses, in Lombard-street, from which there is a passage, under an arched gateway, leading into a small paved court; there are also passages into Abchurch-lane, and Sherbourn-lane. It was originally the residence of sir Robert Vyner, lord mayor, in 1675, who built it on the site of a much frequented tavern, which was burnt in the great fire; but a great part of it was rebuilt, and considerable improvements made in it, in 1804.

Posts appear to have been established in England so early as the reign of Richard III., but they must have been an object of comparatively little importance; as the first mention we find of a post-master in England, is in the year 1581, when sir Thomas Randolph, an able diplomatist, who had been employed in no less than eighteen distinct embassies, filled the office.

Previous to this period, the foreign merchants settled in London had been permitted to select from among themselves, an individual to whom the management of the foreign mails was given; but in 1568 a dispute arose between the Flemings and the Spaniards, when each chose a postmaster of their own. The inconvenience of such a procedure was obvious, and was so much felt, that on the

petition of the citizens, queen Elizabeth appointed a postmaster-general from one of her English subjects ; but in the reign of her successor the business of the foreign post was for some time under the direction of a foreigner, Matthew de Quester, or de l'Equester.

In 1635 a letter-office, which communicated with most of the principal roads, was opened, under the direction of Thomas Witherings, who was superseded for abuses in his office five years afterwards. The plan was very ill organized, until, during the civil war, when Prideaux, attorney-general to the commonwealth, became postmaster, and established a weekly conveyance of letters to all parts of the nation ; the emoluments soon became so obvious that the common council attempted an opposition post-office, but the House of Commons, as ambitious and as jealous of power as any sovereign could be, declared that the office of postmaster is and ought to be in the sole power and disposal of parliament.

The post-office, which in 1653 was farmed of parliament for 10,000*l.*, received its first organization from Cromwell, as a general post-office, three years afterwards ; and Charles II., confirming the regulations of the Protector, settled the revenue arising from it on his brother James, duke of York, the produce being, in 1663, 21,500*l.* Ten years afterwards this amount was doubled, and it still continued to increase until the reign of William III., when it was considerably influenced by the hostile or tranquil state of the country. The post-office revenue, which, during the eight years of war only averaged 67,222*l.* a year, produced in the succeeding four years of peace on an average 82,319*l.* annually. This disproportion has of late years been reversed ; and the last years of war were those in which the post-office has been most productive.*

On the union of Scotland with England, in 1710, a general post-office was established by act of parliament, which included not only Great Britain and Ireland, but our West India and American colonies. This extension of the post-office increased the revenue to 111,461*l.* What portion of this sum was produced by the respective countries does not appear, but there is reason to believe that it was almost entirely inland, and even English ; for even so late as the years between 1730 and 1740 the post was only transmitted three days a week between Edinburgh and London ; and the metropolis, which now sends between two and three thousand letters a day to Edinburgh, on one occasion during the period just mentioned only sent a single letter, which was for an Edinburgh banker, of the name of Ramsay.

The most remarkable event in the history of the Post-office is the plan first suggested by Mr. Palmer, in 1784, of sending the letters by the coaches, instead of the old custom of transmitting them by post-boys on horse-back. From this moment the prosperity of the post-office commenced ; and the revenue, which, after the progress of nearly two centuries, in 1783 only produced 146,400*l.*

* Percy Histories, London, vol. iii. p. 45.

annually, thirty years afterwards yielded a net revenue of nearly one million seven hundred thousand pounds.

The post-office consists of three branches; the general or inland, the foreign, and the two-penny post-offices. The general post-office is necessarily the most extensive and the most important, and some idea may be formed of the number of letters that pass through it, when it is known that the amount of postage on the letters delivered in London from this office sometimes exceeds 2,500*l.* in a single morning. Numerous as the letters are, such is the admirable arrangement that the whole business of the day is done in about six hours. Three hours in the morning, from six to nine o'clock, when the letters are received by the mails, the amount taken, stamped, sorted, and distributed by the several postmen, who deliver them in every part of the metropolis. The business of the evening, which is the most difficult, is transacted between the hours of five and eight o'clock, when all the letters are sorted and despatched with the most surprising rapidity. On the day that a committee of the house of commons attended at the general post-office to examine the details of the business, the number of letters amounted to forty-four thousand, the whole of which were sorted and charged by one hundred and five persons in the space of forty-five minutes. The office has as many divisions as there are distinct mails, and the business of the junior clerks is to sort the letters and hand them to the chief clerk of each of these divisions, who examines the letter to see whether it is single or double, franked, or properly charged if paid for, and then marks the proper charge of postage; and all this is done at the rate of from sixty to seventy letters in a minute. They are then made up into distinct bags for the respective post-masters, sealed up, and the amount charged, when they are handed to the guards of the coaches, and are in a few hours dispersed over all parts of the kingdom.

The business of the foreign post office, the inland letter-carrier's office for newspapers, and the ship letter-office in Abchurch-lane, is conducted in a similar manner, with a difference as to the days on which letters are made up, and the hours of attendance, as on foreign post days the office is open for receiving letters until twelve o'clock at night.

The twopenny post office, for the transmission of letters from one part of the metropolis and its environs to another, was projected by Mr. David Murray, an upholsterer, of Paternoster-row, in the year 1683, and the plan was sometime acted upon as a private speculation by William Dockwray, to whom Murray communicated it. The postage was at first only a penny; when the business became an object of importance to the government, who took the business into their own hands, allowing Dockwray a pension of 200*l.* per annum for life. The two principal offices for the twopenny post are in Lombard-street, and Gerrard-street; there are also upwards of 120 receiving houses in various parts of the metropolis, which are

continually adding to their number as new buildings are erected. The number of letters circulating in a population of a million and a quarter, may readily be conceived to be immense; but there is one day in the year in which they are increased beyond any thing that imagination could calculate—this is St. Valentine's day; it appears by the official returns, that on the 14th Feb. 1821, the number of letters which passed through the twopenny post office in London, exceeded the usual daily average by two hundred thousand!

The whole business of the post office is under the direction of a nobleman, who fills the office of post-master general; but the general management is confided to the secretary and resident surveyor, who has under him inspectors, comptrollers, a receiver-general, and numerous other officers—all places of great trust and confidence.

As a source of revenue, the post-office is one of the most fertile and least objectionable of imposts, since no person can begrudge a shilling for having his letter transmitted four hundred miles in the short period of forty hours. The amount produced annually by the post-office is also of importance, even in a country where the revenues are greater than any ancient or modern country. It appears by the official returns, that the gross amount of the revenue from the post office, for the year ending the 5th January 1821, was 2,310,599*l.* 1*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, from which deducting a sum of 617,962*l.* 3*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* leaves a net produce of 1,692,636*l.* 17*s.* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* applicable to national objects—exhibiting in itself a monument of the extensive commerce and active intercourses of Great Britain.

The present situation of the general post office in Lombard-street, though possessing the advantage of being in a centrical situation, is inconvenient for business so extensive; and more than fifteen years ago it was determined to erect a new post-office on a larger scale, and more worthy of this great city, on the site of St. Martin's-le-Grand.*

Lombard-street has always been celebrated as a place of traffic and resort for merchants from all parts of the world. From an old book printed in 1545, it appears that the Pope's merchants frequented this place and sold their wafer cakes (i. e. the host) sanctified at Rome, their pardons, &c. 'this fine flower have they made the chiefest of all their trish trash. I pray thee, gentle reader, were not his pardoners merchants to them? Yea, it is well known, that their pardons, and other of their trumpery, hath been bought and sold in Lombard-street, and other places, as thou wilt buy and sell a horse in Smithfield.'†

In the middle of Fenchurch-street, before the fire of London in 1666, stood the small church of St. Gabriel Fenchurch, which was not rebuilt, but the parish united to St. Margaret Patens. On the north side of this street is Cullum-street, which takes

* Vide, ante, p. 53

† Lament against the city of London.

its name from an ancient mansion, or large house, the property of the honourable family of the Cullums, which took up the whole site of this street.

In this ward, on the south side of Fenchurch-street, but backward from the street, is the hall belonging to the Hudson's Bay company. It is an extensive brick building, adorned with pilasters, architraves, &c. In the hall is a vast pair of horns, of the Moose deer, weighing fifty-six pounds, and various canoes; and in another room, the picture of an elk, killed in the presence of Charles XI. of Sweden, which weighed twelve hundred and twenty nine pounds. In the court room is a portrait of prince Rupert, by sir W. Lely.

On the same side of Fenchurch-street is Lime-street; on the west side of which is Pewterers'-hall, a very good and convenient building, now let as a hat manufactory. In the court-room, which is a small apartment in a private house adjoining, is a portrait of Mr. William Smallwood, who was master of the company in the reign of Henry VII. and gave them the hall with a garden, and six tenements adjoining. His portrait represents him in a black furred gown and hat, with his will in his left hand and his gloves in his right. In the window is a dial in stained glass, with the motto *Sic vita*, and a representation of a spider and fly.



CHAPTER XXI.

History and Topography of Lime-street Ward.

Lime-street ward, is so called from the street, which is supposed to have received this name from making or selling lime there. It is bounded on the east and north by Aldgate ward, on the west by Bishopsgate ward, and on the south by Langbourn ward. It is divided into four precincts, numbered from one to four, and is under the government of an alderman, and four common councilmen. Though this ward runs through several parishes, there is not any church in it, neither is there a whole street throughout it.

The most prominent edifice in ancient times in this ward, was Leadenhall, which was situated on the south side, and near the west end of the street of that name. It was originally a manor-house, belonging to sir Hugh Neville, in the year 1309, and was purchased by the munificent Whittington in 1408, who afterwards presented it to the city. In 1419, sir Simon Eyre erected a public granary here, built with stone, at his own expense. He also built a chapel within the square, which he intended to apply to the uses of a foundation for a warden, six secular priests, six clerks, and two choristers; and also for three schoolmasters; and he left three

thousand marks to the drapers' company to fulfil his intent, which was never executed ; but in 1466, by licence obtained of king Edward IV. in the sixth of his reign, a fraternity of the Trinity of sixty priests (besides other brethren and sisters) in the same chapel, was founded here by William Rouse, John Risby, and Thomas Ashby, priests ; ' some of the which sixty priests, every market day in the forenoon, did celebrate divine service here to such market people as repaired to prayer ; and once every year they met all together, and had solemn service, with procession of all the brethren and sisters. This foundation was, in the year 1512, by a common council, confirmed to the sixty Trinity priests, and to their successors, at the will of the mayor and commonalty.*

In the year 1484, a great fire happened upon the Leadenhall, many houses were destroyed, with all the stocks for guns, and other military provision belonging to the city.

In the year 1503, the 18th of Henry VII. a request was made by the commons of the city, concerning the usage of the said Leadenhall, in form as followeth :

' Please it to the lord-maior, aldermen, and common council, to enact, that all Frenchmen bringing canvas, linen cloth, and other wares to be sold, and all foreigners bringing wolstedes, sayes, stamins, kiverings, nails, iron work, or any other wares, and also all manner foreigners bringing lead to the city to be sold, shall bring all such their wares aforesaid to the open market of the Leadenhall, there, and no where else, to be shewed, sold, and uttered, like as of old time it hath been used, upon pain of forfeiture of all the said wares shewed or sold in any other place than aforesaid ; the shew of the said wares to be made three days in a week, that is to say, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. It is also thought reasonable, that the common beam be kept from henceforth in the Leadenhall, and the farmer to pay therefore reasonable rent to the chamber, for better it is that the chamber have advantage thereby than a foreign person ; and also the said Leadenhall, which is more chargeable now by half than profitable, shall better bear out the charges thereof : also the common beam for wool at Leadenhall may pay yearly a rent to the chamber of London, towards the sup- portation and charges of the same place ; for reason it is, that a common office, occupied upon a common ground, bear a charge to the use of the commonalty : also that foreigners bringing wools, or any other merchandizes or wares to Leadenhall, to be kept there for the sale and market, may pay more largely for keeping of their goods, than freemen.†

In the year 1519, the 10th of Henry VIII. the 28th of Sept. the following petition was exhibited by the Commons to the common council, and was by them allowed, concerning the Leadenhall.

* Maitland, ii. 1001.

† Ibid.

To the Right Honourable the Maior, and his Worshipful Brethren the Aldermen, and to the discreet Commoners in this Common Council assembled.

‘ Meekly beseeching, sheweth unto your good lordship, and masterships, divers and many citizens of this city, which with your favours (under correction) think, that the great place called the Leadenhall should, nor ought not to be letten to farm, to any person or persons, and in especial to any fellowship or company incorporate, to have and hold the same hall for term of years; for such inconveniences as thereby may ensue, and come to the hurt of the common weal of the said city in time to come; as somewhat more largely may appear in the articles hereafter following :

‘ First, if any assembly, or hasty gathering of the commons of the said city, for oppressing or subduing of misruled people within the said city, hereafter shall happen to be called or commanded by the mayor, aldermen, and other governors and counsellors of the said city for the time being, there is none so convenient, meet, and necessary a place to assemble them in within the said city as the said Leadenhall, both for largeness of room, and for their sure defence in time of their counselling together about the premises. Also in that place hath been used the artillery, guns, and other common armours of the said city, to be safely kept in a readiness, for the safeguard, wealth, and defence of the said city, to be had and occupied at times when need required : as also the store of timber, for the necessary reparations of the tenements belonging to the chamber of the said city, there commonly hath been kept.

Item. If any triumph or noblesse were to be done or shewed by the commonalty of the said city, for the honour of our sovereign lord the king and realm, and for the worship of the city, the said Leadenhall is the most meet and convenient place to prepare and order the said triumph therein, and from thence to issue forth to the places therefore appointed.

Item. At any largess or dole of any money made unto the poor people of this city, by or after the death of any worshipful person within the said city, it hath been used to be done and given in the said Leadenhall, for that the said place is most meet therefore.

Item. The honourable Father that was maker of the said hall, had a special will, intent, and mind (as is commonly said) that the market men and women that came to the city with victuals and other things, should have their free standing within the said Leadenhall in wet weather, to keep themselves and their wares dry, and thereby to encourage them, and all other, to have the better will and desire the more plenteously to resort to the said city to victual the same : and if the said hall should be letten to farm, the will of the said honourable father should never be fulfilled, nor take effect.

Item. If the said place, which is the chief fortress and most necessary place within all the city, for the tuition and safeguard of the same, should be letten to farm, out of the hands of the chief heads of the same city, and especially to any other body politick, it might at length (by likelihood) be occasion of discord and debate between the said bodies politic. Which God defend.

For these, and many other great and reasonable causes, which hereafter shall be shewed to this honourable court, your said beseechers think it much necessary that the said hall be still in the hands of this city, and to be surely kept by sad and discreet officers, in such wise that it may always be ready to be used and occupied, for the common weale of the said city when need shall require, and in no wise to be letten to any body politic.*

About 1534 an attempt was made to remove the burse for the accommodation of the merchants, from Lombard-street to Leadenhall, but after many common councils had been held respecting the propriety of removal, the idea was abandoned.

In the year 1546, when king Henry's corpse lay in state in his chapel at Westminster, in the month of February, about twelve days, here at Leadenhall, Heath, bishop of Worcester, the king's almoner, and other his ministers and assistants, did daily distribute to poor people of the city great plenty of money, as well as at Westminster, and divers other places in the several wards, both in open doles and by way of proclamation.



Leadenhall, 1790.

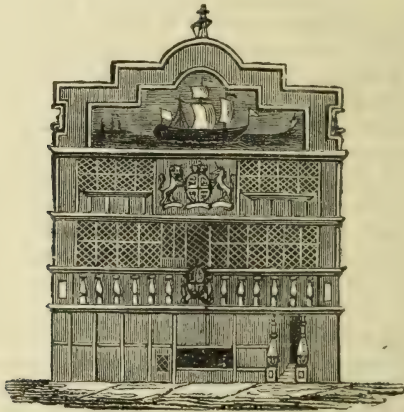
The use of Leadenhall in my youth (says Stow) was this, 'In the part of the north quadrant, on the east side of the north gate, were the common beams for weighing of wool and other wares, as had been accustomed. On the west side of the gate were the scales to weigh meal. The other three sides were reserved, for the most part, to the making and resting of the pageants shewed at Midsummer in the watch.* The remnant of the sides and quadrants

* Vide ante, vol. i. p. 199. 276.

was employed for the stowage of wool-sacks, but not closed up. The lofts above were partly used by the painters, in working for the decking of pageants and other devices, for beautifying of the watch and watchmen. The residue of the lofts were lett out to merchants, the wool winders and packers therein to wind and pack their wools.'

Leadenhall was a very large building of free-stone, containing within it three large courts or yards, all encompassed with buildings. The building had flat battlements leaded at the top.

On the south side of Leadenhall-street, and at the north-west corner of Lime-street, is



The East India House, 1620.

The present structure was raised in the place of the former India-house, which was built in 1726 on the spot where stood the mansion of sir William Craven, a merchant, who was lord mayor in 1116; this ancient edifice, represented above was for a considerable period, the office where the company transacted their business. The building erected, prior to the present edifice, only extended the breadth of the western wing, and was occupied by a single director; but being unequal in accommodation and splendor to the increasing trade and opulence of the company, it was thought proper to remove it, and to erect the present noble building upon the old site, and that of several private houses purchased and taken down for that purpose. The present erection, or rather the enlargement and new fronting of the original building, took place in 1799, under the direction of Mr. R. Jupp. Some apartments have since been built by Mr. C. Cockerell; and considerable alterations have been subsequently made by Mr. Wilkins. The principal entrance from Leadenhall-street is by means of a portico of six fluted columns of the Ionic

order, supporting a frieze, decorated with antique ornaments, surmounted by a pediment; in the tympanum of which is an elegant group of emblematical figures, by Mr. Bacon; the principal, representing his majesty George III. leaning on his sword in his left hand, and extending the shield of protection with his right arm, over Britannia, who is embracing Liberty. On one side Mercury, attended by Navigation, and followed by tritons and sea horses, emblematical of Commerce, introduces Asia to Britannia, before whose feet she spreads her productions. On the other side, appears Order, accompanied by Religion and Justice. Behind these appear the city barge, and other emblems appertaining to the metropolis, near which are Integrity and Industry. The western angle contains a representation of the Thames, and the eastern, that of the Ganges. On the apex of the pediment is a fine statue of Britannia, holding in her left hand a spear and a cap of liberty upon it. On the east and west corners are Asia seated on a camel, and a beautiful figure of Europe on a horse.

Under the portico is the door of the hall; the principal entrance forming a recess from the portico, with a handsome pediment, and two windows on each side. The wings are plain, except the basement windows, which are arched; above these are others of a square form. The two wings are surmounted by a handsome ballustrade. Under the portico the door of the hall leads to a long passage, taking a southern direction, and also leading to a court and court-room, surrounded by offices and apartments of various descriptions. In the former are two of Tippoo's long tyger guns, the muzzles of which are contrived to represent the extended jaws of that ferocious animal.

The grand court room on the right of the passage is very elegantly fitted up, and is extremely light. The eastern side, or extremity, is nearly occupied by a chimney-piece, of the finest white marble, the cornice being supported by two caryatides of white, on pedestals of veined marble; these, with the brackets, &c. also of white, form a beautiful contrast. But the greatest ornament of this room, is the fine design, on bas-relief, in white marble, of Britannia, sitting on a globe, under a rock by the sea-shore, looking to the eastward. Her right hand leans on an union shield, whilst her left hand holds a trident, and her head is decorated by a naval crown. Two boys appear behind her, one looking regardfully at her; the other diverting himself with the flowing riches. Britannia herself is attended by female figures, emblematical of India, Asia, and Africa; the first in a reclining posture, presenting a casket of jewels; the second, holding in her right hand an incense vessel, as an emblem of spices; and in her left, the bridle of a camel. The third figure representing Africa, is decorated with the spoils of an elephant, and rests one hand upon the head of a lion. Old father Thames appears upon the shore, his head crowned with flags; a rudder in his right hand, and a cornucopia in his left. In the back ground is seen mercantile labour, and the ships riding on the ocean. The arms of the com-

pany crown the whole, elegantly adorned. The western extremity of the room exhibits a grand Corinthian portico, with an elegant clock: the south side has two ranges of windows; the *tout ensemble* of the architecture is excellent; and an uncommonly fine Turkey carpet covers the whole flooring.

From the room on the south-east is an opening to the committee room, in which, over a beautiful marble chimney-piece is an excellent portrait of general Stringer Lawrence. The north door of the court room leads to the old sale room. The west end of this apartment is semi-circular; and here, six niches contain marble statues of lord Clive, admiral sir George Pocock, major-general Lawrence, and marquis Cornwallis, in Roman habits; with an excellent statue of sir Eyre Coote, in his regimentals, and Warren Hastings. For the accommodation of bidders, there is a considerable ascent of steps to the east; and on the top is a stately colonnade of the Doric order.

The New Sale Room is a fine specimen of the abilities of Messrs. Jupp and Holland, and is lighted from the ceiling. It is ornamented with pilasters, and contains several paintings illustrative of Indian and other commerce.

In the room for the Committee of Correspondence is a portrait of marquis Cornwallis, in a general's uniform, and another of Warren Hastings, esq. on each side of a handsome inlaid chimney-piece. The portrait of the famous nabob of Arcot, and of the late Persian ambassador, decorate the north and south ends, and by their trappings afford a striking contrast to the plain dress of Mr. Hastings. This room also contains a large painting by West, representing the presentation of a Dewannee to lord Clive, by the great Mogul, and the following views, painted by Ward, exhibiting interesting specimens of Indian architecture, viz. a View of Trichinopoly; a curious rock, called Viri Malli; the Bath of the Bramins in Chillimbrum; Madura to the east; Tippy Colum; Tanks, and Mausoleum of the Seer Shaw; Choultry of Seringam; south entrance to the Pagoda at that place, with various Choultrys, &c.

The Library is situated in the eastern wing of the building. It is not capacious, measuring only sixty feet in length, and twenty in breadth. On the south side there is a semi-circular recess with a bust of the duke of Wellington by Turnevelli; and another of Colebrooke, the orientalist. Over the chimney-piece are busts of Warren Hastings, and Orme, the historian of India.

Every book known to have been published in any language whatever, is to be found here, relative to history, laws, or the jurisprudence of Asia. The company also possess an unparalleled collection of manuscripts in all the Oriental languages; but the most of them were presents from gentlemen employed in the service. Many of these manuscripts are written upon the smooth silky paper of India, and are ornamented with historical and mythological designs executed in the most brilliant colours, with burnished gold.

Tippoo Saib's copy of the Koran, brought from Seringapatam, is one of the most remarkable, next to a plain manuscript in the Persian character, relating his dreams; the whole of which seem to have resulted from his ruling passion, the destruction of the British power in the East. The Malayan manuscripts in this library are said to have been scratched with a sharp pointed tool upon the leaves of the palm-tree, joined at the ends and made to open like a fan. Others, folded up in the ancient manner, extend several yards in length when they are opened. Besides these, there are many cases containing original maps or charts of the countries in the east; with several forts, &c. belonging to the company. There are likewise several volumes of drawings of Indian plants, and other representations of the arts, manners, and costume of the orientals. Here is also the only collection that has been brought to England of the printed books of the Chinese, consisting of some hundreds of volumes; each set including five or six, enveloped in a blue cover, with a flat and button, in the manner of a pocket book. Next to the Library is the Museum, containing the Babylonian inscriptions originally written in what is called the nail-headed character. The discovery of some of these inscriptions at Persepolis by the celebrated Danish traveller, Niebuhr, induced the directors to order Mr. Harford Jones, resident at the court of Persia, to collect all the remains of this kind he could procure. The first specimen transmitted by him were eleven bricks, apparently baked by the heat of the sun upon a matting made of flags, the impression of which remains visible on the bottom of them; each of these bricks measuring fourteen inches square by four inches in thickness, the upper, or outer sides, containing an indented or impressed inscription of several lines, not less than three, or more than eight, of what is called the nail-headed, or Persepolitan character. These bricks were by Mr. Jones's procurement dug out of some very deep foundations near the town of Hillah on the banks of the Euphrates. These foundations were strongly cemented together by bitumen. The inscribed books are supposed to have been the facings of a wall. A fragment of jasper is to be seen here, presented by sir Hugh Inglis to the court of directors; it resembles a block of the pebble kind, upwards of two feet in length: the sides and the extremities are entirely covered with inscribed characters, ranged in ten columns, and not less than 600 lines in the whole.

To the credit of the court of directors, for the gratification of the curious, they have caused engravings of the whole of these remains of antiquity to be made from the drawings of Mr. Fisher, a gentleman in their service, a part of which only have been published by him. Some fragments of the ancient city of Gour of great extent, and which formerly flourished near Patna, on the shores of the

Ganges, are not less interesting than the curiosities already described. The company also possess some beautiful pieces of Chinese rock-work, in hard bronze wood, with temples of ivory, the men, trees, birds, &c. seen about them, being formed of silver embossed, and mother of pearl. There is also a large painting, representing a Chinese festival, executed very much in the European style. The whole of these were intended as presents to the late emperor Napoleon, when first consul, but were taken by an English vessel at sea. The trophies obtained from Tippoo Saib, form some of the first in value in this repository; the most gratifying are his standards, which have been described as displaying a ground of party coloured silk, sprinkled with the tiger-spot, with the sun in its meridian splendour. These standards have been perforated by a number of bullets, &c. The footstool of his throne, which is also preserved here, is of solid gold; its form exhibits that of a tiger's head with its eyes and teeth of crystal; the velvet carpet on which he reclined, is also here. The throne itself, constructed by his orders soon after he succeeded to the Mysore territory, was a most splendid fabrication of massy gold, elevated about three feet from the ground, under a canopy supported by pillars of gold, and embellished with jewels and pendant crystals of unusual magnitude; but this was broken up and the parts disposed of, the produce being distributed as prize-money in the British army. But here are several pieces of his armour, consisting of waistcoats and helmets of cork with various coverings of silk, faced with green velvet, supposed to have been capable of resisting a musket ball. His mantle, which is preserved here, has also some Persian writing upon it, conveying the superstitious idea of its being invulnerable, from the circumstance of its being dipped in the holy well at Mecca.

The most celebrated of all the spoils found in the palace of the tyrant, beyond all doubt, is the musical tiger, a kind of hand organ, contained in a case made to represent that ferocious animal in the act of tearing out the heart of a human victim. This instrument, which is partly musical, may be played upon, having keys like those of an ancient organ; and the sounds emitted from it were designed to resemble the groans or cries of some unhappy victim its prey, with a hoarser note at times made to imitate the horrid growl of the tiger. Upon this instrument, it is said, Tippoo would often exercise his skill, with no other view than to excite in his imagination those acute agonies in which it was his common practice to indulge.

In order to form some idea how the vast concerns of the East-India company are managed at home, as well as abroad, it is to be observed, that a proprietor of stock to the amount of 1000*l.* whether male or female, native or foreigner, has a right to be a manager, and to give a vote in the general council; 2000*l.* is a qualification for a director. The directors are twenty-four in number, including the chairman and deputy chairman, who may be re-elected in turn.

There are six directors annually chosen, in place of six who go out by rotation, and remain in office for four years successively. The chairman and deputy chairman have each a salary of 500*l.* a year, and each of the other directors has a salary of 300*l.* The meetings of the court of directors are to be held once a week at least, but they are oftener summoned if occasion require it. There are several committees formed of these directors, and each committee has the superintendency of the various branches of the company's business and concerns.

A commercial association for trading with India had been formed in 1599, when one hundred and one persons subscribed, to the amount of 30,133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in various sums from 130*l.* to 3,000*l.* but in consequence of the pending treaty with Spain, the government delayed to sanction it. The first charter of this great commercial company was dated on the 31st Dec. 1600, and its duration limited to fifteen years. The money subscribed by the adventurers was augmented to 68,379*l.*, of which 39,771*l.* was expended in the purchase and equipment of ships; 28,742*l.* was appropriated to the bullion, and which, with goods to the value of 6,860*l.* were carried out to commence a traffic with the mighty empire of Hindostan.

The first expedition of the East India company sailed from Torbay on the 2nd of May, 1601: it proved successful, as, with a single exception, did eleven others that followed, the profits varying from 120*l.* to as high as 340*l.* per cent. In 1609 the company obtained a revival of their charter, without any limitation as to its duration, except that if it was found injurious to the nation their privileges should, after three years' notice, cease and expire; but so far was this from being the case, that when the first three years of the renewed charter had expired, this privileged body became a joint-stock company.

In the infancy of all great undertakings, and before rules and ordinances become respectable through long use, a want of subordination often occurs; and thus we find, that, by the year 1620, a merchant named Bragge petitioned the king and company for a redress of his grievances; wherein he says, 'Heare the right, O lord my king, and consider unto my righteous cause: and let my pretence come forth from your most gracious presence, and see right and equitie done unto me and my poore partners.' And to sir Thomas Smith and the company he thus addresses himself: 'Nowe, brethren, in the name of our lord Jesus Xt, that yee all speake one thing, and that there bee no dissentions amongst you; but bee knitt in one minde and in one judgement; for itt hath been declared unto me that there are contentions amongst you.'

His claim is for 6,875*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; and, in the progress of his statements, it is curious to observe the mixture of religion and merchandize, and the cutting applications of particular texts of Scripture.

The following item does him credit. 'For thirteen negroes, or Indian people. Well, for the estimation of theis poore soules, they are not to be vallewed at any price. The cause why, I will shewe unto you. Because the lorde Jesus hath suffered death as well for them as for all you. And therefore will I not reckon the price of Xtians. For, in time, the Lord may call them to be true Christians; the which I most humbly beseech.' He adds, that the arrival of one of his ships kept an island of theirs from starvation; and charges moderately for several articles.

One item more. 'For twenty doggs and a greate many cattis, which, under God (as by your booke written of late) ridd away and devoured all the rattis in that island, which formerly eate up all your corne, and many other blessed fruits which that lande afforded; well, for theis I will demaund but 5*l.* apiece for the doggs, and lett the cattis goe.'

The articles imported were at these prices, 1620.

In India.	In England.
A book of muslin 20 <i>s.</i>	Sold at 30 <i>s.</i> and 40 <i>s.</i>
Zuratt satins per piece 40 <i>s.</i>	—— 3 <i>l.</i>
Taffata quilts	—— from 10 <i>l.</i> to 20 <i>l.</i>
Raw silk	—— 20 <i>s.</i> per lb.
Indigo	—— 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Long pepper	—— 2 <i>s.</i> per lb.

When the first expedition to India was sent out by the company, queen Elizabeth gave the commander, captain Lancaster, letters of introduction to the several potentates to whom he might have occasion to apply. The traffic had, however, become of so much importance in 1614, that it was determined to send sir Thomas Roe, as ambassador to the Mogul court: his mission was completely successful, for he obtained a treaty, giving permission to the English to establish factories in any part of the Mogul dominions, particularly Surat and Bengal. Sir Thomas, justly enough presuming on his success, was very careful in communicating his advice to the directors of the East India company; he particularly cautioned them against all territorial acquisitions and military expense, and pointed out a more powerful and less hazardous mode in which they might succeed: 'Half my charge,' says he, 'shall compel all this court to be your slaves. The best way to do your business in it, is to find some Mogul that you may entertain for one thousand rupees a year, as your solicitor at court.' Whether the directors followed the advice of their ambassador or not, does not appear; but it is more than probable that it was not wholly lost on them.

The trade to India soon became much too extensive for the capital employed in it, and in 1617-18 a second joint stock company was formed, with a capital of 1,600,000*l.*: the company now consisted of 954 proprietors, and had thirty-six ships of various bur-

* This petition, most exquisitely written, is preserved in the King's Library of SS. 17 b. c. xvii.

dens, from 100 to 1,000 tons each. In 1631 a third joint stock company was formed, with a capital of 420,700*l.*; but it was not until the year 1641-2 that the first important settlement was made in India, by the erection of a fort at Madraspatam, which was called Fort St. George, and was afterwards erected into a presidency in 1653-4. The directors, like sir Thomas Roe, were at first opposed to making territorial acquisitions, but they soon abandoned that line of policy, and saw 'a goodly prospect tempting to the view' in establishing their power in India.

A new East India company was formed in 1698, with a capital of two millions; but after a feeble government of four years, it was united with the old company, which took the name of 'The united company of merchants trading to the East Indies.' The business was now managed regularly at home, and in India there were three presidencies, at Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, all independent of each other, and accountable only to the government of England.

Although the desire of the directors to acquire somewhat more than a commercial footing in India had long been apparent, yet so late as the year 1746 the territory belonging to the company at Madras, which for upwards of a century had been the principal settlement, extended only five miles along the shore, and did not exceed a mile in breadth. The number of English did not exceed three hundred persons, of whom two hundred were soldiers in the garrison.

The French had by this time become very active in India, and not only seized on Calcutta, but excited a revolution in the Carnatic. Fortunately for the English East India company, colonel (afterwards lord) Clive was at that time in India, and although employed in a civil capacity, displayed talents which proved him qualified him for more important services. With a force of 200 Europeans and 300 Seapoys, he seized on Arcot, and defended it for fifty days against a force of 5,000 men. This extraordinary man effected a complete revolution in the affairs of the East India company;—had his measures not been as skilful as they were gigantic, their trade might have been annihilated.

The territorial acquisitions of lord Clive were successively extended under the governments of Warren Hastings, the marquis of Cornwallis, and the marquis of Hastings, until they became that vast empire which at present constitutes the possession of the East India company in India.

The commerce of the East India company has kept pace with its territorial acquisitions. The imports have been continually augmenting, and the exports, since the trade to India was by the act of 1813 partially thrown open, have been singularly increased. It appears by the parliamentary returns, that our exports in merchandise, which in 1815 only amounted to 870,177*l.*, had in the year 1819 increased to 3,052,740*l.*, but as the market was considerably overstocked, and the exports in the following year were not more

than half that sum, the amount may not annually much exceed two millions. Independent of the commerce with their possessions in India, the company has an exclusive trade in tea with China, and all the islands and ports between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan. How much this branch of the trade has increased may be known from the circumstance, that the first order given by the East India company for tea was in 1677-8, when their agents were directed to send one hundred pounds weight only, and in 1814 the quantity consumed in England was nearly twenty-five millions of pounds weight, yielding a revenue to the government of upwards of four millions sterling!

In Lime-street was formerly a mansion-house of the king's, called the king's Artirce, and on the west side of the same street, was another mansion, having a chapel on the south, and a garden on the west, belonging to the lord Nevill: which garden now forms the green-yard of Leadenhall. This house, in the ninth of Richard II. pertained to sir Simon Burley, and sir John Burley his brother; it was taken down afterwards, and the front new built of timber, by Hugh Offley, alderman.

At the north-west corner of Lime-street, was (of old time) 'one great messuage, called Benbridge's-inn: Raphe Holland, draper, about the year 1452, gave it to John Gill, master, and to the wardens and fraternity of taylors, and linen-armourers of St. John Baptist in London, and to their successors for ever. They did set up in place thereof a large frame of timber, containing in the high street one great house, and before it, to the corner of Lime-street, three other tenements, the corner house being the largest; and then down Lime-street divers proper tenements. All which the merchant-taylors in the reign of Edward VI. sold to Stephen Kirton, merchant-taylor and alderman.'*

Adjoining this on the high-street was the lord Souch's messuage or tenement, 'in place whereof, Richard Wethel, merchant-taylor, built a fair house, with an nigh tower, the second in number, and first of timber, that ever I learned,' says Stow, 'to have been builded, to overlook neighbours in this city.'

In this neighbourhood was also a large mansion, known by the name of the Green gate, and tenanted by Michael Pistoy, Lombard, who held it, with a tenement and nine shops, in the reign of Richard II., who in the 15th of his reign gave it to Roger Crophull and Tho. Bromefflete, esqrs. by the name of the Green gate, in the parish of St. Andrew upon Cornhill, in Lime-street ward; Philip Malpas, alderman, and one of the sheriffs, afterwards dwelled therein, and was there 'robbed and spoiled of his goods,' to a great value, by Jack Cade, and other rebels, in the year 1449. Afterwards, in the reign of Henry VII. it was seized into the king's hands. And then granted first unto John Alston, after that unto

* Maitland, vol. ii, p. 1004.

William de la Rivers, and subsequently by Henry VIII. to John Mutas, a Pickard, or Frenchman, who dwelt there, and harboured in his house many Frenchmen, that kalendred wolstedes, and did other things, contrary to the franchises of the citizens. Wherefore on evil May-day,* which was in the year 1517, the apprentices and others destroyed his house, and if they could have found Mutas, they would have murdered him. Sir Peter Mutas, his son, sold this house to David Woodrofe, alderman; whose son, sir Nicholas Woodrofe, alderman, sold it to John More, alderman, who next possessed it.

In the year 1576, partly at the charges of the parish of St. Andrew, and partly at the charges of the chamber of London, a water-pump was raised in this high street of Lime-street ward, near unto Lime-street corner. For the placing of which pump, having broken up the ground, they were forced to dig more than two fathom deep, before they came to any main ground. Where they found a hearth made of Roman tiles, every tile half a yard square, and about two inches thick: they found coal lying there also. Then digging one fathom into the main, they found water sufficient and set up the pump.

On the west side of St. Mary Axe, is the ward school of Cornhill and Lime-street. On the site of this school was formerly a church called St. Mary Pellyper, or by the Axe,† which formerly belonged to the Skinner's company. In the school room is the following inscription:

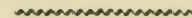
Ecclesiæ et Reijus Lemitaria

Anno Dom. 1634.

In the room is also an old shield of arms in stone, displaying the following bearings: party per pale . . . and a saltire counter charged.

This parish, about the year 1565, was united to the parish church of St. Andrew Undershaft.

In the parish of St. Augustine in the Wall an earl of Oxford had his inn: and the last will of Agnes lady Bardolph, in 1403, was dated from hence, in these words; Hospitio, &c. ‡ from the inn of the habitation of the lord, the earl of Oxenford, in the parish of St. Augustines de Papey, London.



CHAPTER XXII.

History and Topography of Portsoken Ward.

PORTSOKEN WARD lies wholly without the city, properly so called, but includes an extensive plot of ground, extending from

* Vide ante, vol. i. p. 202.

† Vide ante, p. 90.

Aldgate to Whitechapel Bars, eastward, and from Bishopsgate to the river Thames, north and south. This Portsoken, says Stow, which ‘soundeth as much as the ‘Franchise at the Gate,’ was some time a guild, and had this beginning as I have read in the Liber Trinitate. In the daies of king Edgar, more than 600 yeres since, there were thirteen knights, or soldiers, well-beloved of the king and realm (for service by them done) which requested to have a certain portion of land on the east part of the citie, left desolate and forsaken by the inhabitants, by reason of too much servitude. They besought the king to have this land, with the liberty of a guild for ever, and the king granted their request, on condition that each knight should victoriously accomplish three combats, one above the ground, one under ground, and the thirde in the water; and after this, at a certain day in East Smithfield, they should run with spears against all commers; all which was gloriously performed; and the same day the king named it Knighten Guilde, and so bounded it from Ealdgate to the place where the bars now are toward the east, &c. and again toward the south unto the river of Thames, and so far into the water, as a horseman entering the same may ryde at a low water, and throw his speare; so that all East Smithfield, with the right part of the street that goeth to Dodding Pond into the Thames, and also the hospital of St. Katherin’s, with the mills that were founded in king Stephen’s daies, and the outward stone wall, and the new ditch of the Tower, are of the saide fee and libertie.—These knights had as then none other charter until the time of Edward the Confessor, whom the heirs of those knights humbly besought to confirm their liberties, which he did by a deed, written in the Saxon letter and tongue, as appeareth in the booke of the late house of the Holie Trinitie.’* Edward’s grant was confirmed by William Rufus and Henry the First, in the latter of whose reign (in 1115), the entire Soke, and its appurtenances, were given by the then brethren of the guild, who are called burgesses of London, and whose names are recorded by Stow, to the church of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, which had been recently founded by Matilda, Henry’s queen. This gift was confirmed by a royal charter, and the deed granted by the Confessor, together with ‘the other charters they had thereof,’ was solemnly placed by the knights upon the altar in Trinity church, and full possession was afterwards given to the brotherhood of the Holy Trinity, of all the possessions of the guild, the final investiture being attended with much ceremony.† The prior was also ‘for him and his successors, admitted as one of the aldermen of London, to governe the same land and soke; and according to the customes of the citie, he did sit in court and rode with the maior, and his brethren the aldermen, as one of them in scarlet, or other livery, as they used, till the year 1531,‡ when the priory was sur-

* Stow’s Lond. pp. 85, 86, Edit. 1597.

† Stow’s Lond. p. 88, Edit. 1597.

‡ Ibid.

rendered to Henry VIII. Since that period, this ward has been governed in a similar manner to the other parts of the city, viz. by an alderman and five common councilmen.

It is bounded on the east by the parishes of Spitalfields, Stepney, and St. George's in the east ; on the south by Tower-hill ; on the north by Bishopsgate ward, and on the west by Aldgate ward. This ward is divided into the five precincts of Houndsditch, High-street, the Bars, Tower-hill, and Convent-garden, and contains one church,

St. Botolph without Aldgate.

This church is situated in a spacious burying ground, occupying the angle formed by the junction of Houndsditch with Aldgate high-street.

It is an ancient foundation, anterior to the year 1115, when the rectory of this parish was appropriated to the prior and convent of Holy Trinity ; and at the dissolution of that priory, it was seized by the crown, and given by queen Elizabeth, for a term of years, to Robert Holliwell, and at the expiration of that term, king James I. granted the said impropriation to Francis Morrice, from whom it has passed to the family of Kynaston.

The old church was taken down in 1741, and the present edifice was finished in 1744.

The plan is a square, having four piers set in the same form in the centre of the area, and a square tower flanked by vestibules attached to the principal front. The situation of the church differs from the usual arrangement, the altar being at the north side of the building, and the entrance at the southern. It is a spacious structure of brick, with stone dressings, the angles being rusticated. The tower occupies the centre of the principal front, it rises from the ground in four stories, square in plan, the first has an arched door on the ground floor, with a circular window above it, over which is a pediment ; the two succeeding stories are low, and have merely apertures for admitting light to the interior ; the fourth story, which is clear of the church, has an arched window in each face ; the angles coined with stone ; the succeeding portion is entirely built of stone, it consists of an octangular basement, having dials in the four faces, which correspond with the sides of the tower, the whole being surmounted by a spire of the same form, ending in a vane ; each alternate face is pierced with three circular apertures. The vestibules attached to the sides of the tower have doorways with pediments, surmounted by circular windows in the principal fronts, and low arched windows, also surmounted by circles in the flanks ; the roof of each is in the form of a small dome, covered with lead, and above the whole the wall of the church rises pedimentally. The west front is in two stories ; in the lower is a triple arched window in the centre, which appear to have been intended in part for a doorway, between two low arched windows ; the upper story has a large Venetian in the centre, be-

tween two arched windows enclosed in rusticated frontispieces ; the elevation finishes with a cornice and parapet. The northern front is similar ; the stone frontispieces to the side windows, and the central one in the lower story being omitted ; the elevation finishes with a pediment, of which the horizontal cornice is omitted ; a circular opening is formed in the tympanum. The east front is uniform with the western already described. The interior is approached by a vestibule in the basement of the tower, and by the others at the sides of it, which latter also contain staircases to the galleries. The arrangement of nave and aisles is kept up by four rectangular piers of large dimensions, forming a square in the centre of the design ; the angles are cauted off, and they are crowned with an architrave and dentilated cornice, from which rise four Tuscan pillars to another architrave, which divides the ceiling in breadth into three portions, and which is received upon pilasters where it enters the walls of the edifice. The ceiling is horizontal and pannelled ; the centre has a circular pannel inscribed in Hebrew, with the name of the Deity in an irradiation ; the architrave and cornice of the piers are continued the length of the church, and support galleries, having ballustrades in the centre of the fronts, and the rest being pannelled ; a continuation of these galleries crosses the west end, in which is an organ, the case being enriched with carvings in lime tree. At each side of the instrument are additional galleries for the children of sir John Cass's school, inscribed on the fronts,

St. Botolph Aldgate. First Protestant school. Sir John Cass, knt. and ald. founded and endowed this school, 1710.

The altar screen is a handsome composition, painted in imitation of marbles, it is made into divisions by two Corinthian columns and two pilasters, sustaining an entablature and elliptical pediment over the centre. The altar table is of marble, inscribed 'DEO ET ECCLESIAE, 1812.' The centre of the Venetian window over the altar is occupied by the royal arms, and the wall of the spandril is painted in fresco with 'the Holy Family,' and 'the Annunciation of our Lady.' The pulpit is placed on the east side of the central aisle, it is hexagonal, and sustained on a pillar of the same form. The sounding board is supported on a Corinthian pillar at the back of the pulpit ; the desks are placed on the opposite side of the same aisle. The font is situated in a pew in the eastern aisle ; it is a handsome circular basin of white marble on a column of the same, and surmounted by an oak canopy. The church, upon the whole, is a good specimen of modern architecture, and creditable to the period when it was rebuilt. The spire was lowered in 1797, which is recorded in an inscription in the vestibule within the tower.

The monuments in the old church were judiciously preserved and set up in the present, as well as an old shield of arms above

the gallery for sir John Cass's children. The arms are party per saltire, *ermine* and *azure*, a lion's head in the fesse point *or*, and three bezants in chief. Under it is the following inscription :

This organ is ye gift of Mr. Thomas Whiting, to the hole parish, 1676.

Against the east wall of the church below the gallery, is a bust in an arched niche, in the costume of the time, to the memory of Robt. Dow, esq. citizen and merchant taylor, who died May 2, 1612; the hands rest upon a skull, and the colours of the dress are preserved. In the eastern vestibule is a fine old monument, consisting of a niche composed of two Corinthian columns, sustaining an entablature; beneath, on a sarcophagus, is an emaciated figure in a shroud, the whole being less than four feet in length, and in tolerable preservation; small statues of this description are very uncommon. The inscription is as follows :

HERE LYETH THOS. LORD DARCY OF THE NORTH, AND SOMETIME OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER. SIR NICHOLAS CAREW, KNT. OF THE GARTER. LADY ELIZABETH CAREW, DAUGHTER OF SIR FRANCIS BRIAN, AND SIR ARTHUR DARCY, YOUNGEST SON TO THE SAID LORD DARCY AND LADY MARY HIS DEAR WIFE, DAUGHTER OF SIR NICHOLAS CAREW, WHO HAD TEN SONS AND FIVE DAUGHTERS.

The monument is enriched with several coats of arms. There are other old monuments in different parts of the church, but have nothing particular to recommend them to notice.

Whitechapel is for its dimensions to be numbered among the best streets in London. On the south side there is a good market for carcasses of beef, mutton, veal, and lamb. And, in the part beyond the bars is a great market for hay and straw three times a week; the rest of this capacious street is principally taken up with large inns, for the entertainment of travellers, and the reception of coaches, waggons, &c. this being the principal eastern outlet from London.

'From Aldgate, north west to Bishopsgate,' says Stow, 'lyeth the ditch of the city, in that part called Houndsditch, because that in old time, when the same lay open, much filth (conveyed forth of the city, especially dead dogs) was there laid or cast.'

Into this filthy ditch, king Canute commanded Edrick, a noble Saxon, who had basely slain Edmund Ironside, to be drawn by the heels from Baynard's-castle, through the city, and cast in there, after he had first been tormented to death by lighted torches.

Of later time a mud wall was made, enclosing the ditch, to keep out the laying of such filth as had been accustomed.

Against this mud wall, on the other side of the street, was a fair field, sometime belonging to the priory of the Trinity, and since by sir Tho. Audley given to Magdalen college in Cambridge.

This field (as all other about the city) was enclosed, reserving open passage thereinto for such as were disposed. Towards the street were some small cottages, of two stories high, and little

garden plats backward, for poor bedrid people, (for in that street dwelt none other) built by some prior of the Holy Trinity, to whom that ground belonged.

‘In my youth,’ says Stow, ‘I remember, devout people, as well men as women of this city, were accustomed oftentimes (especially on Fridays, weekly) to walk that way purposely, and there to bestow their charitable alms, every poor man or woman lying in their bed within their window, which was towards the street open so low, that every man might see them, a clean linen cloth lying in their window, and a pair of beads, to shew that there lay a bedrid body, unable but to pray only;’ this street was first paved in the year 1503.

About the latter end of the reign of king Henry VIII. three brethren that were gun-founders, surnamed Owens, got ground there to build upon, and to enclose for casting of brass ordnance. These occupied a good part of the street on the field side, and in short time divers others also builded there; so that the poor bedrid people were worn out, and in place of their homely cottages, such houses built as do rather want room than rent; which houses be for the most part possessed by brokers, sellers of old apparel, and such like. The residue of the field was for the most part made into a garden, by a gardener named Cawsway, one that served the markets with herbs and roots. And in the last year of king Edward VI. the same was parcelled into gardens.

Petticoat-lane, formerly called Hog-lane, is near Whitechapel-bars, and runs northward towards St. Mary Spital. On both sides of this lane, in ancient times, were hedge rows and elm trees, with pleasant fields to walk in; insomuch that gentlemen used to have houses there for the air; and Mr. Strype saith, when he was a boy, there was one commonly called the Spanish ambassador’s house, who, in king James’s 1st.’s reign, dwelt there, and whom he takes to be the famous count Gondomar: and a little way off this, on the east side of the way, down a paved alley, now called Strype’s court, from his father’s inhabiting there, was a large house with a good garden before it, built and inhabited by Hans Jacobson, the said king James’s jeweller, wherein Mr. Strype was born.

But after, many French protestants, who in the said king’s reign, and before, fled their country for their religion, and planted themselves here, viz. in that part of the lane near Spitalfields, to follow their trade, being generally broad weavers of silk, it soon became a contiguous row of buildings on both sides of the way.*

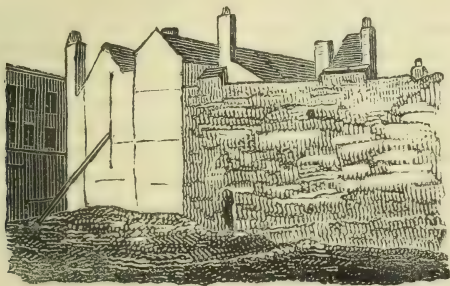
Opposite to St. Botolph’s church is an old house, at present occupied by a wholesale butcher. On the front, carved in wood, are the feathers of the prince of Wales, fleur de lis, thistle, and a portcullis. In another part is a shield of arms almost obliterated, the remains displaying a chevron, and the crest a dove volant; on one part of the house is I. S.

* Maitland, vol. ii. p. 1008.

Nearly opposite are the ward schools, in the front of which is a fine full length effigy of sir John Cass, 1710. He is represented in a furred gown, being alderman of the ward.

In the Minories, until the commencement of the present century, were many antique buildings; one known as the Fountain tavern, had the date of 1480 on it. This curious building was pulled down in 1793.*

On the north side of Postern-row, Tower-hill, are extensive remains of



London Wall.

The wall is of considerable height, and some portions still retain the ancient battlements and embrasures; it is principally built of rubble, chalk, and brick, and is the most extensive ruin of the ancient wall existing.†



CHAPTER XXIII.

History and Topography of Queenhithe Ward.

This ward derives its name from a water-gate, or harbour, anciently called Edred's Hithe, and afterwards the Queen's Hithe. It is bounded on the east by Dowgate-ward, on the north by Bread-street and Cordwainer-street wards, on the west by Castle Baynard ward, and on the south by the Thames.

It is divided into nine precincts, numbered from one to nine.

It is governed by an alderman, and returns six common-council men.

* Engraved in Smith's Antiquities of London.

† For further particulars respecting

the old wall, vide ante, vol. i. p. 18—19.

Before the great fire in 1666, there were seven churches in this ward, viz. St. Mary, Somerset; St. Michael, Queenhithe; St. Nicholas, Cole-abbey; St. Mary, Mounthaw; St. Nicholas, Olave; St. Peter, Paul's-wharf; and Holy Trinity. The first three were rebuilt.

St. Mary, Somerset.

This church is situated on the north side of Upper Thames-street, at the south-east corner of Old Fish-street hill, and is so called from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and its situation; the word Somerset being supposed to be only a corruption of Somers'-hithe, from some small port, or hithe, so called from the owner of it being of the name of Somers. It is in the gift of a lay-patron, and being united to St. Mary, Mounthaw, which is in the gift of the bishop of Hereford, they present alternately to the living. The plan is a parallelogram, with a square tower attached to the western extremity of the south side. The west front is in two stories; in the lower is a segment arched entrance, and in the upper a circular between two arched windows, the keystones of all being carved with cherubim. The tower is in four stories, and the three fronts which are clear of the church are alike; in the basement is an arched doorway surmounted by a cornice resting on consoles; the second has one, and the third story two circular windows; the fourth, which is clear of the roof of the church, has an arched window in each face; the elevation is finished with a cornice and ballustrade, surmounted by eight acroteria, four of which are at the angles of the design, and the others in the middle of each front; the former are surmounted by urns, and the latter by pinnacles, notched at the angles, and ending in finials resembling the pointed style of architecture, and forming an *outrè* finish to an Italian tower; the south front of the church has five arched windows, and the elevation is finished with a ballustrade; the tower, and the west and south fronts of the church are faced with stone. The east end is built with brick, and has a single window with a segmental arch in the centre. The north side is built against to the extent of the three westernmost divisions; the unengaged portion has three arched windows. The interior is spacious and plain, without pillars. The ceiling is horizontal, and coved at the sides; the latter portion is pierced with arches over all the windows, and ends in a cornice of the Doric order; the arches rest on impost cornices, attached to the piers between the windows, sustained by cherubs. The eastern wall is in two stories, the lower occupied by the altar-screen, which is of oak, in a plain style of decoration, divided by Corinthian pilasters, and pannelled; the upper story is painted and gilt, representing four Corinthian pilasters sustaining an entablature; in the centre is the eastern window, which is fronted with a painted canvas blind, intended to represent 'the Ascension;' at the side are poorly executed full lengths of Moses and Aaron. At the west end is a gallery, sustained

on Tuscan columns, the front pannelled ; in the centre of the front, the arms of queen Anne, on canvas, framed. In the gallery a small organ has recently been erected. The pewing occupies the centre of the church, with an aisle on each side. At the west end is a handsome font of white marble, of a circular form, adorned with a shield of arms (a chevron engrailed, thereon three shells, in chief a lion passant guardant) and cherubs heads, and inscribed

Ex dono Johannis Toolye, hujus tribûs vicarii dignissimi 1699, necron vigilantissimi.

The pulpit and desks are grouped against the south wall ; the former is hexagonal, and has a sounding board of a similar form. In the central western window are the royal arms of William and Mary, in stained glass, in a bad state of preservation. There are but few monuments, and none of interest.

This church was rebuilt after the fire, from the designs of sir Christopher Wren, and finished in 1695. The expense of the building was 6,579*l.* 18*s.* 1¼*d.* The dimensions are, length 83 feet, breadth 36, height of church 30, and of tower and pinnacles 120 feet.

St. Michael, Queenhithe.

On the north side of Upper Thames-street, the east end abutting on Little Trinity-lane, and directly opposite to Queenhithe, is situated the parish church of St. Michael, Queenhithe ; so called from its dedication to St. Michael the Archangel, and its situation near that hithe, or port. It was formerly called St. Michael de Cornhithe, all the corn brought to London from the western parts of the country being landed here. The earliest authentic mention of this church is in the year 1404, when Stephen Spilman, who had served the offices of alderman, sheriff, and chamberlain, died and left part of his goods to found a chantry here.

The patronage of this church is in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, but is subject to the archdeacon. On its being rebuilt, the parish of Trinity the Less was annexed to it ; and the patronage of the latter being in the dean and chapter of Canterbury, they and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's present alternately to the united living. •

The plan is an oblong square ; the tower at the west end. The elevation is handsome and possesses a superior character.

The west end is half occupied by the tower, and half by a vestibule. The former is in four stories ; in the three first are arched windows, and in the upper story a square-headed one, which is repeated in every face of the structure ; the elevation is finished with a parapet, having a pine apple at each angle. A leaded spire rises above the parapet, it consists of four steps sustaining a square pedestal, with windows in each side, surmounted by an obelisk, finished with a vane in the form of a ship. The remainder of the

western elevation of the church contains several small windows lighting the porch, and it is finished with a ballustrade; the south side of the porch has a doorway, surmounted by an elliptical pediment, over which is a window, and the elevation is finished with a ballustrade. The north elevation of the church is divided in the upright into two stories: the lower is a plain stylobate, the upper contains five semicircular headed windows; a cornice broken by the openings, crowns the piers between the windows, and serves as an impost to the arched heads; a second tier of windows, being entire circles, are formed immediately over the heads of the others, resting upon the sculptured keystones; each window in the lower tier has a double wreath of foliage above its head; the elevation is finished with a cornice of great projection, surmounted by a leaded parapet. The east front only differs from the north in extent; it has but three windows in each tier, the central ones being walled up. The north side is partially built against; the part which is open abuts on a small church-yard, and has windows as before, two in each tier. In the north front of the tower is a lintelled entrance; in other respects this aspect is a copy of the western.

A stone forming one of the quoins of the south-eastern angle of the building, probably the first stone of the superstructure, and which had been laid with ceremony, bears the following inscription:—

THIS CHVRCH WAS BYRN'D IN YE DREADFULL
FIRE IN YE YEARE 1666, AND WAS BEGUN TO
BEE REBVL'T IN YE YEARE 1676.
WILL. WOODROF } CHVRCH
THOMAS LYME } WARDENS.

The interior is plain, and unbroken by columns or arches; the porch at the south side of the tower leads into a spacious vestibule, 'occupying the vacancy beneath the organ gallery, now parted from the church by a screen. The ceiling is coved and pierced with arches above the upper range of windows, which spring from corbels formed of the upper portion of a Corinthian column; the centre of the ceiling is horizontal, forming a large pannel bounded by mouldings, the soffit enriched with a spiral wreath of leaves. The altar-screen, until the last repair,* (A. D. 1823) was a painting of an architectural composition in the style of St. Bartholomew the Great,* with the inscription *SURSAM CORDA*; the present is composed of four Corinthian pillars sustaining an entablature, the intercolumniations occupied with the usual inscriptions, and the whole painted in imitation of marble. A gallery crosses the west end, with a plain front, it contains a handsome organ; beneath the gallery is the font in a ballustrade; it is a handsome octangular basin of statuary marble, enriched with four

* Described ante, p. 636.

cherubic heads, and the outer surface nearly covered with flowers and fruit in relief; the cover is oak. The pulpit is hexagonal, with a sounding board of the same form; it is affixed to the northern wall of the church, and below it are the reading and clerk's desks. The internal doorcases of the principal and a secondary entrance, at the east end of the north side, are enriched with pilasters of the Corinthian order.

The architect of this church was sir Christopher Wren: the expense to the nation of rebuilding it, after the great fire, was 4,354*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

The dimensions are, length 72 feet, breadth 40 feet, height 39, and height of steeple 135 feet.

There are no monuments worthy of notice in this church.

St. Nicholas Cole Abbey.

On the south side of Old Fish-street, at the west corner of Labour-in-vain-hill, stands the parish church of St. Nicholas, Cole-abbey; which is so denominated from being dedicated to St. Nicholas, bishop of Mera; but the reason of the additional epithet is not known; some conjecturing it to be a corruption of Golden-abbey, and others, that it is derived from Cold-abbey, or Coldbey, from its cold or bleak situation. It is known that there was a church in the same place, before the year 1377, when, according to Stow, the steeple, and south aisle, which were not so old as the rest of the church, were rebuilt; but the last structure being consumed in the great conflagration in 1666, the present church was built in its place, and the parish of St. Nicholas, Olave, united to it. This was the first church built and completed after the fire.

The advowson of this rectory was anciently in the dean and chapter of St. Martin's-le-Grand; but, upon the grant of that collegiate church to the abbot and canons of Westminster, the patronage devolved to that convent, in whom it continued till the dissolution of their monastery; when, coming to the crown, it remained therein till queen Elizabeth, in the year 1560, granted the patronage thereof to Thomas Reeve, and George Evelyn, and their heirs, in soccage, who conveying it to others, it came at last to the family of the Hackers, one whereof was colonel Francis Hacker, commander of the guard that conducted king Charles I. to and from his trial, and, at last, to the scaffold; for which, after the restoration, he was executed as a traitor, when the advowson reverted to the crown, in whom it still continues.

It is a plain substantial building, in plan shewing an oblong square, the east and north fronts of the elevation being the only portions entirely open to observation; they are faced with stone, and the angles rusticated. The tower is situated at the north-west angle of the church, within the square of its walls; the elevation is made into two principal stories. In the lower, or basement, is a

lintelled doorway, surmounted by a cornice, resting on consoles, on the north side, above which is a circular window. In the next story is a circular aperture, surmounted by an elliptical pediment, and intended for a clock dial, above which is an arched window, crowned with a cornice resting on consoles; the elevation finishes with an attic, in the centre of which is a pediment, and at the angles are urns; the other faces of this story are but repetitions of that already described; from within the parapet rises a conical spire, covered with lead, and pierced at intervals with two series of circular openings, and ending in a pedestal of a polygonal form, sustaining a gallery fronted by iron rails, within which a square pedestal is formed, ending in a globular dome, sustaining a ball and vane. The north front of the church has five windows with arched heads, surmounted by cornices resting on consoles, and the elevation is finished by a parapet. The east end has three windows, and in its general appearance corresponds with the north side of the church, which has already been described. The west front has a single window with an arched head; it abuts on a narrow court, and that portion of the south side, which is not concealed, has two windows and a doorway, and is built of brick. The interior is remarkably plain; the walls of the church are made by pilasters of the Corinthian order, taking their rise from wainscotted plinths the height of the pewings, and ending beneath an entablature, applied as a finish to the walls, into divisions corresponding with the number of windows: the south wall has but one window in the body of the church, but the divisions correspond with the opposite side; it appears to have had a second window nearer to the east, which is now walled up. A portion of the plan at the west end, equal in breadth with the church, is divided from the remainder, and forms a vestibule; the partition wall is pierced towards the church with three arches, springing from bold piers capped with simple impost cornices; the inner faces having pilasters to correspond with the other portions; the arches are filled to about half their height, by screens of oak highly enriched with pilasters of the Ionic order, sustaining an entablature, surmounted by an attic, all the pilasters being richly ornamented with carving of fruit and foliage in relief: the arch towards the north sustains the tower; the two others are occupied by galleries, in the central one is the organ, erected in 1824, and opened on the 13th June, and in the other is a gallery for the charity children of the ward. By this judicious arrangement the tower, which is situated within the body of the church, is prevented from breaking in upon the design, as it does at St. Mary Abchurch and elsewhere. The ceiling is horizontal, and rests on the cornice of the entablature before noticed; it is partitioned by flying cornices into square pannels in rows, their size and number determined by the divisions of the main building. The altar screen occupies the dado of the central eastern window, it is a plain composition of oak, enriched with some hand-

some carving, and made by two Corinthian pillars into three divisions, and surmounted by an entablature. The pulpit and desks, which were formerly attached to the north wall, were placed in one group in the centre aisle of the area in front, and at a short distance from the altar rails, when the church was last repaired in 1824; the former is hexagonal, and coeval with the church.

The font is a plain basin of statuary marble, sustained on a baluster of black marble, with white capital and base; it occupies a pew near the central entrance. Against the north wall is a tablet of benefactions to the united parishes, below which is the following inscription:

‘ This church was built by act of parliament after the dreadful fire of London, Anno Dom. 1666. SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, architect. The cost was 5,500*l*.

It was finished after the fire in 1677; the amount allowed by statute amounted to 5,042*l*. 6*s*. 11*d*.; the residue was supplied by the parish.

The dimensions are, length, 63; breadth, 43; height of church, 36, and of steeple, 135 feet.

In the church is a neat tablet to the memory of George Nelson, esq. lord mayor 1766, died Nov. 23, 1766, aged 57.

At the north-east corner of Little Trinity-lane, on the site of the former parish church of the Holy Trinity, is the

German Lutheran Church.

This church is a plain building of brick; the west front has a doorway in the centre surmounted by a large arched window, above which is a pediment; on each side are two other windows; the flank walls have each two tier of windows; the upper are arched, the lower are glazed with sashes and closed with shutters after divine service; the east wall is destitute of windows; there is no steeple attached to the church, but a small cupola rises above the western front. The interior, though plain, assimilates in its decorations with a church of the establishment; the ceiling is slightly coved, and arched at the extreme ends; it springs from a simple impost cornice; the centre forms a large horizontal pannel bounded by mouldings. A large gallery occupies the north and south sides, and west end of the building; it is sustained on iron pillars, and in the western branch is an organ in a handsome case, enriched with gilt statues of David between two angels.

The altar screen is exceedingly rich, and has much the appearance of Gibbons’ workmanship; it is executed in dark oak, and is composed of four columns of the Corinthian order, sustaining an entablature; the shafts of the columns are ornamented in a very curious manner. In the intercolumniations are arches containing inscriptions in German; over the central one is a pelican; this intercolumniation is covered by an elliptical pediment; in the tympanum an open book with the dove; the pediment is surmounted by

an attic also crowned with a pediment ; instead of pilasters, the cornice is sustained upon small statues of boys. Upon the attic is painted a choir of cherubs encircling the Hebrew name of the Deity. The screen, in addition to these particulars, is enriched with panels filled with palm branches, grapes, and wheat ears, in a bold and splendid style of alto relievo, and on acroteria above the principal and attic orders, are the seven golden candlesticks ; the altar table is covered with crimson velvet, and upon it are two silver candlesticks. The pulpit and desks are grouped together on the south side of the central aisle ; the former is hexagonal, and has a sounding board of the same form, enriched with pendant cherubs, and sustained on iron supports. Beneath the reading desk is the font, a circular white marble basin on a twisted column of red marble ; the cover is oak, with the following arms and inscription, viz. a lion contourné, holding in his paws a bell. Crest. Two wings erect, and a crescent. Inscription,

GEORGE CHRISTIAN LUDERS.

The monuments are not numerous, and are all modern, with little ornament.

The converting of the Holy Trinity church into a church for Protestant foreigners, called Lutherans, is founded upon the king's letters patent, dated the 13th of September, 24 Car. II. to Theodore Jacobson, and five other gentlemen named in the patent, and to their heirs and assigns, by the consent and approbation of the then archbishop of Canterbury, bishop of London, and lord mayor ; free liberty being granted them to cause a temple to be erected on the ruins where the church of the Holy Trinity, before the fire of London, stood ; which ground they had purchased of the city of London, for the free exercise of the Augustan confession in the German tongue ; with divers other powers and authorities [mentioned in the said letters patent. And according to those powers granted to the patentees, they made several orders or laws for the better regulating of themselves, and for the good of the said congregation.*

Queenhithe.

This port or harbour, anciently known by the name of Edred's-hithe, in Thames-street, with two passages to it out of the city, one down Trinity-lane, the other down Huggen-lane, is a large receptacle for ships, lighters, barges, and such other vessels. This hithe formerly belonged to one named Edred, and was then called Edred's-hithe, which subsequently falling into the hands of king Stephen, it was by his charter confirmed to Will. de Ypre. The farm thereof in fee and in heritage, Will. de Ypre gave to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, as appears by the following charter :

* Maitland, ii. p. 1027.

* To Theobald, by the grace of God archbishop of Canterbury, primate of England, and legate apostolike; to the bishop of London, and to all faithfull people, clerkes and laymen, William de Ypre sendeth greeting. Know ye me to have given and granted unto God, and to the church of the Holy Trinity of London, to the prior and canons there serving God, in perpetual alms, Edred's Hithe, with the appurtenances, with such devotion, that they shall send every yeere twenty pounds unto the maintenance of the hospitall of Katharine's, which hospital they have in their hands; and one hundred shillings to the monkes of Bermondsey, and sixty shillings to the brethren of the hospitall of saint Giles. And that which remaineth, the said prior and canons shall enjoy to themselves. Witnesses, Richard de Lucia, Raphe Bigot, or Picot, &c.'

This Edred's Hithe, after the aforesaid grants, came again into the king's hands, by what means is not known.

In the sixth year of Henry III. being then called Ripa Reginæ, he granted it to Richard de Ripary, i. e. Rivers. And in the tenth of his reign he granted it to Thomæ Cirencestriæ, *ad placitum Regis*.

But it still belonged to the queen, and therefore was called Ripa Reginæ, the Queen's Bank, or Queen's-hithe.

Henry III. in the ninth of his reign, commanded the constable of the tower of London to arrest the ships of the Cinque Ports, on the river of Thames, and to compel them to bring their corn to no other place, but to Queen's-hithe. The same year the constable was required to arrest the said ships in the Thames, to carry their corn only to the ports of the realm. The words are, *De blado non cариando nisi ad portus Regni*.

In the eleventh year of his reign, he charged the said constable to distrain any fish offered to be sold in any place of this city, but at the Queen's-hithe.

In the twenty-eighth of the same king's reign, an inquisition* was made before William of York, provost of Beverley, Henry of Bath, and Hierome of Caxton, justices itinerants, sitting in the Tower of London, touching the customs of Queenhithe, observed in the year last before the wars between the king his father, and the barons of England; and of old customs of other times. 'And what customs had been changed, at what time the tax and payment of all things coming thither; and between Woorepath, and Anedehethe, were found and seized, according to the old order; as well corn and fish as of other things. All which customs were as well to be observed in the part of Dowgate, as in Queen-hithe, for the king's use. When also it was found, that the corn arriving between the gate of the Guildhall of the merchants of Coleyne, and the soke of the archbishop of Canterbury, (for he had a house near unto the Black-friars) was not to be measured by any other quarter, than by that of the Queen's Soke.'

* Printed at length in Maitland's History of London, vol. ii. p. 1027.

After this, the bailiffs of the said Hithe complained, that, since the said recognition, fourteen foreign ships, laden with fish, arrived at Billingsgate, which ships should have arrived at the said Hithe. And therefore it was ordered, that if any foreign ship, laden with fish, should in form aforesaid arrive elsewhere than at this Hithe, it should be at the king's pleasure to amerce them at 40s. Notwithstanding, the ships of the citizens of London were at liberty to arrive where the owners would appoint them.

In the thirty-first year of the reign of Henry III. he confirmed the grant of Richard earl of Cornwall, of the farm of the Queen-hithe, unto John Gisors, then mayor, and to the commonalty of London, and their successors for ever, as appears by the following charter :

‘ Henry, by the grace of God king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Guien, and earl of Anjou, to all archbishops, &c. Be it knowne, that wee have seene the covenant betweene our brother Richard, earl of Cornwall, of the one party, and the maior and commonalty of London, on the other party; which was in this sort. In the thirtieth yeere of Henry, the sonne of king John, upon the feast of the translation of St. Edward at Westminster, this covenant was made betweene the honourable lord Richard earle of Cornwall, and John Gisors, then maior of London, and the commons thereof; concerning certaine exactions and demands pertaining to the Queen-hithe of London. To wit, That the said earle granted for himself and his heyres, that the said maior, and all maiors ensuing, and all the commons of the city, should have and hold the Queene-hithe, with all the liberties and customes, and other appurtenances in fee ferme; rendering thence yeerely to the said earle, his heires and assignes, fifty ponnys, at Clarkenwell at two several termes; to wit, at the close of Easter twenty-five pounds, and in the octaves of Michaelmas twenty-five pounds. And for more surety hereof, the said earle hath set thereunto his seale, and left it with the maior; and the maior and commonalty have set their seale, and left it with the earle. Where we confirme and establish the said covenant, for us and for our heires. Witnesses, Raphe Fitz-Nichol, Richard Gray, John and Will. Brithem, Paulin Paynter, Raphe Wancia, John Cumband, and others. At Windsor, the twenty-sixth of February, the thirty-first of our reign.’

It seems Queen-hithe was in the hands of the earl of Cornwall at the death of Henry III. and the citizens supposed it was wrongfully detained from them; for upon an inquisition appointed by the justices the third of Edward I. they make this presentment: ‘That the Queen-hithe was sometime belonging to the city of London; and how it came to the earl of Cornwall, and his heirs, they knew not, nor by what warrant. And that it was worth per ann. 52*l*. And moreover they say, that king John, father of lord king Henry, gave Queen-hithe to Ælinor then queen of England; and was had of the king's demesne all his time. But from that time, till

now, the earl of Cornwall and his heirs held it; and still did hold it against the crown, and disenherisen of the king, as it seemed to them. But by what warrant they knew not.'

The charge of Queenhithe was subsequently delivered to the sheriffs, but the profits were worth nothing. Fabian says, that in his time it was not worth above twenty marks a year.

Against Queen-hithe, on the river Thames, of late years, says Mr. Maitland, 'was placed a corn-mill, upon or betwixt two barges or lighters; and there ground corn, as water-mills in other places; to the wonder of many that had not seen the like. But this lasted not long without decoy: such as caused the same barges to be removed and taken asunder, are soon forgotten. I read of the like to have been in former time, as thus:

'In the year 1225, the 16th of Henry VIII. sir William Bayly being mayor, John Cooke of Glocester, mercer, gave to the mayor and commonalty of London, and theirs for ever, one great barge, in the which two great corn-mills were made and placed. Which barge and mills were set in and upon the stream of the river of Thames, within the jurisdiction and liberty of the city of London. And also he gave to the said city, all such timber, boards, stones, iron, &c. provided for making, mending, and repairing of the said barge and mills. In reward whereof, the mayor gave him 50*l.* presently, and 50*l.* yearly, during his life. And if the said Cooke deceased before Joan his wife, then she to have forty marks the year during her life.'

Here are several considerable wharfs; as, Brookes's-wharf, and Broken-wharf, a water-gate or quay so called of being broken and fallen down into the Thames.

Brookes's-wharf leads to the river Thames, having a large wharf, with quays therein, for the landing of corn, malt, and other goods, &c.

By Broken-wharf was formerly a large old building of stone, with arched gates; which in the 43d year of the reign of Henry III. belonged to Hugh de Bygot; and in the 11th of Edward II. to Thomas Brotherton, the king's brother, earl of Norfolk, marshal of England. John Mowbray, the last duke of Norfolk of that family, had this house, which descended to his daughter Anne, wife of Richard Plantagenet duke of York, and was settled, with other lands, upon the said Richard by act of parliament, 1477.† On the division of the Mowbray property between Howard and Berkeley, John duke of Norfolk had this place. In 1540, an act was passed to enable the duke of Norfolk to sell his house at Broken-wharf to Richard Gresham, and the said Richard to sell it to the lord mayor of London.‡

'Within the gate of this house,' says Stow (now belonging to the

* Maitland, ii. p. 1029.

† Parliament Rolls, vol. vi. pp. 168, 529.

‡ Lords' Journals, vol. i, p. 149.

city of London) 'is lately, to wit, in the year 1594, and 1595, builded one large house of great height, called an engine, made by Bevis Bulmar, gentleman, for the conveying and forcing of Thames water, to serve the middle and west parts of the city.'

On the west side of Labour-in-vain hill, is the churchyard and some remains of the church of St. Mary, Mounthaw; it derives its name from its founder Mountauts, or Montalto, belonging to a family in Norfolk of that name, and was an ancient church.

Against the south wall is a shield of arms within a quaterfoil, which probably belonged to the ancient church. The arms are a chevron, in chief two lions faces, and in base a fish haurient.

On the west side of Little Trinity lane is

Painter Stainer's Hall.

A neat brick edifice erected on the site of a more ancient building belonging to the company, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. Here, in different apartments, are various pictures, some of them of considerable merit, executed principally by persons who were members of this society. The hall is a lofty and well proportioned room: on the north side, is two Ionic columns and two pilasters, painted in imitation of scagliola, with gilt capitals; at the west end is the master's chair, above which is a small full length figure of his late majesty, and plaister busts of W. Pitt and the duke of Wellington. The ceiling is painted of an azure colour, with an eagle in the centre, as if sustaining the chandelier with its beak. The following pictures adorn the walls of this apartment: 'St. Luke writing his gospel,' Van Somer: 'ruins,' Griffiere, a good painting: 'reason governing strength,' an emblematical picture, by Charles Catton, esq. R. A. given by the artist in 1794; 'Art and Envy,' Hondius; a large upright 'landscape,' by Lambert, with figures by Hogarth representing the story of the 'babe with bloody hands,' from Spencer's Fairy Queen, the trees and foliage very fine: 'live fowl,' flying, by Barlow, who designed the hearse for the interment of general Monk: a small piece, with 'three figures,' by Laroone, who designed the procession at the coronation of William and Mary: 'still life,' an imitation of scrolls, &c. by Taverner, a proctor of Doctor's Commons, who painted for his amusement: a 'flower piece,' Everbrook: a large upright 'landscape,' a sun-set, by Robert Aggas, 1679, presented by the artist, and forming an excellent specimen of his manner; with an ornamental 'tablature' above it, by Trevett, who was a master of this company: 'Heracitus and Democritus,' Jacob Penn; and 'St. Luke, painting,' by the same artist: a 'storm at sea,' Sailmaker: a 'flower piece,' given by John Edwards, the artist, 1790: 'fruit, with a squirrel,' Smith, 'queen Anne, a medallion, supported by boys,' Feilot: a 'calm at sea,' a fine picture, nine feet six inches, by nine feet, Peter Monamy; with a smaller piece by the same artist, representing a 'storm at sea:' 'sir John Brown,' alderman in 1504, the first

feoffee of the company's hall: a 'flower piece,' Baptiste, jun. presented by himself: 'still life,' Roestraten, or Ronsestratton; 'the fire of London,' Waggoner; a long picture, six feet by one foot nine inches; the 'peace of Utrecht' an allegorical painting, by Sebastian Ricci, who executed the altar-piece at Chelsea college; 'David with Goliath's head;' a 'flower piece,' Montingo; 'a painter offering his works to Minerva,' said by Modena, probably for Medina; 'bear-hunting,' a small, and spirited picture, by Hondius, presented in 1778, by W. T. Sweet; 'Charles the first,' a half length in a circular frame, supposed to have been copied from Vandyke, by Stone; 'queen Anne,' full length, Dahl; 'death of Abel,' Robert Smirke, esq. R. A. presented in 1779, by Mr. T. Mansfield, a member of the company: 'Charles the second,' whole length, Huysman; 'William the third,' whole length, sir Godfrey Kneller, given by the artist; several small 'flower pieces,' painters uncertain; 'martyrdom of St. Sebastian,' by Hayls, or Hayes; 'Mr. deputy Sanders,' gold-beater, a master of the company, 1680, in a circular frame, by John Closterman; 'Catherine, queen to Charles the second,' whole length, Huysman; 'Angels appearing to the Shepherds,' Colloni; 'Genius, represented as drawing from the 'Graces and other figures'; 'a Magdalen,' small, and very highly finished, by Gasper Smitz, or Smith, with the signature I. S. 1662: 'Camden,' the celebrated antiquary, who was a member of this company, in his tabard, as Clarendieux, king at arms; a large 'flower piece,' Baptiste, given by Charles Catton, esq. R. A. and a large picture of 'architecture of the Corinthian order,' by Trevett. In the clerk's dining room, all the greater pannels are occupied by paintings of distinct subjects, as landscapes, history, ruins, &c. by various artists, painter-stainers; among them is 'Diana and Endymion' by Parmentier, and a good picture of 'Perseus and Andromeda.' It seems probable, that this apartment was thus fitted up soon after the rebuilding of the hall, subsequently to the great fire. In the court room is an old picture displaying 'three portraits,' (three quarter lengths) of former masters of his company; a marble bust of 'Mr. Thomas Evans,' master in 1687, and a considerable benefactor, by Edward Pierce, the younger, who sculptured the dragons on the monument. Above the bust is his arms, *az.* a fess between three fleur de lys *or.* repaired in 1824; a head of 'John Stock, esq.' of Hampstead,* and a full length portrait of sir Jonathan Miles, *knt.* sheriff in 1806, and a Venetian view.

At the south east corner of St. Peter's-hill, is the churchyard of St. Peter, Paul's wharf. Some remains of the old church exist on the north side, and attached to the west wall is the following inscription:

BEFORE ye late dreadfull fyer,
THIS WAS ye parish church;
OF ST. Peters, Paul's wharfe

* Vide ante, p. 529.

DEMOLISHED September 1666

AND was erected
FOR a church-yarde

Anno Domini 1675

This Stone was new Fac'd and Letter'd

The Wall and Iron Pallisado's erected.

MR. BOXELL TARVER } Church Wardens.
MR. WILLIAM HOLME }

Anno Domini, 1779.



CHAPTER XXIV.

History and Topography of Tower Ward.

This ward derives its name from its situation, being adjacent to the Tower of London. It is bounded on the south by the river Thames, on the east by Tower-hill and Aldgate-ward, on the north by Langbourn-ward, and on the west by Billingsgate-ward; and is governed by one alderman, and twelve common-council-men. It is divided into the twelve following precincts:—the Dolphin, Mincing-lane, the Salutation, Rood, Dice Quay, Ralph's Quay, Bear Quay, Petty Wales, the Rose, Seething-lane, Mark-lane, and the Angel. ¶ This ward contains three churches, St. Olave, Hart-street; St. Dunstan in the east, and Allhallows, Barking.

St. Olave, Hart-street.

This church is situated on the south side of the street from which its name is derived; the east end abutting on Seething-lane; it is one of the few ancient churches which escaped the great fire; the original foundation was prior to the [fourteenth century, as Newcourt in his Repertorium records William de Samford to have been rector of it in 1319. The present building, however, shews no visible remains of that period, the style of architecture marking the period of its erection at an æra at least a century later. The patronage of this rectory appears to have been anciently in the family of the Nevils, and is at present in the hands of trustees for the parish. The plan shews a nave and side aisles, a vestry being attached to the eastern extremity of the south aisle, and a tower to the west end of the same aisle; the nave extends westward to a greater length than its aisles, a portion of the north aisle being occupied by the rectorial house, and in this respect the plan strikingly resembles that of St. Alban's, Wood-street.* The walls are substantially built with stone covered with compositum. The west end of the church is concealed from observation by the adjacent buildings. The north aisle has, near the west end, a pointed doorway,

* Described at p. 467.

surmounted with a square-headed architrave, the mouldings resting on columns attached to the jambs; the spandrels are enriched with quarterfoils enclosing shields; the bearings defaced; the columns and some other decayed portions were restored in 1822, at which time a Doric frontispiece affixed to this doorway was removed, and a modern window, above it, was walled up; in this aisle are three windows with low pointed arches, bounded by sweeping cornices, and divided into three lights by two perpendicular mullions with arched heads enclosing five sweeps; the upright is finished with a plain parapet substituted for the battlements which existed in 1736, when Toms's print of the church was published; above the aisles rises a clerestory, the windows of which correspond with those of the aisle, and the wall is also finished with a parapet. The east front shews some remains of an earlier style of architecture than the parts already described; in the north aisle and chancel are windows whose arches are more acutely pointed than the others in the church, whilst that in the south aisle exactly resembles those which are previously described; the two former windows have been despoiled of their tracery, the perpendicular mullions only remaining; the great east window was, in the last repair, A. D. 1822, cleared of the unsightly stone work which remained, and a new design of Bath stone substituted in the style of the fourteenth century, consisting of three perpendicular mullions surmounted by ornamental quatrefoils occupying the head of the arch; the architect allowed himself to be misled by the form of the arch, which might at first view be taken for a work of the above date; but the least research would have discovered that it belonged to a period at least a century later than the ornaments which have been added; the tracery introduced should have consisted of perpendicular mullions, the smaller ones in the head of the main arch being made to intersect; the west window of the tower, still existing in its original state, would have furnished a correct design. The south side assimilates in its general features with the northern already described; a doorway corresponds with that on the other side, and is shielded with a porch. The vestry is built of brick in the domestic style of the seventeenth century with a gable roof tiled, and dripping eaves. The tower is in three stories, a stone staircase being formed at the south-west angle on an octagon turret; the exterior of the tower has been modernized, and all the windows, except the western, altered to circular headed ones; the west window has an arch of the same form as the north-east window of the church; but the mullions and tracery are perfect; it is divided by two mullions into three lights, having arched heads enclosing five sweeps; the head of the arch occupied with smaller perpendicular mullions to correspond; the elevation of the tower is finished with a cornice and parapet, and above the platform rises a wooden polygonal turret ending in a cupola and vane. The entrance to the church is by the doorways in the north and south aisles, and the floor of the church is

considerably below the level of the street, being approached by several steps descending from these doorways. The nave and aisles are divided by three pointed arches on each side, which are not remarkable for beauty; the archivolt is moulded and rests on pillars composed of the usual clusters; the pillars are low, and want lightness; the intercolumniations are unusually wide, the style of architecture agrees with the eastern windows, but is older than the windows in the side walls.* The original oak ceiling remains in a perfect state, but 'most gracefully whitewashed' instead of the fine old brown tint set off with gilding, which it formerly possessed. The beams which sustain the ceiling of the nave, are alternately arched and horizontal; the latter are situated above the points of the windows of the clerestory, and the former correspond with the piers between such windows; the arched beams spring from corbels, the northern ones being sculptured with angels holding shields, ensigned with merchants' marks and heraldic bearings, but nearly obliterated by the economical though coarse materials which the eminently tasteful parochial authorities of 1822 thought fit to use in 'beautifying the church.' The corresponding corbels on the south side, have merely shields affixed to brackets; some of them are charged with two lions passant gardant in pale; the north side of the clerestory is evidently older than the one last described. The intervals between the main beams are pannelled into square compartments, with flowers and shields at the angles; the design being at once simple and tasteful. The aisles have a plainer ceiling, corresponding with the centre in its design and decorations; the corbels are plain, except one on the south aisle, which is sculptured with a male figure, habited in a loose garment. At the west end of the nave is a gallery containing an organ, which occupies a recess between the tower and rectory house, which, as before observed, protrude into the church. Other galleries are constructed in the aisles, which greatly injure the effect of the interior; the fronts shew a heavy attic in oak; by the supports of a portion of the south gallery, it appears that an older one existed there before the present, with which it has been incorporated. The altar screen is of oak, in a different style of architecture to the church; it is ornamented with two Corinthian pilasters, sustaining an architrave cornice, with an arch above the centre, surmounted by a pediment; in the spandrels are cherubs in relief, and the arch is filled with a painting of a choir of cherubs, which supply the place of 'the figure of an old man between two glories,' mentioned in Seymour's 'Survey of London.'† The screen is surmounted by the royal arms, altered at the last repair to those of the reigning sovereign. The

* The church was gradually rebuilt during the fifteenth and succeeding centuries. Stow records Richard and Robert Ceely as builders in part of this church, but gives no date to their

works.

† It is not improbable that this painting of the Almighty formed a portion of the ancient altar piece.

pulpit and desks are grouped in the front of the altar rails ; they are not remarkable for ornament. The font is a plain marble basin of an octagon form ; it now occupies a pew near the east end of the north aisle. The entrance to the vestry is by an elegant pointed doorway, in the north wall of the church, with enriched spandrils. The ceiling of the room is finished with pannels and ornaments in plaister work, the principal subject being an angel of nearly full size, in relief, but of inferior execution. Over the chimney-piece the three Christian virtues are painted in chiaroscuro. The east window of the church, on its restoration, was ornamented with some stained glass, in the tracery of the arched head, executed by Mr. James of Gray's Inn road ; the four lower quaterfoils contain the evangelists, the succeeding two, saints Peter and Paul, and the others are occupied by a choir of cherubs, and the descending dove.

The monuments are very numerous and interesting ; the following particulars of them are principally gleaned from a very accurate description of the church which appeared in the *Gentleman's Mag.* in 1823.*

The first in point of estimation, is the statue of sir Andrew Riccard, erected by the Turkey company, which now occupies a splendid niche below the western gallery ; this niche has a handsome hexagonal canopy, with quaterfoils, arches, and a wreath of foliage all delicately carved in the best style of the sixteenth century ; it was originally the receptacle of a font or holy water basin.

Sir Andrew Riccard, who died in 1672, was a considerable benefactor to the parish, and he vested the advowson of the living in five trustees, to be elected, from time to time, from among the parishioners. Sir Andrew's grave-stone is near the altar ; and for further panegyric, the plate thereon refers the reader to the inscriptions which accompanied his statue, erected on the north side of the church. In this locality the said statue was, until the construction, some years ago, of the north gallery interfered with it ; it was then, although a very respectable piece of sculpture, allowed to remain for many years enclosed in the gallery, the legs being below, and the head above the floor ; it was afterwards placed, and now remains in the situation under the west gallery, central it is true, but from its obscurity, badly calculated to display the merits of the artist. The present pedestal is very low, and bears a modern inscription. The two tablets with Latin inscriptions, quoted by Newcourt, having, however, lately been discovered, are attached to the wall immediately behind the statue. Sir Andrew has in his right hand a scroll expressed as rolled up, and not, as stated by Strype, ' a hammer or mallet, as president of the Turkey company.'

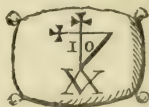
Four of the monuments have been lamentably interfered with, also, and partially obscured by the erection of the south gallery ;

* Vol. xciii. part i. pp. 207, 315, under the signature of I. B. G.

namely, a very fine old monument on the south wall belonging to the Deane family; a respectable one to the memory of Peter Turner; also the tablet inscribed to his father Dr. Turner; and the monument of sir John Mennes, knt. In the north aisle, the artificers were more sparing, by not continuing the gallery quite so far as the eastern wall; but even here, a portion of the handsome monument to the Bayning family has not escaped injury from these spoliators.

In respect to the fair marble tomb mentioned by Stow to have been constructed to the memory of sir John Radcliffe (son of Robert earl of Sussex), and Anne his wife, no part of it is remaining; and if the aforementioned monument of Peter Turner, which is stated in the aforesaid edition to be behind this tomb, be a just criterion as to its locality, it was situated at the east end of the south aisle; but the inscription relative to sir John (who died in 1568), and the sculpture of his armorial bearings, appear now in the east wall of the north aisle; also near to them, and within a rudely excavated niche, is an erect figure in armour, of full size (and from the position of the helmet behind the neck it has evidently once been recumbent), well carved in marble, or alabaster, but now truncated at the knees. This is probably the representation of the said knight, which, it seems, was once lying along the tomb; but of the figure of his wife, who is described to have been represented in a kneeling posture beside him, and of the inscription to her memory, no remnant can be traced.

At the east end of the south aisle is still remaining the brass tablet with engraved effigies of John Orgone and Ellene his wife, and beneath the following inscription and merchant's mark,



In God is my
whole trust,

1584.

Yoh Orgone & Ellene his wife.

'As I was, so be ye,
As I am, you shall be;
That I gave, that I have;
That I spent, that I had,
Thus I ende all my coste,
That I lefte, that I losse.'—1584.

In the edition of 1633, the date is put down 1591; and the in-

scription itself is copied incorrectly. These errors have also been continued in subsequent editions.

Near to the supposed figure of sir John Radcliffe is the handsome monument of Peter Cappone, a Florentine gentleman, who died Nov. 6, 1582; the principal object is an alabaster figure, the size of life, beautifully sculptured. Partly on the adjoining column, and in other parts on the north wall of the nave, near the altar, is the aforesaid monument erected to the Bayning family, one of whom, lord Sudbury, was a benefactor to this parish. It consists of two kneeling figures, exceedingly well sculptured, and is inscribed to the memory of Andrew Bayning, some time alderman of London, who died the 21st of December, 1610, aged 67, and Paul Bayning, esq. some time sheriff and alderman of London, who died Sept. 3, 1616, aged 77.

In a niche on the south side of the nave, and also near the altar, is a kneeling female figure, but without inscription. The arms accompanying it are between three roundles . . . a chevron engrailed on a chief between two crosets fitchy a lion passant.

Of the twenty-six monuments or inscriptions recorded in Stow's London, of 1633, eight of them have been already alluded to; and at the east end of the north aisle, the text hand inscription to Thomas Morley, gent. is preserved. There are three which have not been before mentioned, namely, those of Schrader, Ludolph de Werder, and Elssenhaimer; but of the fourteen others, there are not any remaining at the present day, unless hidden by portions of the galleries.

At the west end of the south aisle, is, however, a fractured black marble slab, which may have constituted one of them; there is also a slab in the north aisle; and another within a short space northward of the door of the vestry; of both of which the inscriptions or inlayings are at this time obliterated or removed. The first mentioned of these three slabs has had a large plate inserted towards the middle; above are three inlaid shields of white marble, but no vestige of any bearings now appears upon either of them, and round this slab is an inlaid border also of white marble.

Several monuments recording persons who died after the middle of the seventeenth century, appear in various parts of this fabric.

At the east end of the south gallery is a very handsome monument consisting of four columns of the Corinthian order supporting a pediment and continued entablature, in the centre of which is a shield of arms, *Gu.* a lion couchant *or.* on a chief *ar.* three crescents *gu.* Crest. A demi lion *or.* holding in his dexter paw a crescent *gu.* and at each end well carved death's heads. Between the two middle columns is an arched niche within which is a male in half armour, and female figure kneeling at a small altar. The costume is of the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth; at the foot of the altar are two children in swaddling cloths. Between the

other column are two female kneeling figures, with skulls in their hands. The whole is painted in natural colours.

On the south wall of the nave, and immediately over the niche which contains the kneeling female figure above mentioned, is a monument to the memory of Jeffrey Kirby, esq. and one of his daughters; he was alderman of London, and died in 1632, and his daughter in 1634.

There are two mural monuments, ornamented with well sculptured female busts, one on the north wall of the chancel inscribed to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Pepys, esq. who died Nov. 10, 1669, aged 29, and another on the south side of the nave to the memory of Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Gore, who died July 18, 1698, aged 18.

A stone tablet at the west end of the south aisle records a donation of John Highlord, sen. 40s. per annum to buy Newcastle coal for the poor of the parish.

The church is 54 feet long, 54 broad, and 31 high, and the height of the steeple is 135 feet,

A good print of this church from the north east was published in 1736 by R. West, and W. H. Toms. Since that period (but many years ago) plain parapets have been introduced instead of the battlements; also the porch to the north entrance, built in 1674, likewise the clock faces with projecting beams, and other matters belonging thereto have been removed.

An arched gateway or portal at the south east part of the churchyard, is a good specimen of the style which prevailed about a century and a half ago, and the entrance to the smaller burial ground, which is opposite to the east end of the church, is one of those examples, which, although not very rare, yet, possessing a superfluity of carving, in which death's heads, crossed bones, and other such emblems of frail mortality, are bountifully introduced, are nevertheless objects of curiosity.

St. Dunstan in the East.

This church is situate on the west side of St. Dunstan's-hill, Upper Thames-street. It is so named from St. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury. The patronage of this rectory was anciently in the prior and canons of Canterbury, who, in 1365, granted it to Simon their archbishop, and his successors, in whom it still remains, and is one of the thirteen peculiars in this city belonging to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury.

This church, in ancient records, is marked as being *juxta turrim* 'next the Tower,' and therefore, probably, was the nearest parish church to that fortress; this would give it priority to 'Allhallowen, Berking,' which was originally a chapel founded by king Richard I. about 1190. It was repaired in 1631, at an expense of 2,400*l*.

The extent of this building, or at least of the premises annexed

to it, was much beyond what might have been supposed from late appearances. 'It was,' says Stow, 'a faire and large church, of ancient building, and within a large church-yard.' In digging for the foundation of the present edifice, immense walls of chalk and rubble were traced extending in all directions, especially northwards.

Considerable remains of the floor of the old church existed about two feet below the pavement; it was adorned with glazed and ornamented tessera, some of a very elegant pattern. In the wall on the east end of the north aisle, were two piscinæ of freestone much injured.

Lady Williamson of Hale's-hall, Norfolk, contributed near 4,000*l.* towards the restoration of the fabric.

About the south porch of the late edifice was the following inscription :—

This church and steeple, after the dreadful conflagration, Ann. Dom. 1666, were re-edified and repaired, Anno Dom. 1667, 1668, 1669.—Thomas Littell, and Thomas Norman, and John Hewit, Richard Meynell, Michael Clipsham, church-wardens.

The damage which the church sustained on the above occasion was repaired by sir Christopher Wren; the windows of the aisles retained their tracery tolerably perfect, displaying the architecture of the fourteenth century; the clerestory was filled with Venetian windows, and the internal clustered pillars cased over with plaister and made into Tuscan columns; the east window was filled up, and the wall internally screened with a painted curtain above the altar. In the year 1817, it being ascertained that the building was capable of no further reparations, the parish determined on rebuilding the church, and on the 26th November in the above year, the first stone was laid at the north east corner, by his grace the present archbishop of Canterbury; and the building being finished, was opened for divine service 14th January, 1821, D. Laing, esq. being the architect.

The plan of the old church has been scrupulously adhered to; it shews a nave with side aisles of an undue breadth, with a square tower at the west end, a small chancel at the east, and a vestry porch affixed to the north aisle; the steeple is the work of sir Christopher Wren, and it has always been admired by the best architectural critics, for the singular elegance of its design, and the science and skill displayed in its construction, and from the circumstance of this structure having been a favourite design of the architect's, it has been designated 'Sir Christopher Wren's daughter.'

The steeple is composed of two principal members, a square tower of three principal stories divided by cornices, and a spire; the north side of the lower stories being concealed by an adjacent house; the first story has entrances in the west and south fronts with pointed arches, having crocketed canopies in imitation of the architecture of the fourteenth century; the heads of the arches

are filled with perpendicular mullions springing from elliptic arches formed within the pointed ones for the purpose of diminishing the height of the openings. The second and third stories have each a pannelled stylobate; in the west and southern faces of the second story are pointed windows of three lights divided by mullions, the head of each arch being occupied by perpendicular subordinate mullions, and bounded by a sweeping cornice. In the stylobate of the third story is a square pannel, enriched at the angles with quatrefoils which in the north and south fronts enclose the dials; at the angles of the tower are buttresses, which from this period take an octangular form; the third story is more lofty than the others, and has a window in each aspect divided by mullions into three lights, the head of the arch occupied by two circles enclosing six sweeps, and bounded by a sweeping cornice; above the cornice which crowns this story, the elevation finishes with battlements, and the angular buttresses are pannelled and carried to a considerable height above the battlements, and are made to end in octangular obelisks crowned with finials; in the middle of each face of the elevation is a square pedestal, taking its rise from the cornice of the third story, and finishing above the battlements in a pinnacle of the same form; the beauty, however, of the design lies in the spire, which commences with four flying buttresses springing from the angular pinnacles, and uniting in a common centre, forming an open crown of great lightness and elegance; the four buttresses upon their junction insensibly lose themselves in an octangular spire, the base of which is pierced with four openings filled in with tracery, and the elevation is so justly proportioned that the whole structure forms one of the most harmonious designs perhaps ever witnessed; the spire is finished with a capital and vane; the old tower of Bow* gave the original idea to the architect, although the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, is usually quoted as Wren's authority for the present design; but whichever of these several specimens was the original, sir Christopher has improved upon his authority, for however lamentable the glaring defects of the detail may be, the ensemble is so strikingly beautiful, that the design stands unrivalled even by actual works of antiquity. The ground floor of the tower forms a porch to the church, but the architect has tastelessly covered it with a pannelled dome ceiling, enriched with Italian ornaments. In the new church, Mr. Laing has aimed at assimilating his architecture with the steeple, the windows in the aisles being copies of the lower ones in the tower, and those of the clerestory are, in the like manner, imitations of the higher windows in the same structure. The present church is built with brick faced with stone. In the west end of the south aisle, the only portion of that front which is visible, is a window, only differing from those in the second story of the tower in its greater dimensions; the south aisle has five windows of a si-

* Vide ante, p. 433.

milar design, with slender buttresses of a modern character attached to the piers. Above the points of the windows is a cornice, over which the upright finishes with a plain parapet, and the buttresses with square crocketed pinnacles: near the west end is a pointed doorway. The clerestory has windows corresponding in number with the aisles, and in design with those already described in the upper story of the tower. The east front consists of a centre in advance before the aisles, the wall being nearly occupied by a large window, made by mullions into five lights, which are divided by a transom stone into two tiers; the head of the arch is filled with small perpendicular mullions diverging into arched heads, which very gracefully intersect each other; the whole is bounded with a sweeping cornice, resting upon busts, one of which represents king George III., and the other the present archbishop of Canterbury; the angles of this design are strengthened with double buttresses, which end in pinnacles, and the parapet is pierced with upright divisions with trefoil heads; the aisles have windows in this point of view, uniform with the flanks. The first division from the east of the north aisle has a large square porch attached to it, having an entrance in its east front; the frontispiece shews a pointed arch, with moulded architraves, sustained on columns attached to the jambs, and inscribed within a square headed architrave and sweeping cornice; the spandrils are enriched with quaterfoils, enclosing shields, sculptured with the following arms in relief: 1st king George III.; 2nd the see of Canterbury, impaling quarterly; 1st and 4th two bars, a chief quarterly, the 1st and 4th quarters charged with two fleur de lys, and the 2nd or 3rd with a lion passant guardant for Manners, 2nd and 3rd a canton for Sutton, being the arms of his grace, Charles (Manners Sutton) archbishop of Canterbury; the doors are oak enriched with mouldings in relief, in the style of the windows; at the angles of the porch are buttresses, and the north and west fronts have each a narrow window divided by a single mullion into two lights, surmounted by a circle enclosing six sweeps; the walls are finished with parapets; a corresponding building, but of a subordinate character, is attached to the division of the aisle nearest the west, and the interval between the two is filled with windows and buttresses; the clerestory is also uniform with its opposite front. The vestry room occupies a continuation of the western end of the north aisle; it is lighted by a window of a similar design to those in the aisles. The interior is divided as usual at the west end by a screen, forming a vestibule below the gallery; the screen is richly and tastefully carved in open work, consisting of a series of arches, filled with tracery, of a design assimilating with the aisle windows, and separated by buttresses; the spandrils are enriched, and the front of the gallery above is ornamented with pannelling, filled with shields in circles; the organ, which stands in the centre of this gallery, has its case ornamented in unison with the church; the arches which divide the nave and aisles, commence eastward of the

division occupied by this gallery ; on each side of the nave are five pointed arches, the architraves moulded, and sustained on the usual clusters of columns, the bases of which, in consequence of the judicious pew arrangement, are not concealed ; from the capital of the internal column in each cluster, rises another attached to the spandril of the main arch, and from which springs the ribs of the vaulted ceiling ; this is groined in plaister, in imitation of an ancient stone roof, and is adorned at the intersections with bosses, the central one displaying the arms of the archbishop of Canterbury. The division of the ceiling over the altar, and the corresponding one above the organ, are not groined, but the soffit is enriched with sunk pannels with trefoil extremities. The general design of the ceiling resembles sir Christopher Wren's at St. Alban's, Wood-street.* The divisions at the east and west extremities are in the style of the same architect's church of St. Mary, Aldermary.† The aisles are not groined, but the ceiling imitates a pannelled oak roof in the style of the sixteenth century, resting on arched ribs springing from corbels. The altar screen is in a very inferior style. In the centre is a large unsightly niche and canopy of an hexagonal form, sided by four upright pannels containing the usual inscriptions, and two others purely ornamental ; the altar table and rails are neatly carved. The pulpit and desks are on opposite sides of the nave, near the altar rails ; the former is poligonal, ornamented with niches and pannelling in oak, and the reading desk is of the same wood, and of a similar but subordinate character. The door entering from the porch is handsomely carved in oak, and pierced with tracery corresponding with the windows : the pews and the rest of the wood work harmonizes with the general character of the building. The font is octangular, of a mean design, and unworthy of the church : it occupies a pew in the south aisle. The east window is entirely filled with stained glass, the workmanship of Mr. Backler of Newman-street. The three central lights in the lower tier are occupied with the altar of incense, the brazen candlesticks, and other emblems of the old law, and the two side lights contain effigies of Moses and Aaron, on pedestals, with canopies over their heads ; the five upper lights have effigies of our Saviour, in the centre, between the four evangelists, all of whom stand upon pedestals and have similar canopies over their heads ; St. Matthew is singularly made to write with his left hand, in a book which he holds with his right ; the small compartments in the head of the arch shew the arms of the see of Canterbury, and also the see impaled with Manners Sutton in the two centre lights, and the royal and city arms in two side divisions ; the other compartments are filled with leaves and Mosaic work, no great degree of taste being displayed in the enrichments, and the barrenness of the artist's fancy being observable in the double repetition of the archiepiscopal arms. The aisle win-

* Vide ante, p. 469.

† Ibid, p. 427.

dows have small leaves, and tendrils in stained glass, in the heads of the arches.

The various monuments in the old church have been repaired and erected in the present in the same relative situations which they occupied in the old structure, and where any one is placed in a different situation, a brass plate records the change of site.

The monuments are very numerous in this church; on the south side of the aisle is a recumbent effigy of sir William Russel, knt. died June 10, 1705, aged 62. On each side are weeping boys. Near this are two tablets to the memory of several members of the Jortin family. In the same aisle is an oval tablet with drapery, fruit, flowers, &c. to sir Peter Paravicin, knt. died Jan. 29, 1696. At the west end of this aisle is a neat monument, ornamented with a basso relievo of Fame descending, to the memory of Samuel Turner, esq. 13 years alderman of Tower-street ward, mayor in 1769, died Feb. 23, 1777, aged 63.

In the north aisle is a monument to dame Dyonisia Williamson, of Hales hall, in Norfolk, 1620. At the north-east corner is a monument with twisted pillars, to the memory of sir John Moore, knt. lord mayor in 1682, died June 2, 1702, aged 82.

The entrance porch has a groined ceiling, the ribs springing from columns in the angles of the design, and the vestry room is similar.

The dimensions are as follows :

	Feet.	In.
Length, exclusive of tower	93	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Breadth of nave	18	10 $\frac{5}{8}$
Aisles each	19	6
Total breadth	63	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Height of tower	180	6

In 1417, on the afternoon of Easter Sunday, a violent quarrel took place in this church, between the ladies of the lord Strange and sir John Trussell, knt. which involved the husbands, and, at length, terminated in a general contest. Several persons were seriously wounded and one killed. The husbands were committed to the Poultry-compter, and the archbishop of Canterbury excommunicated them.

Mr. Laing in his account of this church, has made numerous extracts from the churchwarden's accounts, which commence as early as 1450.

In this church was an establishment or brotherhood, but the number of members is not known.

The ancient church contained at least two separate chapels, a Trinity chapel and a Lady chapel; the latter was to the north. There was also an organ in the church.

'Item, paide to John Haddok for playing at organs for 3 qrtter of a yere, that is to say, fro Mydsomer onto our Ladyday aftyr, xls. xxx d.'

In the church was also a clock : the following entries are curious.

‘ Item, paid the xvij day of Marche, to Gye the mason for the crosse in the chirche yerd, on the north syde of the chirche yerd, as by his bill apperith to xxijjs. ix*d*. wher of paid be the prish priest xs. And so paid be me for the rest xs. x*d*.’

In the trees in the church yard is a rookery. Mr. Laing says, ‘ A house opposite to the church is charged with a yearly rent of three pounds, for the purpose of furnishing the rooks in the trees of St. Dunstan’s church yard, with ozier twigs, to enable them to build their nests without trouble, and for other sustenance. These rooks occasionally resort to the Tower of London, where they build in the White tower ; and after the interval of some years, they return again to St. Dunstan’s.’*

A part of the church yard was known under the distinction of ‘ the Pardon church yard.’

Allhallows Barking.

The parish church of Allhallows Barking, is of ancient foundation. We may judge of its antiquity from a chapel which king Richard I. founded therein upwards of 500 years ago. This chapel was situated on the north side of Barking church, and some authors have written that his heart was buried there under the high altar. This chapel was confirmed and augmented by king Edward I. Edward IV. gave licence to his cousin John, earl of Worcester, to found there a brotherhood for a master and brethren. And he gave to the custos of that fraternity, which was sir John Scot, knt. Thomas Colt, John Tate, and John Croke, the priory of Totingbroke, and the advowson of the parish church of Streatham, in the county of Surry, with all the members and appurtenances, and a part of the priory of Okeborne in Wiltshire, both priors aliens, and appointed it to be called the king’s chapel or chantry, *In capello beatæ Mariæ de Barking.*

Richard III. new built this chapel, and founded therein a college of priests, consisting of a dean and six canons, all which that king placed there. The deanery he gave to Edmund Chaderton, a great favourite of his. The canonries he disposed, at the time that Chaderton was made dean, to these persons following, viz. Mr. Thomas Cowton, a canon there ; Richard Baldry another ; Mr. Jane another ; Richard Seifie, another ; Maculin Cosin, another. Hamond de Lega was buried in that chapel. Robert Tate, mayor of London, 1488, and others, were there buried.

The college was suppressed and pulled down in the year 1548, the 2nd of king Edward VI. The ground was employed as a garden plat during the reigns of king Edward, queen Mary, and part of queen Elizabeth, till at length a large strong frame of timber and brick was set thereon, and employed as a storehouse of merchants goods brought from the sea, by sir William Winter, &c.

It is an impropriation, in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury, about 126*l.* per annum value, in lieu of tithes.

The church is situated on the north side of Tower-street, on the east side of Seething-lane ; it is the most spacious and handsome of the few churches which escaped the fire of London. The plan as usual gives a nave and side aisles, in addition to which are two porches north and south, a square tower at the west end, and a vestry attached to the eastern wall. The superstructure is principally ancient, and in its general features shews the style of building which prevailed about the reign of Henry VII. The tower is more modern, being built in 1659 ; it is a heavy tasteless brick erection in four stories ; the west front is the only portion visible until the elevation clears the roofs of the adjacent houses ; in the lower story is an arched doorway with a porthole window above ; the three succeeding stories have arched windows, the upper two being repeated in every aspect of the elevation ; the whole is finished with a parapet ; on the platform is a mean turret ending in a cupola ; between the first and second stories is a projecting beam sustaining the dial. The west end of the north aisle has a large low arched window made by mullions with cinquefoil heads into five lights ; the end of the south aisle is concealed by a house. The north side of the church is partly built against ; in the remaining portion are four windows with low pointed arches made by mullions into three lights ; the porch has a modern archway with enriched spandrils worked in composition, and it is covered by a house. The east end of the church has a large and elegant pointed window made by mullions into four lights ; the head of the arch occupied with the elegant foliated tracery of the fourteenth century ; this window was restored in stone in 1814 ; the aisles have each windows of four lights similar to those before described. The wall beneath the principal eastern window is occupied by an attached vestry, a modern building in the pointed style, with three low arched windows in the eastern wall. The south side of the church has five windows of three lights, as before described, and a porch similar to the north side, to which is attached an octagon turret staircase ; the internal doorway of the porch has in one of the spandrils, three fishes fretted in a triangle, the arms of some benefactor ; a portion of this aspect of the church, like the northern, is built against ; a clerestory rises above the aisles, sustaining seven windows with low arched heads on each side, they are all, with the exception of the two extreme ones, divided by mullions into three lights, the latter have only two lights ; the walls have but few buttresses, and these are irregularly placed, and the elevations are finished with modern parapets and coping. The interior is built entirely in the pointed style, but displays two distinct specimens of that sort of architecture. The nave comprises four arches on each side, sustained on circular pillars with simple capitals, the whole possessing a surprisingly massive character. The first division of the south aisle is deficient, and the site

is now occupied by a house ; the corresponding portion of the north aisle is *economically* used as an engine house. The architecture of the nave marks the date of its erection to have been the latter end of the twelfth century, viz. the reign of Richard I. who founded a chantry as before recorded. The chantry comprizes three arches resting on the usual clusters of columns ; the archivolts are elegantly carved with mouldings, the two nearest the nave being of the lowest declension of the pointed arch ; the extreme ones, which abut on the eastern wall, are more acutely pointed, owing to their span being less than the others ; the age of this portion is the latter part of the fifteenth century, having been built by Richard III. and it is coeval, or nearly so, with all the windows, except the eastern, which is a century earlier. The pillars between the nave and chancel are singularly composed of half a circular and half a clustered column worked together. The aisles are continued without interruption along both nave and chancel ; the latter was formerly parted by screens from its aisles, which in consequence formed chapels, and are often spoken of under that name : in the older histories, the northern is said to contain the lion heart of the first Richard. At present the pulpit alone marks the division. The roof of the church, re-constructed in 1814, is plastered ; the central portion is marked by long pannels with cinquefoil extremities ; it is not arched, but rises into a very obtuse angle ; the ceiling of the aisles is horizontal and perfectly plain.

The altar is distinguished by a modern screen of oak, enriched with carvings in lime-tree, and divided into compartments by four Corinthian columns sustaining their entablature ; the decalogue is inscribed in the central intercolumniations, and the lateral ones are occupied by paintings of Moses and Aaron ; the Creed and Pater-noster are inscribed on paintings outside the screen ; the rails of the altar are composed of a handsome ballustrade entirely constructed of brass ; on the altar, which is insulated, are two massive candlesticks. The window over the altar has some modern stained glass occupying the tracery in its arch ; it consists of minute statues of the apostles, accompanied by the sun and moon and various unmeaning subjects ; the pulpit and desks are affixed against the northern pillar, which divided the nave and chancel, the former is hexagonal and executed in carved oak ; the style of the decorations shews the early part of the seventeenth century ; the sounding board is more modern, it is inscribed *XPM P̄DICAM CRUCIFIXUM*. now almost obliterated by varnish. A gallery crosses the west end of the nave and aisles ; in the central portion is a large organ ; the front of the gallery is ornamented with upright pannels with arched heads. The font is situated in the south aisle of the chancel ; it is a shallow circular basin of capacious dimensions sustained on a pillar, the whole being composed of a beautiful and curious sort of mottled marble. The cover is exceedingly handsome ; it is carved

with statues of boys and fruit in a bold style of sculpture ; it is more ancient than the font. The monuments in this church are very numerous. In the north aisle of the chancel is a handsome altar tomb ; on the dado are quatrefoils enclosing blank shields ; at the back are two brasses, one represents a man and seven sons, and the other a woman and five daughters. At one corner is a shield of arms, *sa* a chevron engrailed *ermine*, between three eagles displayed *or*. The south aisle of the chancel has a similar altar tomb, but less magnificent ; on the dado are lozenges containing quatrefoils, apparently of modern formation ; against the back wall is a small brass, painted with the Resurrection.

At the east end of the south aisle is a handsome monument representing a sarcophagus with a bust of the deceased, weeping boys, &c. by Scheemakers ; it is to Anne Colleton, youngest daughter of sir Peter Colleton, bart. ; she died July 5, 1741.

On the south side of the south aisle is a monument with a man and woman kneeling at an altar to the memory of Francis Carell, citizen and skinner, who died Sept. 7, 1621.

Attached to the fourth column of the south aisle from the east is a brass plate, representing a man, his wife, three sons, and two daughters, in a kneeling position. Between them is a shield of arms, and beneath the following inscription :—

**He that libeth so in this worlde
That God is pleased with all,
He nede not at the iudgment day
Feare nothing at all.
Wherefore in peace lie down will we,
and take our rest and slepe,
And offer to God in sacrifice
Our bodie and soules to kepe.
Vnto that day that God shall call
Our bodie to rise againe,
Then we with other shall come together
To glorify his name.**

**Will'm Armar, esquire, sarvant to kynge Henry
the Eighth, Edward the Syxte, quene Mary, and
quene Elizabeth (one and ffty yeares) governor of
the pages of honor and fre of the city of London
and of ye company of clothwork'r, and heare under
lyes buried with Elizabeth his Wyfe. We believe
in the blood of Christ only, to ryse agayne to ever=
lasting lyfe. Amen. M'CCCCX...**

The brasses are in good preservation ; in the north aisle of the church is a large slab with a male and female effigy, beneath which is the following inscription :—

Hic jacet Iohes Bacon quond'm Cibus & Woolman, London. qui obiit vj die mens Maij, A. D'm Mill'mo CCCCXXXIIJ et Ioha v'x eius quor aiabj p'inet et Amen.

In the opposite aisle is another of a knight and a lady, with a broken inscription; the date 1546.

The taste for a single pillar as a monument, which prevailed at one part of the seventeenth century, is displayed in two instances in this church; on the north wall is a Doric column surmounted by an urn inscribed to Giles Lytcot, esq. of Stratford Langthorn, Essex; died Aug. 9, 1696; at the base is a terrific skull. On the south wall is another of the Ionic order, sustaining a coat of arms; on the pedestal an inscription to the memory of John Winder, of Gray's-inn, esq. who died July 27, 1699.

Adjoining the altar tomb, in the north aisle, is a handsome monument with the figure of a man kneeling at a desk, to the memory of Hieronimi Benolius Bergomi; died March 4, 1583, aged 58.

Against the east wall of the north aisle, is the following shield:—

Quarterly. 1st. *Ermine*, three battle axes erect, in a bordure engrailed *or*. 2nd. Party per pale, *argent* and *sable*, an eagle displayed with two heads counterchanged, and gorged with a ducal coronet, *gules*. 3rd. *Or*. two demi lions passant gardant in pale *gules*. 4th. *Sable* on a fesse *or*. three escallop shells *gules*. A martlett in the centre for difference.

A tablet attached to the gallery records the following donation:—

The whole large altar-piece, with the pilasters, carvings, gildings, inscriptions, and the royal arms, was the pious and generous gift of Mr. Robert Richardson the elder, late of this parish, 1685.

Another tablet records an accident which threatened destruction to the church, viz. 'A blow of 27 barrels of powder that took fire, Jan. 4, 1649, in a ship chandler's house on the south side of the church.'



Custom House, 1660.

The first house for 'the reception of custom' in London was built in 1385, by John Churchman, one of the sheriffs. This building probably existed till the great fire of 1666; a new custom-house on a large scale was erected in 1671, at an expense of 10,000*l.* which was also burnt down by fire, in Thames-street, in 1715. Three years afterwards another custom-house, more spacious in its dimensions, and more regular in its structure, was raised, in which the business was conducted until a fire, which broke out on the morning of the 12th of February, 1814, laid the whole building in ashes, destroying several documents relating to the customs, as well as property to an immense amount. Two poor orphan girls, servants to the house-keeper, perished in the flames, and one man was killed by an explosion of some barrels of gunpowder in the vaults, which occasioned a shock similar to that of an earthquake.

Previous to the destruction of the custom-house, which had become very inadequate to the increased business required to be transacted in it, the lords of the treasury had determined on erecting an edifice on a large scale, and had actually adopted a plan, submitted by Mr. David Laing, the architect, under whose direction the present custom-house was erected.

The new custom-house, which is situated on the banks of the Thames, east of London-bridge, extends in length 489 feet, and in breadth 107; the grand front facing the river, from which it is separated by a terrace, is of Portland stone. 'The centre is quite plain to the height of the ground floor of the building, but above the windows there is an entablature, divided into two compartments, ornamented with figures in alto relievo. In one compartment the commerce and industry of the country, and the arts and sciences connected with them, are allegorically represented; and in the other, the costume and character of the various nations with which we traffic are delineated. These groups are boldly executed; and the height of the figures being nearly five feet, they can easily be distinguished from the terrace. Between the entablature is an inscription recording the date of the erection, surmounted by a large sun-dial, which is sustained by two recumbent figures of Industry and Plenty.

'Each wing has six columns of the Ionic order; these give a grandeur to the edifice which, on so extended a scale, might appear as carrying the simplicity of architecture too far. There is one great disadvantage in viewing the custom-house from the terrace, because it is much too narrow to include the whole building in one coup d'œil; and it can only be seen to advantage from the river.

'The interior of the building is admirably constructed. There are necessarily several entrances to this noble pile; the two principal ones are in Thames-street. They lead through halls rather commodious than large, to the grand staircase, which, by a double flight of steps, leads to lobbies at each end of the long room. This room, which in the centre is 190 feet in length, and

66 in width, is divided into three quadrangular compartments, by eight piers, surmounted by three domes, through which the rooms are ventilated.' Such was the late building.

In the course of the year 1825, the foundations of this extensive pile of building were found to have given way, and in May 10th, in the same year, the long room and a great portion of the building fell; the accident fortunately occurred in the day time, and no lives were lost. Government immediately set about repairing the damages, which was principally done by under-pinning the entire building and repairing the foundation; this was necessarily an arduous work, but it was entirely accomplished, and almost a new building was opened to the public in 1828.

The front towards the river of the present edifice consists of a centre and wings; the former is embellished with a portico of six Ionic columns, elevated on an arched basement, the columns surmounted by an entablature and ballustrade, a poor common-place design, which was substituted at the last repair for the series of lofty arched windows, which lighted the long room. The wings retain the attached Ionic columns of the old design; the ends of the building and the back front are destitute of architectural ornaments, and the latter is built of brick with stone dressings; the ends and river front being faced with stone. The interior has been much altered at the recent repair; the long room is a vast dull looking apartment covered with a coved ceiling, the soffit pannelled; light is admitted by piercing some of the pannels, which clumsy contrivance detracts greatly from the beauty of the whole. The other offices are built for convenience rather than effect. R. Smirke, esq. was the architect who superintended the recent repairs.

The whole produce of the customs, on the exports and imports of England, were for many years farmed at 20,000*l.*—in the year ending the 5th of January 1823, they amounted to 10,662,847*l.*! Such has been the growth of British commerce during a period of less than two centuries and a half. The levying of duties on ships and merchandize is generally attributed to Ethelred, and is said to have been first resorted to by that king, in 979, when all vessels trading to London paid certain duties at Billingsgate, or Belin's-gate, as it was then called.

The principles upon which the revenue of the customs, which were originally on exports only, were vested in the king were, first, because the king was bound of common right to maintain and keep up the ports and havens, and to protect the merchants from pirates; and secondly, because he gave the subject leave to depart the kingdom, and to carry his goods along with him.

In 1274, the custom duties were sanctioned, as a source of revenue, by the parliament of Edward I.; but the fees must have been very small for more than three centuries afterwards, for in the year 1599 queen Elizabeth farmed them to one Thomas Smith, for

29,000*l.* a year. The queen was induced to do this in consequence of the representations of a person of the name of Carmarthen, to her majesty, that she had lost 96,720*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* in the customs, during the preceding eight years. Smith, who had been a collector of the duties, well knew their value, for he gained upwards of 10,000*l.* by the contract.

In the year 1613 the customs amounted to 148,075*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* of which London alone paid 100,572*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* In 1666 they were farmed at 390,000*l.*; and in 1692 they amounted to 897,551*l.* During the first half of the last century, the customs remained nearly stationary, although commerce had greatly increased: the late reign was one, however, in which great skill and ingenuity were displayed in inventing means to increase the revenue; and although the 'official value of the goods' is still computed, with reference not to the prices they bear in the current year, but to a standard fixed so long ago as 1696, yet in 1798 a duty of 2 per cent. was levied on our exports, the value of which was taken, not by the official standard, but by the declaration of the exporting merchants.

The net income of the customs for 1827 was 17,280,711*l.* 19*s.* 3½*d.* and for 1828 17,894,405*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

On the east side of Mincing-lane is

Clothworker's Hall.

This is a small building principally of red brick, and is situated in a court a short distance from the street; the front is ornamented with four fluted columns crowned with Corinthian capitals, of stone, and supporting a frieze and cornice. The hall is lofty, and the walls are wainscotted to the ceiling, which is richly stuccoed with compartments of fret-work, and other ornaments. At the south end is a handsome screen of oak, with four pilasters of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature, and an arched pediment broken to admit the arms of the company. At the upper end of the hall above the master's chair, are the royal arms, and on either side carved statues as large as life, of James I. and Charles I. in their royal robes; both figures are gilt throughout. Beneath the statue of Charles I. is the following inscription:

Statuæ serenissimorum regum Jacobi et Caroli primi anno MDCLXVI. horribilique tunc accidit conflagratione in cineres redactæ erant.

Under the statue of James I. the following:—

Anno MDCLXXIX. e ceneribus resuscitatæ D^{no} Roberto Knightley equaurat mag^{no} Gulielmo Hillersdon Bryano Bentham Johe Smith et Johe Ward Gardianis.

In the middle of the screen is the stand for the lord mayor's sword of state, with the date of 1677. In the windows are several arms in stained glass; on the east side in the first window are the arms of the company, in the second those of Samuel Pepys, esq. master of the company, and a benefactor, anno 1677, viz. 1st and

4th *sable*, on a bend *or*, between two horses heads erased, *argent*, three fleurs-de-lis; 2nd and 3rd *gules*, a lion rampant within a bordure ingrailed, *or*.

In the third the arms of William Hewar, master of the company, and a benefactor, 1687, viz. *sable*, two talbot's heads, *or*, between as many flaunches *ermine*, and in the fourth the arms of sir Joseph Williamson, knt. one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and principal secretary of state, master of this worshipful company, anno 1676, and a noble benefactor, viz. *or*, a chevron ingrafted between three trefoils, *sable*.

On the west side is a large shield of arms, surrounded with several smaller.

Sir John Robinson, knt. and bart. his majesties lieutenant of the Tower of London, lord mayor of this hon^{ble} cittie, A^o 1663, & president of the artillery company, kept his mayoralty in this hall, in which yeare he entertained their mat^{ies} the king, queene and queene mother, and their highness ye duke and dutchess of Yorke, and towards the re-edifying of this hall was a worthy benefactor. His coat of arms, 1st and 4th *gules* and *or*, quarterly embattled, in the 1st quarter a castle *ar*. thereon a lion couchant *gu.*; the 2nd and 3d *vert*, semi of trefoils, a buck trippant, *or*, and the like Buck for the crest.

Sir William Peake, knt. sheriff, 1659; mayor, 1667.

Arms. *Vert* on a chevron between three lions heads erased *or*, as many crosses botone *azure*. Crest. A lion's head erased *or*, pierced through the head with an arrow *azure*.

Sir Francis Chaplin knt. master and sheriff, 1668.

Arms. *Erminois* a chief inverted *vert*, charged with three griffin's heads erased *or*. Crest. A griffin's head erased *or*, gorged with a mural crown *vert*.

Sir Dennis Gordon, knt. sheriff and master, 1667.

Arms. *Sable* a chevron *ermine* between three leopards faces *or*. Crest. A lion's head coupé and guardant *ar*. crowned with a mural crown *or*.

Michael Davison, esq. master, 1669.

Arms. *Gules* a stag trippant *or*. Crest. A stag's head winged at the shoulders *or*.

In the binding room, which is situated at the north east corner of the hall, are three portraits, names unknown.

The long parlour is a handsome apartment; the east end is semicircular with a skylight; before it are four coupled Corinthian columns, and four pilasters of verd antique. In this apartment is a three quarter length portrait of the victorious Nelson, a similar one of lord Lyndoch, and an excellent portrait of the late Giles Crompe, esq. formerly clerk of the company, and father of the present clerk. Over this apartment is the court room, a neat apartment, with a portrait of the Holy Family over the mantel piece. In this room is the master's chair, an elegant piece of furniture, the back

and seat is of crimson velvet, with the company's arms, &c. In the ante room is a painting representing a boar hunt.

On the east side of Mincing-lane is a handsome building called the

Commercial Sale Rooms.

It consists of two stories, from the lower rise six attached Ionic columns supporting a continued entablature; between the columns are large square-headed windows, above which are reliefs in pannels by Bubb. In the centre is Britannia, and on each side are figures emblematical of colonial produce, commerce, navigation, and science.

On the east side of Mark-lane is the

Corn Exchange.

The business of a corn-broker is one of modern growth and doubtful utility. Formerly the farmers of Kent and Essex used to send their grain up the river, and attend a sort of market at Bear Quay; but about the middle of the last century, when grain was cheap, the farmers often returned home without selling their grain. Those from Essex chiefly used the Bull inn, Whitechapel; and the landlord, who was of an enterprising spirit, proposed that the samples, with the prices, should be left with him, in order that he might try to dispose of the grain in their absence. This man, whose name was Johnson, and who was originally the 'boots' of the inn, soon got so much business in this way, that he opened an office at Bear Quay as a corn factor, and amassed a fortune.

The business of corn factors soon increased so much, that they erected a market in Mark-lane, which is called the Corn Exchange. The building, with which two coffee-houses are connected, is of the Doric order; and the quadrangle, where the samples of grain are exhibited, is capacious. The brokers at first wished to render the Corn Exchange a private market; but on application to parliament it was thrown open. Opposite to this market is a much neater though smaller structure, called 'The New Exchange for Corn and Seed.'

Adjoining the old Corn Exchange is an elegant building called the

New Corn Exchange.

The principal façade ranges with the houses on the east side of Mark-lane; it is made into a centre between two wings. The former consists of a portico or corridor composed of six fluted Doric columns from Grecian examples, raised on a continued plinth, and sustaining an entablature. The plinth is broken with three flights of steps, and two low windows, entrances to the vaults beneath the floor; in the entablature the triglyphs are omitted, and their place supplied by chaplets of wheat-ears instead of myrtle, as in

the choragic monument of Thrasyllus at Athens. The cornice is charged with lion's heads at intervals, and the whole is surmounted by a blocking course; above the centre is a large pedestal crowned with a cornice, above which are the royal arms in stone, accompanied by ploughs and agricultural emblems. On the dado is inscribed

CORN EXCHANGE.
ERECTED 1828, PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
7TH GEO. IV. CAP. 55.

In the wall at the back of the corridor, are three lofty lintelled entrances leading to the interior of the market. The wings are in a plainer style, they are finished in *antis*, and are principally occupied by large windows divided in breadth by uprights, and transversely by an entablature continued from the centre, but which is made to project with the side elevations beyond the line of the former division. A singular and rather fantastic acroterium, borrowed from the works of Mr. Soane, is made the finish of the wings, the cymatium being broken in the front of it; it consists of a façade wall pierced with three arched openings, crowned with a cornice also charged with lion's heads, and flanked with pedestals having arched heads relieved with chaplets. The interior of the market is just finished, the roof is sustained on entablatures resting on twelve columns, of an order invented by the architect as characteristic of the uses of the building, having capitals composed of wheat sheaves. The whole façade is substantially built with stone; the dimensions are colossal and grand. The architect is G. Smith, esq. from whose designs the new tower of the Royal Exchange,* and St. Paul's School,† were built.

In Water-lane is the old Trinity house, a large brick building, occupying three sides of a square. Over the front is the following inscription:

This house was rebuilt after the fire of London, in 1666, and rebuilt after the fire in Thames-street, 1718.

Between Beer-lane and Water-lane, is a large mansion of brick, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Urwick and Co. wine merchants; but formerly the residence of the patriotic alderman Beckford.

On the east side of Harp lane is

Baker's Hall.

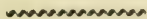
A plain brick edifice, the site of which was formerly occupied by the dwelling-house of John Chicheley, chamberlain of London, and nephew to the archbishop of Canterbury, of that name. He, according to Stow, had twenty-four children, by one of whom, Elizabeth, these premises were carried in marriage to sir Thomas Kyrioll; but by what means they came into the possession of the baker's company does not appear. The entrance to this building is under

*Vide ante, p. 454.

† Vide ante, p. 592.

a colonnade of Ionic pillars. The hall is ornamented with a screen of the composite order, in which are two arches, with carvings of fruit and flowers above; and at the north end of the room are three large paintings, the centre one displaying 'the arms of the company;' that to the right 'Justice, with her attributes,' and that on the left, 'St. Clement,' the patron of the company, all in bad state of preservation. The court room is spacious and handsome; and is decorated with two Corinthian pilasters at each end. Over the door of entrance are the royal arms, and over the master's chair those of the company. Above the mantel-piece is a three-quarter length portrait of sir John William Anderson, bart. lord mayor in 1798.

At the end of a court on the south side of Hart-street, was, until 1801, a magnificent mansion of the latter part of the reign of Henry the eighth. 'This house,' says Mr. Smith,* 'was let out, in tenements, to persons of different callings, the greater part being occupied by Mr. Smith, a carpenter, who held to himself the use of the whole yard, in the north part of which a saw-pit had been sunk.' The exterior of this building was entirely covered with grotesque carvings; the basement supported pannels, in which were shields of arms, all carved in oak. The interior was in a similar style to sir Paul Pindar's house† in Bishopsgate-street. Some persons conceived this to have been the residence of Whittington, but Mr. Smith was assured by the late Dr. Owen, vicar of this parish, that it was formerly the residence of sir William Sharrington who lived in St. Olave's parish, in the latter part of the reign of Henry the Eighth.



CHAPTER XXVII.

History and Topography of Vintry Ward.

The name of this ward is derived from the Vintry, a part of the bank of the river Thames, where the merchants of Bourdeaux landed their wines, which they were obliged to sell within forty days after landing, until the 28th of Edward I. when they were permitted to store them in cellars and vaults. This spot was at the south end of Three Cranes'-lane, so called from the cranes with which the wine was landed; and at the north-east corner of this lane in Thames-street, opposite to College-hill, anciently stood a spacious and stately edifice, called the Vintry, from the stowing of wine there. In this magnificent fabric, Henry Picard, who had been lord mayor in 1356, entertained the kings of England, Scotland, France, and Cyprus, with a sumptuous banquet, in the year 1363.

* Ancient Topography of London, p. 44.

† Vide ante, p. 165.

This ward is bounded on the east by Wallbrook and Dowgate wards; on the north by Cordwainers'-ward; on the west by Queenhithe ward; and on the south by the river Thames. It is divided into the three precincts of St. Martin, St. James, and St. Michael, royal, and is governed by an alderman, and nine common-council-men.

Before the great fire in 1666, there were four churches in this ward, viz. St. James, Garlick hithe; St. Michael, royal; St. Martin; Vintry; and St. Thomas Apostle; the two first were rebuilt.

At the south-east corner of Garlick hill stands the parochial church of

St. James, Garlick hithe.

This church is so called from its dedication to the above saint, and its vicinity to a garlic market, which was anciently held in the neighbourhood, and called Garlick hithe, from being a wharf on the bank of the river. It is a vestry, the patronage of which appears to have been in the abbot and convent of Westminster, till the suppression of the monastery, when coming to the crown, queen Mary, in the year 1553, granted the same to the bishop of London and his successors, in whom it still remains. The earliest mention of this church is, that it was rebuilt by Richard de Rathing, sheriff in 1326.

The plan is an oblong square, with a square tower at the west end, and a chancel to correspond at the east; the area is divided into a nave and aisles, by two ranges of columns, the central intercolumniation being wider than the rest. The tower is attached to the west front, but does not occupy the entire breadth of it; the elevation is divided by string courses into three stories, and it is increased in height by a pyramidal addition of masonry, also made into three stories. The western front of the tower has an arched doorway between two Corinthian columns, coupled with pilasters, and sustaining a pediment; in the tympanum is an escallop, the emblem of the patron saint; the flanks are without openings; the second story has a low arched window in the same front, below which projects a beam sustaining the clock dial, which is surmounted by a statue of the saint, in his habit as a pilgrim; the flanks have no windows. The third story has an arched window, filled with weather boarding in every aspect, and the upright is finished with a parapet pierced with trellis work, and having an urn at every angle. The first story of the superstructure is octagonal; four of the faces corresponding with the sides of the main tower are pierced with windows, filled with weather boarding; the remaining sides are fronted with coupled Ionic columns supporting their entablature, surmounted by vases; the second story is square, with buttresses at the angles, also finished with vases, and the third story is a lofty pedestal of the same form, surmounted by a vane.

On the western front of the church are two circular headed win-

dows, on each side of the tower, below the northern, a doorway. The upper portion of the elevation is cruciform ; this arrangement is caused by a continuation in height of a portion of the walls in the centre of the design, forming a small transept at each side of the church. In the north wall are five arched windows, the centre higher and larger than the rest ; this window was walled up to the springing of the arch, in 1815 ; below it was a lintelled entrance, surmounted by a cherub's head, and a cornice, also long since walled up ; a clerestory rises above the aisle, except where it is broken by the transept, it contains four segment arched windows ; the only window in the south wall is that in the transept, which is now walled up, to correspond with the opposite side. In the eastern end of the church are two windows on each side of the chancel, also walled up in 1815, to the springings of the arches. The walls of the aisles are finished with parapets, the clerestory, transepts, and chancel with a cantilever cornice. The chancel has a window in the north-east and south aspects, the eastern being entirely walled up. The interior is approached by a vestibule formed in the basement story of the tower, and covered with a domed ceiling. On each side of the nave are four columns of the Ionic order, raised on lofty octangular plinths, portioning off a narrow aisle, including in breadth one of the windows in the extreme walls ; the columns sustain architrave cornices, which are received on half columns at their entrance into the walls ; the angles of the chancel are finished with pilasters, crowned with the continued cornice, and against the western wall are other pilasters to correspond. The shafts of the columns are painted to imitate Sienna marble, with white capitals and bases, and the plinths 'verd antique'. The transepts internally are marked by the greater breadth of the central intercolumniation, and by the architrave cornice being broken and returned to the side walls. The ceiling of the church is coved, and springs from the main cornice ; it is pierced with arches above the clerestory windows, transepts, and chancel, the centre forming a large horizontal pannel subdivided into smaller ones ; the soffit of the ceilings of the chancel and transepts are plain ; the aisles are pannelled, by architraves ranging from the main columns to the side walls. The altar screen occupies the dado of the former eastern window, it is composed of two columns of the Corinthian order and two pilasters, in the intercolumniations the usual inscriptions, besides some handsome carving in relief. Above the screen, a large painting of ' the Ascension,' by John Burnet, esq. and surmounted by a curtain, fills the whole of the space formerly occupied by the window. The pulpit is situated southward of the chancel ; it is hexagonal in form, and sustained on a group of cartouches issuing from a column ; the sounding-board is of the same form, and apparently more modern than the rest : it is sustained on two columns, the shafts marked like the stem of a palm tree, the capitals Corinthian ; the front of the pulpit facing the

body of the church, has the following shield of arms in relief, executed like the rest of the pulpit in oak, viz. . . . two bars . . . on a canton . . . two lions passant . . . crest on a wreath, a demi lion rampant The reading and clerk's desks are more modern, and are situated on the opposite side of the body of the church. The font is placed against the second plinth from the west, in the north aisle; it is a handsome octangular basin of statuary marble sustained on a pillar of the same; the cover is plain; a gallery crosses the west of the church; it is sustained on square pilasters of iron with Corinthian capitals, the shafts in open work; in this gallery is a large organ in a handsome carved case; the doorcases of the principal entrance and others at the east end leading to the church-yard and the vestry, are enriched with Corinthian pillars. The escallop shell, the insignia of the patron saint, is often repeated in the decorations of the interior. The portion of the transept windows not walled up, is filled with painted glass, representing choirs of cherubs with the lamb on one side, and the dove on the other.

The present church was built by sir Christopher Wren in 1683. The expense was 5,357*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* The building is 75 feet long, 45 broad, 40 high, and the steeple is 96 feet high.

St. Michael, Royal.

On the east side of College-hill is the parish church of St. Michael, Royal, so denominated from its dedication to St. Michael, and its vicinity to the Tower Royal. It is a rectory, the patronage of which appears to have been in the prior and canons of Canterbury as early as the year 1285, when Hugh de Derby was collated thereto.

The church was rebuilt, and, by licence from Henry IV. in the year 1410, made a college of the Holy Spirit and St. Mary, by sir Richard Whittington, four times mayor, for a master, four fellows, clerks, choristers, &c. contiguous to which was erected an alms-house, denominated God's house, or hospital, for the accommodation of thirteen persons, one of whom to be chief, with the appellation of tutor.

To encourage so laudable an undertaking, the lord mayor and commonalty of London, in the year 1411, granted a spot of ground whereon to erect the intended college and hospital. But sir Richard dying before the accomplishment of the work, it was soon after finished by his executors; who made laws for the good government thereof, by which, the master of the college (besides the accustomed rights and profits of the church) was to have an annual salary of ten marks; the chaplains eleven marks each; the second seven and a half; the choristers, each five marks a-year; the tutor of the alms-house sixteen-pence a week; and each of the brethren, four-teen-pence.

The extensive charity and numerous acts of benevolence of this worthy citizen, could not, however, secure an undisturbed repose to

his ashes; for, in the reign of Edward VI. the incumbent of the parish, a wicked and rapacious priest, imagining that Whittington's beautiful monument was a repository of something more valuable than his terrestrial remains, caused it to be broken open; but being disappointed of his expected prey, robbed the body of its leaden covering, and re-committed it to the tomb. In the following reign the body was again disinterred, and inclosed in lead, and for the third time deposited in its sepulchre, where it remained unmolested till the great fire of London involved its resting place in the common ruin.

While this college remained, the master and wardens of the mercers' company, who were trustees of it, nominated the rector for the approbation of the monks of Canterbury. It is at present one of the thirteen peculiars belonging to that see.

The old church was destroyed by the fire in 1666, after which the present structure was erected in its stead, and made parochial, for this and the adjoining parish of St. Martin, Vintry, the church of which was not rebuilt. The plan of the church is an oblong square, having its principal front facing College-hill, the south side abutting on College-street, formerly Elbow lane, and the eastern front on a small burying-ground. The north side is concealed from observation. The tower is situated at the south western angle of the building within the walls. The west front is divided into two principal stories in elevation. In the lower is a doorway with a low arched headway, surmounted by a cornice resting on consoles. In the upper part are two lofty windows with semi-circular arched heads, the key-stones carved with cherubs; the whole is finished with a cornice and ballustrade. The tower has two stories, and a window corresponding with the church below the cornice, and two stories above; in the first is a circular, and in the upper an oblong square window, above which is a block cornice sustaining a parapet, pierced with circular apertures instead of a ballustrade, with vases at the angles; above this portion, the elevation is continued in an octagon form in three diminishing stories. In each face of the lower story, is an oblong square opening, and at the angles are insulated Ionic columns, sustaining an entablature broken and recessed above the intercolumniations, and upon the cornice are vases corresponding with the columns. The second story has arched openings, and buttresses attached to the angles, which rise from the cornice of the lower story, and are finished with vases; this story is considerably smaller than the lower one; upon its cornice is a tall circular pedestal sustaining a vane. The south side of the church only differs from the western front in having five windows. It had also an entrance which is walled up. The tower also presents a copy of its western front. All the parts already described are faced with Portland stone. The east end is brick, with stone dressings; it has three windows with semicircular heads, the central larger than the others has a shield on its key-stone; those of the side windows have cherubs; above the

centre window is a pediment, the tympanum pierced with a circular window. A vestry room is attached to this portion of the building. The interior is very plain, and is roofed in one span without any supporting pillars. The west end has an awkward appearance in consequence of the tower occupying one of the angles. A gallery is erected in the void portion northward of the tower, sustained upon Doric columns, and occupied by the organ, and seats for the charity children. On the front of the gallery is an inscription stating, that the church was finished in 1694. The ceiling is coved at the sides, and springs from a continued impost formed of acanthus leaves and mouldings, and the cove is terminated by a wreath of foliage in alto relievo, and a cornice of the Corinthian order; the centre is horizontal and without ornament. The altar screen is composed of four Corinthian columns, sustaining an entablature; the whole constructed in brown oak; in the intercolumniations are the usual inscriptions, and above the cornice is Mr. Hilton's painting of 'Christ's reproof of Judas for his interference with Mary Magdalen's anointing the feet of our Lord.' On a pannel above the frame, is inscribed, 'Presented to this church by the directors of the British Institution, MDCCCXX.' The pulpit at the north side of the church is hexagonal, with a sounding board, not remarkable for decoration. The font at the north-west angle of the building is a small octangular basin on a pillar of the same form, both of white marble, the former inscribed 'The gift of Abraham Jordan, in December, 1700.' The architect was sir C. Wren. The dimensions are, length 86 feet, breadth 48, height of church 40, and of the tower 90 feet. The expense of the building 7,455*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

By an inscription on the front of the tower within the church, it appears that the 'spire was erected and the church beautified in 1713.' Against the south wall is a handsome monument surmounted by a bust of the deceased, to the memory of Samuel Pennant, esq.; died May 20, 1750, aged 41.

The Tower Royal, formerly situated at the north end of the street now so called, was a spacious, strong, and magnificent mansion, pertaining to the kings of this realm, but its origin cannot now be traced, though it is supposed to have been founded by Henry I. However this may be, it was certainly inhabited by king Stephen, who, having called William de Ypres from Flanders, with a number of Flemings, to assist him against the empress Maud, was so satisfied with his services, that he permitted him to build a house for himself, nearly adjoining, at the west end of the church of St. Thomas the Apostle.

In the early part of the reign of Edward I. this appears to have been the residence of a private individual, of the name of Simon Beawmes; but it is probable that he was only a tenant; for Edward III. in the forty-third year of his reign, gave it, by the name of his inne called the Royal, in his city of London, unto his college of St. Stephen at Westminster.

Notwithstanding this gift, it must have reverted to the crown ; for in Richard the Second's reign it was called the ' Queen's Wardrobe,' as Stow thus relates from ' Froissart.'

' King Richard having in Smithfield overcome and dispersed the rebels, he, his lords, and all his company, entered the city of London with great joy, and went to the lady princess his mother, who was then lodged in the Tower Royal, called the Queen's Wardrobe, where she had remained three days and two nights, right sore abashed. But when she saw the king her son, she was greatly rejoiced, and said, ' Ah, son, what great sorrow have I suffered for you this day ! ' The king answered and said, ' Certainly, madam, I know it well, but now rejoice and thank God, for I have this day recovered mine heritage, and the realm of England, which I had near hand lost.'

Hence it is probable, that this was a place of considerable strength at this time ; for, when the rebels had got possession of the Tower of London, the queen-mother being obliged to fly, came hither for security : and it may be supposed that the king also lodged here ; for, in 1386, when Leon III. king of Armenia, who had been expelled his kingdom by the Turks, fled to England for refuge, this was the residence of Richard.

This great house, belonging anciently to the kings of England, was inhabited by the first duke of Norfolk of the family of the Howards, granted unto him by king Richard III. as appears in an old ledger-book of that king's ; where it is said, ' That the king granted unto John duke of Norfolk, *Messuagium cum Pertinenciis, voc. le Tower, infra Paroch. Sancti Thomæ Lond.*'

The parish church of St. Martin, Vintry, annexed to that of St. Michael Royal, stood at the south-east corner of Queen-street, in Thames-street, the site of which is now used as a cemetery for the inhabitants of this parish.

In St. Thomas Apostles there was a messuage perhaps some time the dwelling of the earls of Cornwall, called Ringed-hall ; for in the reign of Edward III. a place so called, with four shops and two gardens, in this parish, was granted by Edmund earl of Cornwall to the abbot of Beaulieu near Oxford ; and re-granted, and a plea thereupon in the hustings, in the second of Richard II.

On the same side, was one great messuage, some time called Ipres-inn, of William of Ipres, a Fleming, the first builder thereof, who was called out of Flanders, with a number of Flemings, to the aid of king Stephen, against Maud the empress, in the year 1133, as before related, and grew so far in favour with the said king for his service, that he built this house near the Tower Royal, in which tower it seemeth the king was then lodged, as in the heart of the city, for his great safety.*

In Great St. Thomas Apostle, formerly called Horse-bridge-street, is

* Maitland.

Cutler's Hall.

A plain brick building, totally devoid of architectural ornament. It appears from ancient records that Richard de Wilehale, in 1295, confirmed to Paul Butelar this house, and the edifices, in the parish of St. Michael Paternoster church, and St. John upon Walbrook; which some time Lawrence Gisors, and his son Peter Gisors, did possess, and afterwards Hugo de Higham; and lieth between the tenement of the said Richard towards the south, and the lane called Horse-shoe-bridge towards the north; and between the way called Paternoster church on the west, and the course of Walbrooke on the east, paying yearly one clove of gilliflowers at Easter, and to the priory and convent of St. Mary Overy, 6s. This house some time belonged to Simon Dolesty, grocer, mayor in the year 1359.

The hall is a large apartment, with a music gallery at the north end. Over the master's chair is a portrait of Mrs. Margaret Craythorne, widow of John Craythorne, a worthy benefactress, 1569.* In the windows are several shields of arms of masters of the company in stained glass. From one it appears that the foundation of this hall was laid in 1667.

The court room, which is on the second floor, is a handsome apartment, in the windows are twelve shields of stained glass, and over the mantel-piece is another portrait of Mrs. Craythorne, and in the lobby is apparently the original painted on pannel.

On the north side of Great Trinity-lane is the

German Catholic Chapel.

It is a large room on the first floor, being constructed above a gateway. The external appearance has nothing striking; it is built of brick, and has two large circular headed windows. On the ground floor is a porch, on which is a staircase leading to the chapel: the interior is surrounded on three sides by a large gallery, the remaining side, which is the northern, is occupied by the altar. The area is not filled with unsightly pews, as in Protestant churches, but in accordance with continental usage, is entirely open, chairs being provided for the congregation. The ceiling is horizontal without ornament. The altar is richly decorated, it is of a sarcophagus form, painted in imitation of marble; upon it stands several candlesticks and a gilt crucifix, the wall behind it, which is lighted by the two large windows before noticed, is ornamented with small attached pillars, between which is a good painting of the Virgin and child, which is inscribed—

REFUGIUM PECCATORUM.

The pulpit is suspended from the front of the eastern branch of the gallery.

On the east side of College-hill is the

* She gave the company the Belle Sauvage Inn, Ludgate-hill.

Mercers' School.

A neat edifice, but the interior is totally devoid of ornament. This school originated in the petition to parliament of four benevolent clergymen, in the 25th of Henry VI. one of whom, John Neel, or Neil, was master of the hospital of St. Thomas of Acres.* For many years this seminary was kept in the Old Jewry, but it was subsequently removed to College-hill. Twenty-five boys are here instructed in grammatical learning, &c. and the master is allowed a dwelling, in addition to his annual salary. Among the learned men who have been masters of this school, was Mr. William Baxter, nephew to the famous Richard Baxter, and author of the Dictionary of British Antiquities, published under the title of *Glossarium Antiquitates Britannicarum*. He died May, 1723.

Adjoining *Mercers'* school, are two porches covered with sculpture of flowers, fruit, &c., the principal part with an arched pediment supported by elegant consoles. The whole is in the elaborate and heavy style of the latter part of the seventeenth century.

On the south side of *Thames-street* is

Vintners' Hall.

A handsome edifice of brick, composed. It is situated on the site of a mansion called *Stody-place*, or the 'manor of the Vintry,' which was given to the company, 'with tenements round about,' by sir John Stody, or Stodie, vintner, lord mayor in 1357. The vintners 'builded for themselves a faire hall there, and also thirteen almse-houses, for thirteen poore people, which are kept of charitie, rent free.' These buildings were all destroyed in the great fire of 1666, after which the present fabric was raised; it forms three sides of a quadrangle, with an iron palisade, and neatly wrought iron gates, in front. The hall, which occupies the south side of the quadrangle, is a large and lofty apartment, formerly paved with marble, but now floored; it is neatly wainscotted, and ornamented with a handsome screen, and various shields of arms of different masters of the company. On the walls are painted in golden letters, in compartments, the names of numerous benefactors towards the re-building of the hall after the great fire, &c. and of subscribers towards the re-building of the vintner's alms-houses, at Mile End, since the year 1809. In different windows also, in painted glass, were the arms of the company, the royal arms of Charles II. and a sun dial, with a fly upon it, 'painted curiously.'†

* Vide ante, vol. i. p. 160.

† Mal. Lond. Red. vol. iv. p. 520. The statue and picture of St. Martin and the cripple, the figures of Bacchus, &c. and the fine piece of ancient tapestry, are mentioned by Mr. Malcolm as being here in the year 1780. They were not here when Mr. Brayley made his survey. The picture of St. Martin

is here, and the principal part of the tapestry is at the alms houses in the Mile-End road; there is however remaining at the hall a curious embroidered pall, with the figures of our Saviour and the Virgin, St. Martin, &c. At one corner is a shield of arms, barry of six, *ermine* and *gules*, a crescent for difference.—T. A.

The court room, which is an elegant apartment, the wainscot, &c. being elaborately carved, and the ceiling ornamented in stucco work, was finished in 1672. Over the fire place is a small, but well painted old picture of 'St. Martin (the patron saint of the company,) dividing his cloak with the beggar;' agreeably to the ancient legend, which represents the saint on horseback, as passing the gates of Amiens on a cold winter's day, when meeting with a poor beggar who was almost naked, he drew his sword, cutting off one half of his cloak (which was the only garment he had remaining, having already bestowed the rest to the like charitable uses) he presented it to the shivering mendicant, reserving the other half for his own use. In this room are also some good portraits of Charles II. a half length : William III. and his queen Mary, both full lengths, prince George of Denmark ; a half length of sir Thomas Rawlinson, lord mayor in 1706, and two clever modern heads of Mr. John Wright, a late master, by Opie, and Benjamin Kenton, esq. who was master in 1776 ; both the latter were esteemed very excellent likenesses. Mr. Kenton died in May, 1800, at the advanced age of eighty-two ; the life of this gentleman, who was professionally a vintner, affords the most striking illustration of the apothegm, that ' industry and perseverance lead to affluence ;' for although of the most humble origin, and possessed of no other education than what he had received at a common charity school, he realized upwards of 100,000*l.* the greatest part of which, nearly 65,000*l.* he bequeathed to various charitable establishments and uses ; of this sum he gave 2,000*l.* to the general fund of the vintners' company, and 2,500*l.* for the re-building, &c. of the alms-houses at Mile-End.

Around the court room are disposed the shields of arms of various members of this company who have served the office of mayor.

In the ante room, which adjoins, is a curious painting on pannel by Taverner. The staircase is very handsome, the ballusters representing fruit baskets, the whole appears to be carved in oak, and has been most injudiciously painted.

Over the court room is the drawing-room, an elegant apartment. The only painting is a landscape, with figures of St. Martin dividing his cloak with a beggar. Over it is the following inscription :—

George Robertson, liveryman, painted and presented this picture to the company, anno 1775.

A little west of Vintners-hall, stood Worcester-place, the house of the accomplished John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, lord high treasurer of England.

Adjoining the Southwark-bridge, is the Three Cranes wharf, which in old times, by royal order, was allotted for the landing of wines, as the name imports. The cranes were the three machines used for the landing of wines, such as are used at this day. In the

adjacent lane was the painted tavern, famous as early as the time of Richard II.

On the east side of Queen-street is the church yard of St. Thomas the Apostle, some remains of the ancient church were visible till plastered over in the early part of the present year.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

History and Topography of Wallbrook Ward.

This ward takes its name from a street in it, which runs from the south-west corner of the mansion-house towards the Thames. The name of this street was derived from a rivulet, which took its rise to the north of Moorfields, and was called Wallbrook, on account of its entering the city through the wall, between Bishopsgate and Moorgate. After many turnings and windings, it directed its course down this street, and emptied itself into the Thames, to the west of Dowgate. Anciently, this stream was open, and had several bridges over, which were kept in repair by certain religious houses, or by individuals; but it has been long arched and built upon, so that its subterraneous course is, at this time, but very little known.

It is bounded on the east by Langbourn and Candlewick-street-wards; on the north by Cheap-ward, on the west by Cordwainers'-ward, and on the south by Dowgate-ward. It is divided into seven precincts, two of St. Swithin, St. Mary Woolchurch, St. Stephen Wallbrook, St. John the Baptist, St. Mary Bothaw, and St. Mary Abchurch, and is governed by an alderman and eight common councilmen.

Before the great fire there were five churches in this ward, St. Stephen, Wallbrook; St Swithin; St. John upon Wallbrook; St. Mary, Bothaw; and St. Mary, Woolchurch Haw; the three last were not rebuilt.

St. Stephen Wallbrook.

At the north east corner of Wallbrook stands the parish church of St. Stephen Wallbrook, which owes its name to its dedication to St. Stephen, the protomartyr, and its situation. It appears by ancient records that a church dedicated to the same patron, was situated near this spot, but on the opposite side of the stream, prior to the year 1135, when it was given to the monastery of St. John in Colchester, by Eudo, steward of the household to Henry I. How long the patronage was possessed by this fraternity, or for what consideration they parted with it does not appear; but in 1428, it belonged to John Duke of Bedford, in which year Robert Chichely,

mayor, gave a plot of ground on the east side of the water course, 208 feet and a half in length, and 66 in breadth, to the parish of St. Stephen, to build a new church thereon, and for a church-yard; and in the following year he laid the first stone of the building for himself, and the second for William Stondon, a former mayor, deceased, who left money for the purchase of the ground, and towards the charge of the building; the remainder being supplied by Chichely.

Robert Whittington, draper, afterwards made a knight of the bath, purchased the advowson of this rectory from the duke of Bedford, in 1432. From him it passed into the family of Lee, two of whom of the name of Richard, supposed to be father and son, the former being a knight and the latter an esquire, served the office of mayor in 1460 and 1469. The last of these presented to it in 1474, after which he gave it to the grocers' company, in whom it still remains.

The old church being destroyed by the fire of London, the present edifice was erected in its stead, by sir Christopher Wren.

The exterior of this celebrated church has little to recommend it: the architect wished to surprize the spectator with the beauties of the inside, without the anticipation which an equally decorated exterior would create. The plan of the church is a parallelogram, with a tower, vestry, and porch, at the west end. The west front is concealed by adjacent buildings, the tower and porch being the only portions which are visible; the latter is situated on the south side of the tower; it is built with stone, and has an arched entrance, surmounted by an oval opening in the front; a portion of a dwelling house is built over its roof; the tower is square in plan, the elevation being made into four stories, and increased in height by a pyramidal structure of stone work. The west front abuts on the foot path; in the first story are two lintelled windows, and, in the second, an entire circular one; an arched window occupies every aspect of the third story, which is clear of the adjacent buildings; the elevation is finished with a ballustrade, at the angles are mean looking vases; the tower is built with brick, with stone dressings, and covered with compo. A pyramidal composition rises above the platform, in two square stories; each having lintelled openings in every aspect. At the angles of the first story are twelve Ionic columns, in groups of three, having one common entablature; the second story is smaller, and has no columns, it is surmounted by a tall pedestal of a square form, ending in a vane. The north front of the tower is built against by a dwelling house. The church is built of brick, and, like the tower, covered with compo; the west wall is finished with a block cornice, and pierced with an arched and a circular window on each side of a semicircular bow, the flank walls are also finished with block cornices, and are pierced with oval windows in the upper parts, the south wall being concealed from public observation, and partly

built against : the east front consists of a centre and side aisles, in the former a large arched window, now walled up, in each of the aisles an arched and a circular window, in the north aisle an entrance to the church yard; a cruciform clerestory rises above the walls, which is lighted by low arched windows, except in the ends of the transepts, in which are half circular windows; a spherical dome crowns the centre of the cross at the intersection of the nave with the transepts, it is covered with lead, and on its crown is a small cupola, forming a lantern over a circular aperture in the centre of the dome. The western porch covers a flight of nine steps, leading to the principal entrance of the church, which is situated in the centre of the bow: it is lintelled, and crowned with a dentil cornice. The projecting bow is an excellent contrivance, as it serves to keep the organ and its gallery from obtruding on the design. The interior is embellished with columns, sixteen in number, of the Corinthian order, twelve of which are disposed in a square at the eastern extremity of the plan, the remaining four being set on a line parallel with the western wall; they are all raised on plinths to the height of the pewing, and sustain a sort of architrave cornice, enriched with acanthines; the central intercolumniation of each side of the inscribed square is wider than the others, so that a regular cruciform arrangement results, by which the great skill of the architect is displayed in preserving in this novel and unique design the most perfect church arrangement. The entablature is broken, and returned above the square area and transepts, and from its cornice rises eight semicircular arches, disposed in an octagon, the spandrils forming pendentives for the support of a circular dome, which rises from a block cornice resting on the crown of the arches; the soffits of the arches are enriched, as are also the spandrils, with shields and foliage, the keystones carved with cherubic heads; the soffit of the dome is handsomely and chastely ornamented with caissons, and the vertex pierced with an eye, which is crowned with the lantern. The ceiling of the central or cruciform portion of the design, which forms a clerestory above the other parts, is arched; the largest area running from east to west, is groined with flowers on the points of intersection; the remainder of the ceiling is horizontal, sustained on architraves received on pilasters at the extreme walls, and on corbels at the flanks. The latter are composed of cherubs heads and escallops, united with the volutes of a Corinthian capital; the two nearest the west are sculptured with shields of arms of the grocers' company, the patrons of the living. No adequate idea can be given of the exquisite beauty of this design by any description; the superior taste and consummate skill of the architect may be recorded, but the building must be seen to be justly admired; its praise is not confined to this country, it is the admiration of the world. It was the master-piece of the architect, and had his fame rested solely on this design, it would have placed him in the first ranks of genius

The altar screen is a common-place design, divided into compartments by two Corinthian columns; the central portions contain the decalogue, between paintings of Moses and Aaron, and the side ones the creed and paternoster, surmounted by the descending dove, in lime tree. It is surmounted by a large painting of 'St. Stephen removed by his friends, after being stoned by the Jews,' by B. West, esq. painted in 1776, which occupies the place of the east window. The pulpit and desks are grouped at the south-east angle of the square area; the former is hexagonal, with a massive sounding-board and solid ogee canopy, embellished with small statues of angels, holding festoons, and other enrichments carved in oak. The organ gallery is sustained on two Corinthian columns and an elliptical pediment; the case of the instrument is also richly carved with statues of angels, &c. The church is wainscotted to a height corresponding with the plinths of the columns, opposite to which, in pannels, are shields with the arms of the grocers' company. The porch which covers the entrance in the eastern wall is surmounted by a shield in oak, charged with a chevron, between three cinquefoils. The monuments are very numerous. Against the north wall is a tablet to the memory of Percivall Gilbourne, who died Dec. 1, 1694, aged 78, surmounted with a bust of the deceased, in the costume of Charles II.'s time, and against one of the pilasters at the east end, is a large pyramid, embellished with a relief, emblematic of the Christian virtues; it is inscribed to the memory of Thomas Wilson, D.D. rector of this parish upwards of 46 years, died April 15, 1784, aged 80, and Mary his wife, died Nov. 4, 1772, aged 79. The corresponding pilaster on the other side of the altar, is also interfered with by a monument, and the two pillars nearer the east have been defaced by monuments being attached to them. In the south aisle is a neat monument to George Griffin Stonestreet, esq. deputy lieutenant of the county of Surrey, and managing director of the Phoenix and Pelican insurance companies; he died August 24, 1802, aged 57. This monument is by J. Bacon, and was erected by the proprietors of the two companies. The font is situated in a pew near the west entrance; it is octagonal, embellished with cherubim and festoons of drapery, and is supported on a neat balluster. The cover is handsomely sculptured in oak, with eight figures finely carved. A monument which formerly existed in this church, is deserving of notice, being set up in the latter part of the last century, by the then rector (Dr. Wilson) to the memory of Mrs. Macauley, once celebrated for her political writings, but whose name and works are now scarcely heard of, affording a salutary proof of the fleeting nature of popular notoriety; the statue excited the ire of the successor of the clergyman who erected it, and who displayed his loyalty on the one hand, and his vandalism on the other, by destroying the obnoxious idol. Mr. Pennant, himself a whig, thus mildly speaks of the action, which certainly deserved a severe reprobation: 'I looked to no purpose for the statue erected, *Divæ Mac-Aulæ*,

by her doating admirer, a former rector; which a successor of his has most profanely pulled down.'

This beautiful church was built in 1676, by sir Christopher Wren, at an expense of only 7652*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

The dimensions are as follows:—

	Feet.	In.
Exterior length	87	10
——— breadth	64	10
Interior length	82	6
——— breadth	59	6

St. Swithin.

This church is situated on the north side of Cannon-street, at the eastern corner of Swithin-lane, its west front abutting on Salter's Hall court. It is so called from its being dedicated to St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester, and chancellor to king Egbert, who died in the year 806. By ancient records it appears that there was a church on this spot, dedicated to the same saint, before the year 1331; but how long it was standing before that time is uncertain: however, the old structure was destroyed by the fire of London, and the present edifice erected in its stead.

The patronage of this church appears to have been anciently in the prior and convent of Tortington, in the diocese of Chichester, in whom it continued till the dissolution of their monastery; when coming to the crown, Henry VIII. in the year 1540, granted the same, together with a stately mansion, on the north side thereof, where Oxford court now stands, to John, earl of Oxford, who soon after disposing of the same, it passed through several hands, and was at length purchased by the company of salters, in whom the patronage still remains. The plan of the church is a square, increased in breadth by a tower and aisle attached to the north side. The southern, which is the principal front, is made in height into two stories, and perpendicularly into three divisions. The central division contains a large window with an arched head, the lateral divisions smaller windows of the same form, with elliptically arched doorways beneath them, the easternmost being walled up; below the central window is a hollow pedestal, containing the last fragment of the famous London stone; the elevation is finished with a bold cornice, having an elliptical pediment over the central window, the horizontal cornice of which is omitted; the tympanum is ornamented with a circular wreath of foliage between two festoons in alto relievo, and over the heads of the side windows are festoons of drapery. The clock dial, sustained on a trussed beam, projects from this front. The western front of the church is similar, in regard to the windows and finish of the wall, it is without the embellishments of foliage and drapery, and it has no doorway; the western aspect of the tower which ranges with this front, has an arched window in the lower story; the tower rises from the ground in three stories,

divided by string courses ; in the northern front is a doorway surmounted by an arched window in the first story, and a circular window in the second one ; the third story, which is clear of the church, has an arched window in every aspect ; the parapet suddenly diminishes from the square to the octagon form, and is finished with a cornice, over which rises a lofty octangular spire covered with lead, and ending in a ball and vane. The remainder of the north front is built against. The eastern front corresponds with the western, except in regard to the tower ; below the window of the aisle is an arched doorway. The church is built with Portland stone. The interior in point of arrangement greatly resembles the neighbouring church of St. Mary Abchurch. The main features are an octagon inscribed within a square, the latter lengthened towards the north by an attached aisle, one-third of which is occupied by the tower, and the residue by a gallery, in which is the organ in a mahogany case, erected by subscription in 1809. Eight columns of the composite order are disposed in an octagon : seven being attached to the principal walls of the church, and one only insulated, they jointly sustain an highly enriched entablature ; the frieze is convex, and relieved with a continued wreath of laurel leaves, the soffit of the architrave enriched with foliage in pannels ; the cornice serves as an impost to a domed ceiling, enriched with eight ribs, springing also from the cornice immediately above the columns, and uniting with an octagon division in the centre ; between the ribs are circles, each alternate one being pierced with a window, and the dome is also enriched with foliage ; the soffit of the angles formed by the contraction of the square into the octagon form, are also enriched with foliage in relief. There is a gallery across the western end, and an additional one for charity children on the east side of the organ, erected in 1812. The altar screen is very plain ; it is formed of carved oak, and ornamented with pilasters sustaining an entablature, upon which are whole length paintings of Moses and Aaron. The pulpit is affixed to the south wall, it is hexagonal, and has a ponderous sounding-board, the whole enriched with carving ; a neat circular marble font, with a carved oak cover, is situated in a pew below the north gallery. Above the altar is the royal arms, which some ignorant person, in the last repair in 1824, thought proper to alter to those of the present sovereign, by which means the only use of the arms as a memorial of the date of the erection of the building, is done away with. This church was built by sir Christopher Wren, 1679, at an expense of 4687*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The dimensions are, length from north to south 61 feet, from east to west 42, height of church 40 feet, and of tower and spire 150.

The principal object worthy of notice in this ward, after the churches, is the

Mansion House.

Previous to the reign of George the second, the chief magistrate

of the city had no place of fixed residence for administering justice, and exercising his official dignities and hospitality. Various plans were projected to remedy these inconveniences; and as early as July, 1734, the court of common council resolved, that the sum of 18,000*l.* which had been paid into the chamber of London by different citizens who had declined to fill the office of sheriff, 'should be applied to the building of a mansion-house for the lord mayor;' and that in the mean time, the said sum 'should be vested in the three per cent. annuities, and the growing interest thereon added to the capital every year.' Several architectural designs for the intended edifice were afterwards submitted to a committee composed of the lord mayor, six aldermen, and twelve common council men; and that of Mr. George Dance being most approved, the 'chief corner stone,' as it is termed in the inscription deposited within it, of the new mansion, was laid with much ceremony, on the 25th of October, 1739. On the stone was the following inscription:—

This chief corner-stone
Was laid the twenty-fifth day of October, in the
Year of our Lord MDCXXXIX.
And in the thirteenth year of the reign of our
Sovereign lord GEORGE the Second,
King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland,
By the Rt. Hon. MICAJAH PERRY, Esq.
LORD-MAYOR of the city of LONDON.

ALDERMEN,

Sir Francis Child, knt.
Sir Ed. Bellamy, knt.
Sir John Barnard, knt.

John Barber, Esq.
Sir John Williams, knt.
Sir Rob. Godschall, knt.

COMMONERS,

Mr. Dep. John Snart,
Mr. William Tims,
Mr. John Everett,
Mr. Dep. R. Farrington,
Mr. Dep. Sam Tatem,
Mr. Robert Evans,

Mr. Dep. James Dansie,
Mr. Dep. Tho. Sandford,
Mr. Dep. Jos. Ayliffe,
Mr. Dep. Benj. Hodges,
Mr. Dep. Tho. Nash,
Mr. Charles Hartley.

Being the Committee appointed by order of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City, in Common Council assembled, to erect this Fabrick for a Mansion-House for the Use of the Lord-Mayor of this City, for the time being.

George Heathcote, Esq. } Aldermen, being
Sir John Lequesne, knt. } Sheriffs.
George Dance, Architect.

This edifice stands in a line with Cheapside, at the eastern extremity of the Poultry; a situation that was adopted in preference to several others which had been pointed out, as being more in the centre of business, and in the heart of the city. The site had been previously occupied by the Stocks Market, which had its origin about the year 1282, when Henry de Walleis, or Wallis, the then mayor, caused 'divers houses to be builded towards the maintenance

of London-bridge,' on the 'voide place, neare unto the parish church, called Woole church, on the north side thereof: where sometime (the way being very large and broade) had stood a payre of stockes, for punishment of offenders: this building tooke the name of these stockes, and was appointed by him to be a market place for fish and flesh in the midst of the city.* 'This Stockes Market was againe begunne to bee builded in the yeare 1410, in the 11th of Henry IV. and was cleane finished in the yeare next following. In the yeare 1543, John Coutes being then mayor, there were in this Stockes market for Fishmongers, 25 boordes, or stalles, which rented yearely to 34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; for butchers, 18 boords, or stalles, rented at 41*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* and there was also chambers above, 16, rented at 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*†

Stocks market was latterly distinguishable only for the sale of fruit, roots, and herbs; but these are stated to have been the choicest of their kinds. At the north end was erected a small conduit, erected about the year 1500; upon which, after the restoration of Charles II. was set up an equestrian statue, by sir Robert Vyner (lord mayor in 1675) who designed it as a compliment to the monarch, as well as a proof of his own loyalty. When the circumstances were developed, however, it was found that the saving habits of the citizen had induced him to convert the statue of John Sobieski, king of Poland (which by some accident had been left on the workman's hands) into the resemblance of the laughter-loving Charles; and that of a poor overthrown Turk, beneath the horse, into the protector Cromwell. After the conduit was pulled down, the mutilated Polander was for some years suffered to lie among the rubbish in the purlieus of Guildhall; but in the year 1779, it was given by the common council to a descendant of sir Robert's, who removed it to grace his country seat.

When the ground was dug for laying the foundation of the mansion-house, it was discovered to be so full of springs, that it was judged expedient to erect the edifice wholly upon piles. This occasioned a considerable delay, and the building was not completed till the year 1753; sir Crisp Gascoyne, who filled the civic chair at that period, was the first lord mayor who made it his residence.

This edifice, from its confined and low situation, and the want of a sufficient extent in front to give effect to its majestic portico, has an appearance of heaviness and compression, from which it would be free, had its site been more elevated, and in an area proportionable to its magnitude. It is very substantially built with Portland-stone; and the charges of erecting it, including the sum of 3,900*l.* paid for buildings that were pulled down, amounted to 42,638*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* The front exhibits a noble portico, in the style of Palladio, rising from a massy rustic basement, in the middle of which is the doorway leading to the kitchen and other offices. A

* Stow's Lond. ed. 1598, p. 178

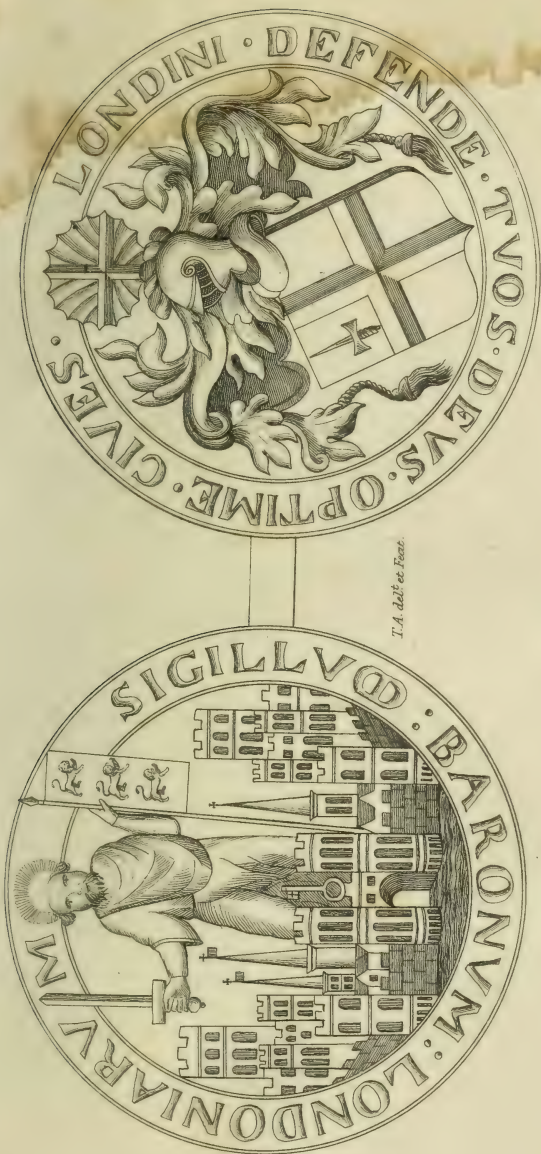
† Ibid.

high flight of steps on each side, bounded by a stone ballustrade, leads from the ground to the portico, under the centre of which is the grand entrance. The portico is composed of six lofty columns of the Corinthian order, with corresponding pilasters against the building, supporting a large angular pediment, the tympanum of which displays an elaborate piece of sculpture in alto relievo, representing 'the dignity and opulence of the city of London,' which was designed and executed by Taylor. The principal figure represents the genius of the city, in the dress of the goddess Cybele, clothed with the imperial robe, alluding to her being the capital of this kingdom, with a crown of turrets on her head, holding the prætorian wand (which extends beyond the cornice of the pediment) in her right hand, and leaning with her left on the city arms. She is placed between two pillars, or columns, to express the stability of her condition; and on her right hand stands a naked boy, with the fasces and axe in one hand, and the sword, with the cap of liberty upon it, in the other to shew, that authority and justice are the true supports of liberty, and that, while the former are exerted with vigour, the latter will continue in a state of youth. At her feet lies a figure, representing Faction, as it were in agony, with snakes twining round her head; intimating, that the exact government of this city not only preserves herself, but retorts just punishment to such as envy her happy condition. In the group, farther to the right, the chief figure represents an ancient river-god, his head crowned with flags and rushes, his beard long, a rudder in his right hand, and his left arm lending on an urn, which pours forth a copious stream; the swan, at his feet, shews this to be the Thames: the ship, behind, and the anchor and cable below him, very emphatically express the mighty tribute of riches paid by the commerce of this river to the city to which it belongs. On the left hand there appears the figure of Plenty, represented by a beautiful woman, in an humble posture, presenting an ornament of pearls with one hand, and pouring out a mixed variety of riches from a cornucopia, with the other; signifying the abundance which flows from the union of domestic industry and foreign trade. Behind her is a stork, and two naked boys, playing with each other, and holding the neck of the stork, to signify that piety, and brotherly love, and mutual affection, produce and secure that vast stock of wealth, of various kinds, which appears near them in bales, bags, and hogsheads. Beneath the portico are two tiers of windows, which extend also along the entire front, and above is an attic story with square windows, surmounted by a ballustrade.

The east and west sides of this building are uniform in design, the entrances only being dissimilar. Each has a slightly projecting centre, with two tier of windows between the basement and the attic story; on the right and left, the cornice is supported by four Corinthian pilasters, between which, at either end, is a very large and lofty Venetian window; the whole is crowned by a ballustrade.

Above the roof, towards the west, is a heavy pile, extending across the edifice, containing the ball-room, &c. A corresponding erection which rose over the Egyptian Hall, at the east end, was taken down a few years ago. The disposition of the interior, and the arrangements to which the architect has had recourse in order to admit sufficient light into the various apartments, evince great professional judgment. The basement story is occupied by the kitchen and domestic offices, and by several rows of strong piers and arches which support the superstructure. The grand entrance in front opens into the saloon, which is very spacious, and is handsomely adorned with Corinthian pillars, in imitation of yellow veined marble. Several pannels of the wainscoting are ornamented with carvings of military implements, &c. painted to imitate bronze; and the light is partly admitted by an elegant dome sky-light, and two smaller ones. In this saloon are full length portraits of George II. and III. and queen Charlotte. The south end of this apartment leads into the Egyptian Hall, though wherefore it bears that appellation seems inexplicable, as there is not a vestige of Egyptian character in its whole extent. The ceiling is bowed and disposed into various parallel compartments: it springs from a deep cornice, which originally supported spacious galleries, and is itself sustained by eight immense columns of the Corinthian order, on each side; and by two half-columns at each end: between the latter are the great windows. This chamber occupies the entire width of the house; and, when entertainments are given here, is splendidly lighted by girandoles and lustres: its length from east to west is more than ninety feet; its breadth is upwards of sixty feet. The principal other apartments on this floor, are the Justice Room, and Wilkes's Parlour; the latter is very elegantly ornamented and fitted up; and the sword-bearer's room has a neatly painted ceiling. Above this story the central area is open, and the building forms a surrounding quadrangle, a thorough communication being preserved by galleries and connecting chambers. The Ball-Room and the With-drawing Room are the chief apartments of the second story; the former is about the same length as the Egyptian Hall, but considerably narrower: it is surrounded by a gallery for spectators; and the pannels beneath are adorned with stuccoed and carved compartments of almost every kind of musical instrument. The With-drawing Room has a grand but heavy-looking ceiling, the divisions being all loaded with ornaments; over the drapery of the windows are carvings of the city mace and sword, &c. richly gilt. In a contiguous apartment was the State Bed.

Connected with the dignity of the chief magistrate, is the seals of office and regalia. The corporate seal is of a circular form, on the obverse is a representation of St. Paul, with a sword in his right hand, and a flag ensigned with three lions passant guardant in his left, standing in a city, over the gate of which is a key: legend SIGILLVM : BARONVM : LONDONIARVM : reverse, the city arms



GREAT SEAL

of the

CITY OF LONDON.

Pub by Comie & Stange, 1827.



with mantlings, &c. ; Legend, LONDONI : DEFENDE : TVOS : DEVS OPTIME : CIVES.

The other seal is used for the purpose of authenticating documents forwarded to foreign countries upon affidavit sworn before the lord mayor ; it is also used for sealing the precepts which are issued preparatory to St. Thomas's-day for the election of common councilmen and ward officers. The following is the inscription round the seal, '*Sigillum Officii Majoratus Civitatis Londini* ;' which is now indistinct from wear.

This seal, which is engraved in Hone's Every Day Book,* was made in the fourth year of the reign of Richard II. by command of the court of common council. In the centre, within a large and square compartment, are the effigies of Saints Peter and Paul. The former has a mitre or tiara on his head, and is attired in the pall as bishop of the catholic church, and holds a crosier in his left hand. The latter saint is known by his usual attribute, the sword, which he sustains in his right hand ; above each of these saints is a rich canopy. Beneath the compartment just described is a shield, bearing the present arms of the city, a cross, with a dagger in the dexter quarter, supported by two lions. It appears to have been surmounted with a low pointed arch. The centre compartment is flanked by two niches, with rich canopies and plinths ; in each is a demi-figure bearing a mace, and having on its head a triangular cap ; these figures are intended to represent two sergeants at arms. The canopies to these niches terminate in angular pedestals, sustaining kneeling statues in the act of paying adoration to the Virgin Mary, whose effigy, though much effaced, appears in the centre niche at the top of the seal.

The sword of state is very handsome, the scabbard being of crimson velvet covered with pearls ; this was the gift of queen Elizabeth, and is said to have cost 500*l*. There is also a Sunday sword, for church, a common sword for the sessions, and a black sword for the 30th January, and the anniversary of the fire of London. The handle of the state sword has a large chased pomel, terminated by an acorn. On one side the pomel a figure of Justice, with the sword in her right, and scales in her left hand ; on the other side Fame, winged, holding a trumpet in each hand. The pomel is also adorned with attached figures of angels. The cross bar is richly chased, and ends with the head of a lion turned downwards. On the centre upon one side, is the city arms, and on the other the royal arms, viz. quarterly, 1st and 4th, England and France ; counter-quartered, 2nd, Scotland, 3rd, Ireland, within the garter. The scabbard is covered with red velvet, enriched with six bands, and studded in the intervals with the following ornaments : on the guard at the mouth of the scabbard, the city arms ; on the velvet in the first division is a shield with the royal arms following, viz. quarterly, 1st, England and Scotland impaled, 2nd, France, 3rd,

* Vol. ii. p. 258.

Ireland, 4th, Brunswick Lunenberg, and Hanover, in a garter. The next division has a harp crowned, the succeeding one a rose crowned, and the remaining three the city arms. The guard at the mouth of the scabbard, and the bands are richly chased, and the before enumerated ornaments are formed of silver and gilt.

The sword is evidently older than the scabbard.

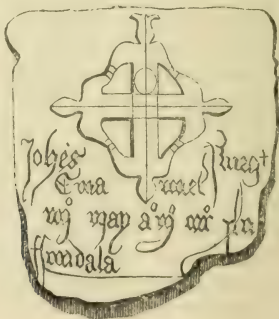
The mace is very handsome and massy, of silver gilt, the head surmounted by a royal crown, and on the lower part is W. R. the handle and staff is enriched with carvings, &c. The jewel is also very elegant, and is suspended from a portcullis, the collar being formed of SS's and white and red roses, the former of gold and the latter enamelled.

Many sumptuous entertainments have been given in this mansion; and the princes of the blood royal, and the first nobility of the land, have been banqueted with the greatest pomp, and on the most costly delicacies that affluence could purchase.

On the east side of Stocks Market, in the ward of Walbrook, was anciently situated the church St. Mary Woolchurch-haw, which derived its name from its dedication to the Virgin, and the additional appellation from a trone, beam, or balance in the cemetery thereof, for the weighing of wool; wherefore it was denominated Woolchurch-haw.

The patronage of this rectory was anciently in Hubert de Ria, and Eudo, his son; who gave the same to the abbot and canons of St. John's abbey at Colchester, in whom it continued till their suppression by Henry the Eighth in the year 1539, when coming to the crown, it still remains therein: but in matters ecclesiastical it is subject to the archdeacon, other than what relates to wills and administrations, which belong to the commissary.

This church being destroyed in the great conflagration of 1666, and the same not being rebuilt, the parish was annexed to that of St. Mary Woolnoth.



Foundation Stone St. Mary Woolchurch-haw.

In digging the foundation of the Mansion-house, on the site of the above church, the foundation stone was found in April, 1739.

Adjoining to the church-yard of St. Stephen, was Walbrook-house, the old mansion of the family of Pollexfen, which sharing the common fate of the general conflagration in 1666, was rebuilt in the following year by sir Henry Pollexfen, chief justice of the court of Common Pleas in the reign of Charles II. It stood on lofty brick arches, of exquisite workmanship and great antiquity; and was supposed to have been the town residence of the abbot of Tortington. It was an elegant brick building, of the Corinthian order, with double windows.

In Walbrook was the residence of the notorious colleagues of Henry the Seventh, Empson and Dudley.

At the south east corner of Walbrook was a conduit, new built in the year 1568, at the charge of the corporation, but not rebuilt after the fire of London.

On the east side of Turnwheel-lane is the church-yard of St. Mary Bothaw. This church took its additional name from its vicinity to a boat-haw, or boat-builder's-yard, in that neighbourhood, and was of great antiquity; for, in the year 1167, Wibert, the prior, and the convent of Christ-church, in Canterbury, granted certain lands and houses, on the north side of it, to one Ernſis, and his heirs, in consideration of an annual payment of ten shillings in money, a towel, of the value of eight pence, two pitchers, at six pieces of money, and a salt-seller at four; which were to be delivered to the prior's steward, for the use of his house.

The site of this church is now a small vacant piece of ground in front of the rectory house, and is used as the burying-ground of the united parishes. The east wall of the church still remains, and a large arch in it was evidently the east window of the chancel. The form of the arch is semicircular, and it is turned on brick, the aperture being walled up with ancient masonry, apparently as old as the wall in which the arch is formed. The circumstance of the brick arch is worthy of attention, as many Roman arches exist in this country formed of the same material, and although there is no positive evidence of the present fragment being entitled to such high antiquity, it is worthy of attention from the probability that it may actually be a vestige of a building as old as the time of the Romans, a supposition which is considerably strengthened by the existence of the adjacent London stone, in the neighbourhood of which Roman remains may be looked for with greater probability than any other part of the metropolis.

In Turnwheel-lane formerly stood a large mansion, called the Herber, probably a corruption of Harbour-inn. The origin of this palace is not known; but it belonged to Edward III. then to the noble family of the Scropes; after them to the Nevilles; and here the earl of Salisbury, brother-in-law to the great earl of Warwick, on the 15th of January, 1458, lodged with 500 men at the famous

congress of the barons. It very often changed masters; from the Nevilles, it came to George, duke of Clarence. At length, by attainder, it came to the crown. Richard III. repaired it, and called it 'The King's Palace.' Henry VIII. gave it to John earl of Oxford; the following year, 1503, it was bestowed on sir Thomas Boleyn; and, in 1504, the arbitrary monarch restored the whole, by letters patent, to Margaret Plantagenet, countess of Salisbury, whom he afterwards beheaded; and with her ended the royal line of the Plantagenets. The Herber then once more came to the crown, and the king gave it to sir Philip Hoby, who, for years afterwards, sold it to a Mr. Doulphin, a draper. The company of drapers purchased of him, in the year 1553; but it appears to have been re-sold to sir Thomas Pullison, lord mayor in 1584, who rebuilt the entire premises, which were subsequently the residence of the celebrated circumnavigator sir Francis Drake: the great fire put an end to these migrations to and from the Herber, and it was not rebuilt.

On the west side of Dowgate hill is the church-yard of St. John upon Walbrook; attached to the wall is the following inscription:—

BEFORE THE LATE DREADFULL
FIRE, ANNO DOMINI 1666, HERE
STOOD THE PARISH CHURCH OF
ST. JOHN BAPTIST, UPON WALBROOKE.
WILLIAM WILKENSON,
NICHOLAS COTTON,
CHURCH WARDENS THIS PRESENT
YEAR ANNO DOMINI, 1671.
The above stone was new faced
And the letters fresh cut,
ANNO DOMINI, 1774.
MICHAEL WIEGAND,
THOMAS TILSON,
CHURCHWARDENS.

The patronage of this church was anciently in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who, it seems, granted the same to the prioress and convent of St. Helen, in whom it continued till the suppression of their priory, when it came to the crown, in which it still remains; but in ecclesiastical affairs it is subject to the archdeacon.

This church was destroyed in the fire of London 1666, and not rebuilt.

On the west side of St. Swithin's lane is

Salters' Hall.

The ancient hall of this company, which stood in Bread-street, was destroyed by fire in the year 1639, as was also the 're-edified' building, in the conflagration of 1666. The present Salters' hall, stands upon the site of the mansion and gardens of the prior of Tortington, which after the dissolution of religious houses, were

granted by Henry the eighth to John de Vere, earl of Oxford, and thence-forward obtained the name of Oxford Place. Edward, grandson to John de Vere, dissipated his great estates from motives of pique and indignant feeling, against Cecil, lord Burleigh, whose daughter he had married, and Oxford Place was sold to sir John Hart, who kept his mayoralty here in 1589. The eldest daughter of that gentleman, married sir George Bolles, lord mayor in 1617, and from their descendants the premises were purchased by the Salters' company. All the ancient buildings having suffered in the great fire, the late hall was erected in their stead. It was a small structure of brick, the entrance opening within an arcade of three arches, springing from square pillars, fluted.

This building was pulled down in 1822, and the present elegant structure raised in its stead.

The buildings of this hall are plain erections of brick covered with Roman cement. The hall occupies nearly the whole of the western side of the quadrangle; it is embellished with a tetrastyle portico of the Ionic order, imitated from the Erectheum. The columns are crowned with the entablature of the order, which instead of a pediment, is surmounted by an unsightly attic wall, finished with a cornice; the face of the wall is relieved by a pannel between two cups (part of the armorial ensignia of the company) enveloped in foliage, and upon the cornice are the arms of the company in stone. The columns are brick covered with Roman cement. The entrance is behind the central intercolumniation; the doorway is lintelled, and surmounted by a cornice; the windows in the upper are nine in number, three behind the portico, and three on each side; they are arched, the archivolts springing from an impost cornice which crowns the piers.

The interior of this splendid building is approached by a large hall, at the end of which is a small flight of steps, on which are two pair of Ionic columns of verd antique, the capitals and plinths of white marble; these support an entablature of the same marble as the shafts, with chaplets of myrtle in white marble; the ends are finished with antæ of the Ionic order. On the left side of the hall is the court room, an elegant apartment; from the ceiling depends a magnificent chandelier. The door of this room (as are all the doors of this building) is of the finest Spanish mahogany; the walls are painted of tea-green, with gilt mouldings. On each side of the door are fanciful pilasters sustaining an enriched entablature in green and white. On the opposite side of the hall is another apartment, called the court dining room, similarly fitted up, with the exception of the walls and enrichments being of a salmon colour. Ascending the first flight above mentioned is a landing, on the right of which is a small apartment called the election hall: in it are the following

* Painted by himself in 1760. The above are all the portraits at present in the hall; Mr. Lambert mentions a fine

likeness of sir Christopher Wren; and Mr. Brayley, one of Mr. John Ireland, the first member of the company.

portraits, Barnard Hyde, 1630 ; Mr. William Robson, 1633 ; a curious portrait of Charles the first, Mr. Carpentier* the painter, all full lengths, and above the mantel-piece is a good portrait of William the third, on a white horse. Around this room are disposed the shields of arms of the various members of the company, who have held the office of lord mayor. In this apartment is a copy of the foundation stone.

The foundation stone of this building intended for the hall of the worshipful company of **SALTERS** was laid this 16th day of October in the year of our Lord 1823, and in the 4th year of the reign of king George the fourth, by Peter Clark, esq. master, assisted by the following gentlemen, who acted with him as a building committee, Thomas Gillespy, Thomas Newman, esquires, wardens. Jonathan Dickinson, John Adcock, Joseph Scott, Robert Hewetson, Mathias Wilks, John Parker, Richard Pack, and John Cancellor, esquires.

At this period the following gentlemen, in addition to those on the building committee, constituted the court of assistants of the said company : Clement Samuel Strong, esq. sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart. and alderman. Thomas Misplec, Richard West, William Tilsley, John Farrer, Nathaniel Ferm, John Roebuck, James Powell, William Plank, James Randell, Richard West, jun. Jasper Taylor, Daniel Hawkins, and Charles Newman, esqrs. Robert George Fricker, esq. renter warden. Mr. James Hall, clerk, and Mr. Henry Carr, architects.

On the opposite side of the landing is a small waiting room, in which are plans of the company's estates, &c. ; this room is lighted by an oval lanthorn. The grand staircase has two flights, and is lighted by a handsome circular lanthorn, from the centre of which depends a chandelier.

On the top of this staircase is the large and elegant hall, certainly one of the finest rooms in London ; it measures 82 feet six inches by 40 feet. At each end are four colossal columns of scagliola, of the Ionic order, the capitals and bases being white ; these support a highly enriched entablature, which runs round the room, being supported by four pilasters on each side. The ceiling is coved and pannelled, with gilt mouldings ; in the centre is a magnificent dome pannelled in a similar style, and perforated at the crown with a small lanthorn light ; from a flower of uncommon elegance in the centre of which, depends a magnificent chandelier ; the spandrels are enriched with beautiful mouldings of flowers, &c. The entablature at the south end projects, as do two of the pillars, forming a space for a handsome orchestra. At the north end, within a cove, are the companies arms, and on each side are niches, with bronzed figures holding elegant lamps. At each corner of this noble room is also a pendant chandelier.

The kitchens which are on the basement, are well furnished with every apparatus connected with modern gastronomy.

Whistler's court is so called from Mr. Henry Whistler, who built the parsonage house of St. Swithin, after the great fire.

* See preceding page.

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